The Weekly Gazette Contains All the Important News of the Week . . . .

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

For Colorado First, Last and All the Time—The Weekly Gazette . . . . . .

VOL. XXXVII. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1901—TWELVE PAGES NO. 39

EPISCOPAL TRIENNIAL

General Convention Has Begun Its Sessions in San Francisco.

BISHOP DUDLEY PRESIDING

Solemn Procession of Bishops in Robes of Office a Striking Feature of the Ceremonies.

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—The triennial convention of the Episcopal church of America was formally organized today by the election of Bishop Dudley of Kentucky as president and Rev. Hart of Connecticut as secretary; John S. Lindsay of Masschusetts, chairman, and Rev. Charles Hutchings, secretary of the house of deputies.

No other business of importance was ransacted during the first business ession of the convention, which did ot assemble until late in the afteroon.

The initial services in connection with the convention were held this morning at Trinity church, where the delegates will hold all of their sessions Trinity is one of the finest religious difices on the Pacific coast, though a umber of complaints have been made n regard to its acoustics.

The most striking feature of the eremonies and one that will long be emembered by all who witnessed it was the solemn procession of bishops attired in their gorgeous raiments. The morning was cloudy and a downpour of rain at the time first fixed for the service led to the report that this impressive outdoor feature would be omitted. The clouds lifted, however, shortly before 11 o'clock and the orignal program was carried out. Thousands of people crowded the adjacent treets and although the streets surounding the church were inclosed with ire the services of policemen were equired to prevent any encroachment n the route of the procession. About 5 bishops participated and in their obes of office made an imposing specacle.

After the prelates had entered the acred edifice the laity followed and a few moments there was scarcely anding room to be found, although tra galleries had been erected for e occasion.

The services marking the religious nsecration of the convention were mple but imposing. The holy comunion was served, Bishop Tuttle of issouri being the celebrant. The pistle was read by Bishop Doane of lbany, N. Y., and the gospel by the rd bishop of Newcastle. The sermon as delivered by Bishop Wistar Mors of Oregon.

The sermon by the venerable Bishop orris was a strong missionary plea om the text, "Launch out into the eep and let down your nets for a aught," and Joshua's words to the ildren of Israel, "How long are ye ack to go to possess the land?"

He declared that the mission of the hurch of Jesus Christ was to all naons, ranks and conditions. She is to unch out and cast her nets into the eeps of ignorance, poverty, unthrift, orrow, shame and crushing grief, the eeps of avarice, too, as well as betted worldliness and stolid, stupid infference. It was for the furtherance this work by the use of the best eans that the members of the convenon were gathered here in this—to the ost of them—far-off part of the couny. As a resident of this Pacific coast r 30 years he felt that he could eak as one who knew its needs and its omises and, aware of the slackness of e church in coming out to possess is good land.

The bishop quoted from a speech tely delivered by President Rooseelt at Denver in which the then vice esident showed how slow the statesen of the earlier days of our country's istory were to realize that the great est was to become an inhabited and vilized land within any reasonable eriod. This ignorance was reflected the church. Opportunities were negcted because of it and the consequent loss to the church is irreparable. peaking of the suggestion from some uarters that the missionary organizaon needs reconstructing the bishop aced himself on record as an unbeever in the necessity of radical reoranization. He said he did not believe e church ever had a more efficient issionary administration than at resent. "It is the old story," he added, f seeking someone else on whom to y the blame instead of taking it ome to ourselves. If all the clergy, ishops and laiety had done as well as few have done there would have been o occasion for this cry for the reconruction of our missionary system."

The offertory was read by Bishop ichols of California, the collection eing for general missions.

The music was rendered by the sted choir of the parish, assisted by large chorus and was exceptionally ne. The service was Saint Saens ommunion in B flat, the introit being ounod's "Unfold Ye Portals Eversting."

Although the service was protracted ntil quite a late hour no one left the hurch until it was concluded and then with only expressions of commendation.

During the noon recess the drawing for seats in the hall took place. The result caused some dissatisfaction as some prominent delegates were thrown into obscure positions, New York and Pennsylvania especially obtaining poor positions. This, however, was remedied later.

It was nearly 4 o'clock this afternoon when the Rev. Dr. Hutchins, secretary of the last house, brought the convention to order and called the roll. As was expected the report showed a very large attendance of both clergy and laity. Though very many new names were heard, still there were many old members to answer their names.

The secretary announced that a majority of dioceses were represented and that the first order of business would be the organization of the house.

Rev. Dr. Greer of New York arose and after expressing the general regret of every one that Dr. Morgan Dix was not present, and could not be unanimously re-elected, as he certainly would be, placed the Rev. William Huntington of New York in nomination.

Dr. Hodges of Maryland nominated the Rev. John S. Lindsay of Massachusetts, and was seconded by Dr. Fulton. Other nominations were Dr. Cameron Mann, Dr. Davenport and Dr. Reese F. Alsop.

In a neat speech Dr. Huntington declined the nomination and then several delegations announced that they would support Dr. Lindsay, whose election followed by a decisive majority.

During the balloting the deputies renewed old acquaintances and discussed matters to come before the convention.

At 10 minutes to 5 o'clock the tellers announced the ballot as follows: The whole number of votes cast was 350. Rev. Dr. Lindsay had 234 votes, Dr. Mann 55, Dr. Davenport 35 and Dr. Alsop 25. The secretary, therefore, declared that Dr. Lindsay had been elected president of the house of deputies. On being escorted to the chair Dr. Lindsay expressed his high appreciation of the honor conferred upon him and of the responsibilities of the position, especially when it is remembered that it is to succeed a man of such rare qualities as Dr. Morgan Dix—a man of such dignity, such graciousness, such delicate sense of humor, such absolute fairness. He spoke of the significance of this being the first convention on the Pacific coast and urged that it make the most of the time of its session in devising schemes and passing laws for the furtherance of the church in our country.

Dr. Lindsay's words made a distinctly good impression.

The Rev. Dr. Hutchins was unanimously re-elected secretary of the house.

On motion of Dr. Fulton the committee on rules was instructed to report as soon as possible the matters of chief importance that are to come before the house and such order of precedents as they might suggest for consideration. This was substituted for a resolution submitted by Dr. Huntington which would have made a report on the new constitution the first order of business tomorrow.

In the house of bishops, Bishop Dudley of Kentucky was elected chairman and Dr. Samuel Hart secretary. Bishop Tuttle presented the Rt. Rev. Dr. Jacob, lord bishop of Newcastle, who responded in his own behalf and also presented a greeting from the archbishop of Canterbury.

The house of bishops passed a resolution suggesting a joint committee to prepare an order of business for this session with a view to getting the most important matters promptly before the convention in both houses and preventing their working at cross purposes.

BRITISH CHORUS OF DISSATISFACTION

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 3.—"For months past we have been told," says the Daily Graphic this morning, "that if the Boers would only abandon their elusive tactics and come to close quarters we should see what we should see. The Boers have taken us at our word and the results are certainly not encouraging."

The chorus of dissatisfaction with the inertia of the government is daily gathering force.

NEW PORTLAND ORE CHUTES COLLAPSED

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Oct. 2.—At 10 o'clock tonight the new ore chutes in the ore house at the Portland shaft No. 2 collapsed and completely wrecked the structure. The loss to the company is estimated at $3,000. Peter Hanipin, an ore sorter, who was working in the bins at the time, was slightly injured. Two other ore sorters working near him got out of the way in time to escape injury. The reason for the collapse of the chutes was the unusually heavy weight of ore that had been coming down since early morning.

ALL THE NEWS

Fair in eastern portion today, showers and cooler in western; tomorrow, showers and cooler in eastern, fair in western.

Silver, 58⅛; lead, $4.37½; copper, $16.50@17.

New York stocks started out with upward rush of prices, but later the market fell into dullness and heaviness and the level of prices generally was carried below the level of Tuesday night; money on call steady at 3@4.

Chicago wheat again depressed by continued bear pressure on a dull market; provisions only moderately active and bearish.

LOCAL

The Midland Terminal railroad has secured an injunction against the Short Line and the Portland company restraining them from interfering in any way with the Midland Terminal company's tracks on the Portland property.

Portland M. and M. Co. wants to build a dam across Bear creek near the county farm and offers to buy a strip of land each side of the creek.

County commissioners disallowed bill of Gillis Bros. & Kinney, amounting to $10,999.47, for alleged extra work on basement and foundation of new court house.

It is estimated that there are over 3,000 unregistered voters in Colorado Springs; books are open every day at county clerk's office.

B. F. Webster of this city has purchased 7,400 acres of what is known as the Teller ranch, near Pueblo.

STATE

It is understood that work on the Florence electric street railway is to be pushed to completion within a short time.

The Brewster coal mine, on the wagon road between Florence and Canon City, has been sold by W. S. Stratton to S. P. Smith.

Bursting of a steam pipe resulted in serious injury to two men at Stratton's Independence mine yesterday.

Two women in Victor mistook poison for patent medicine; both will recover.

Physicians Business league of Teller county has been organized.

Judge Johnson of Denver has announced the selection of Ralph Talbot and R. J. Pitkin as special prosecutors in the investigation of West Side court matters.

Slaves of the Silver Serpent held their annual pageant and ball in Denver yesterday; Miss Ethel Hughes was selected as queen.

New ore chutes at Portland shaft No. 2 in Victor collapsed last night, wrecking the ore house and causing damage of $3,000.

The trial of the celebrated Doyle-Burns suit was begun yesterday in the district court at Council Bluffs; detectives are watching witnesses.

GENERAL

The president has appointed John S. Dean United States district attorney for Kansas.

The resignation of J. M. Herbert, manager of the Southern Pacific, is announced. It is expected that Mr. Herbert will go east as manager of one of the Gould lines.

Thomas Francis Murphy, a Sandy Hook pilot, is dead. Murphy, who was a veteran pilot, fought in the United States navy in the civil war and took part in the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac.

Philip G. Gillett, for nearly forty years superintendent of the Illinois Institution for Deaf Mutes, is dead. He had an international reputation as an educator.

Acting Secretary Spaulding of the treasury has approved a plan for a yellow fever institute within the marine hospital service whose object will be to collect facts and make investigations of the subject of yellow fever.

Reports to the marine hospital service from all parts of the world show a continued spread of the plague in most sections.

A special to the New York Times from Montreal says the Canadian Pacific Railway company will probably put on a line of steamers from Vancouver to Vladivostok in order to take advantage of the trade openings which exist in the east in consequence of the opening up of Siberia.

Plans for the new hall to be erected by the New York Historical society at a cost of nearly $1,000,000 have been formally adopted. They provide for a marble or granite building three stories in height at Central park, just below the Museum of Natural History.

Fire at Marinette, Wis., destroyed the warehouse and contents of Smith, Thorndike & Brown, wholesale grocers. Loss about $200,000.

The teamster and 'longshoremen strike which has been crippling business in San Francisco for the past ten weeks has been settled.

Triennial convention of the Episcopal church began its sessions in San Francisco yesterday with Bishop Dudley of Kentucky as president.

Indications are good for an exciting yacht race today; an agreement has been reached which allows a race each day except Sunday, instead of requiring an intervening day.

The English cricketers under the captaincy of B. J. T. Bosanquet began a two days' match against New York representatives on the Knickerbocker Athletic club's grounds at Bergen Point, N. J. The teams are made up of 12 men on a side.

MINING

The market yesterday was without interest excepting for the great weakness of Isabella stock, which sold as low as 42½. The tone of the balance of the trading was fairly firm, but El Paso, Gold Dollar and other active stocks were fractionally off.

President Williams of the Isabella company announces that work has been suspended in the bottom levels of the mine, owing to the failure to find ore of commercial value, and the company will confine its work largely to the development of unexplored ground.

The lessees on the Puzzle claim of the German-American property are installing an electric hoist and air compressor and will soon be ready to hoist ore which they are now shipping. Good ore is showing in the workings.

The exchange may take some action in furthering a project to have an exhibit of Cripple Creek ores at the International Mining exposition to be held in New York for two weeks beginning December 2 of this year. President Donaldson thinks favorably of the idea.

CONFERENCE ON NEW SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

By Associated Press.

Boston, Oct. 2.—The Globe will say tomorrow that an important conference participated in by Senator Hanna of Ohio, Senator Frye and Congressman Littlefield of Maine, was held here today at which the features of a new ship subsidy bill to be presented to congress in December were discussed.

While the details of the conference would not be divulged by those present it is said that the proposed bill will meet the objections raised to the one presented at the last session of congress.

SLAVES OF THE SILVER SERPENT

Held Their Carnival in Denver With Miss Ethel Hughes as Queen ---Event Never Excelled in Beauty.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

1:30 P. M.—Maskers' parade, King Rex at the head.
2:30 P. M.—Indian games and dances at City park.
3:30 P. M.—Band concert in amphitheater.
7:30 P. M.—Masked ball and special program.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Oct. 2.—Society held full sway in Denver today, and tonight Miss Ethel Hughes of this city is receiving the plaudits of the people as queen of the Slaves of the Silver Serpent for the coming year. She was crowned as such tonight at one of the most delightful gatherings ever held by the Slaves.

The second day of the carnival is always devoted to these Slaves, and they occupy the time with an illuminated parade and coronation of their queen, followed by the annual ball. The Silver Serpent is supposed to be a mighty monster who lives in the gloomy caverns of some far-off mountain, and who commands the love and homage of thousands of faithful slaves, to whom its every wish is law. Each year he spends two days away from his cave, and visits his subjects and commands them to hold high revel in his honor and to make of this revel a grand pageant and ball. Legend has it that in this pageant the Silver Serpent appears at the head of the procession and portrays to his people his awful power. After he has passed among them, in some peculiar way he vanishes, and returns to his unknown lair, while his Slaves hold high revelry. Just before retiring from amidst his people he appoints a king who in turn chooses a queen to reign over the Slaves during his absence.

It was in keeping with the ideas of this story that today's program was arranged. The Silver Serpent headed the pageant as it passed through the streets of the city tonight and in so doing led the way for one of the most beautiful parades ever witnessed in the west. It consisted of 16 illuminated floats, each representing some legend. They were extremely accurate in their portrayal of their different subjects, and were warmly received by the crowd that lined the sidewalk. Large torches carried by the attendants lighted the panorama, and colored fire added splendor to the scene. One of the most beautiful of the entire procession, represented the Wizard of the Nile. It was an Eyptian scene, and the obelisks were covered with carving and lettering, while a queen sat at the head in regal splendor. Lovers of the play "El Capitan" were delighted with the reproduction of this scene. The famous march was played as the float passed through the arena. The other floats were extremely beautiful and were well received. Thirteen bands, none of which had less than 20 instruments, accompanied the procession.

After the parade had passed, the Slaves and their guests repaired to the Brown Palace hotel, where the king chose his queen and the coronation ceremonies were held. The rotunda of the hotel presented a gala appearance. Artistic hands had transformed it from the accustomed hotel lobby and eight-storied balustrade, into a perfect fairy land of beauty. The first floor was arranged for the coronation ceremonies. The outer edges of this floor were banked with flowers and palms and over each of the arches, leading away from the rotunda, where hung large American flags, which were draped in such a manner as to produce a curtain appearance. The queen's throne was erected at the southwest corner and was similar to the one of last year. It was a huge chair-shaped pedestal, with marble steps leading up to the throne proper, upon which was arranged the queen's chair. On either side of the queen, rose two immense columns which were topped with miniature globes which reflected a soft light and added beauty to the scene. Directly across from the queen's throne was located the throne of the queen of the Festival of Mountain and Plain where she could witness and enjoy the coronation of her sister queen.

Promptly at 10:15, King George W. Vallery announced that the coronation ceremonies were about to begin. The Slaves had assembled in the ordinary of the eighth floor and were all masked. Headed by their Grand Marshal J. G. Field, they marched from this floor to the rotunda where the ceremonies took place. Upon entering the rotunda, the king ascended to the throne accompanied by two pages, carrying the crown to be bestowed upon the queen. The slaves then in obedience to command formed in a serpent-shape with their grand marshal representing the tongue and marched around the room saluting and hissing their chief as they passed. After the military exercises were over, the king handed to the regent of record, F. G. Smutzer, an envelope containing the name of the queen. The regent in turn conveyed the envelope to the grand marshal, who after opening it, searched through the building until the queen was found. Miss Hughes was standing on the second floor watching the ceremonies, and it was not until the grand marshal had come to her side and beckoned her to come, that any one knew who would be queen. She was escorted to her throne, where she was crowned with the beautiful ceremonies of the order. After the coronation, the two queens paid their respects to each other, by giving and returning calls, after which the entire party repaired to the eighth floor, and the ball was begun. The exercises of the slaves tonight are said to have been more largely attended than any other ball yet given.

This afternoon was devoted principally to genuine western sports. There had been about 50 of the worst outlaw bronchos in the west shipped into Denver, and as many broncho busters, tried to, and a part of them did ride them. It was an exhibition that made the blood of the 11,000 witnesses tingle as the horses pitched and reared through the arena trying to dismount the riders. Those who have followed broncho busting and are acquainted with the work, stated that today's exhibition was one of the finest ever given in the west, and well it might be, for the first prize was a $500 belt. The other prizes were all in cash, and were of such an amount as would induce a large number of cowboys to enter the contest. One of the most pleasant features of the afternoon was the elimination from the sport of all semblance of cruelty. The humane officers were present to stop the exhibition if it became cruel, but nothing of the kind was necessary. The ponies were led into the arena and held while they were being saddled and bridled. They were then turned over to the riders, who either rode them or after a few moments found themselves rolling in the dust.

The judges were unable to agree upon a choice for the championship belt and purse and tonight decided the six leaders must compete again.

More than a dozen of the horses entered were not tested and these will be used in the final trial. It was decided that each man should be required to ride three or four horses in succession and only tried buckers would be used. The six men who led today are: M. T. Sowder, Cheyenne; W. N. Craver, Cheyenne; Duncan Clark, Bosler, Wyo.; W. F. Stone, Bosler, Wyo.; Walter McCall, Sugar City, Colo., and A. W. Vaughan, Dunkley, Routt county, Colo. It is probable these men will contest again next Friday afternoon.

Another feature of the afternoon's entertainment was a sham battle in the City park, representing an attack upon a Spanish block house by a number of American forces. The attack was triumphantly carried out by the state militia and was extremely realistic. The Americans finally succeeded in capturing the fortification, but not until they had suffered a loss of 57 killed and 108 wounded, 165 of whom will recover tomorrow. The Spaniards were exterminated.

Irrespective of number in attendance, tomorrow is expected to eclipse all other days, for it is maskers day and the industrial and social features of the carnival will give way to merriment and pleasure. Every one looks forward with anticipation to the masked parade and ball. The parade will be held in the afternoon and the ball at night.

TESTIMONY OF FIRST WITNESS FOR SCHLEY

By Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 2.—An interesting turn was given to the Schley court of inquiry today by the introduction of the first witness in Admiral Schley's behalf. This was Lieutenant James G. Doyle, who was a watch officer on board the flagship Brooklyn during the war with Spain. The fact that Lieutenant Doyle was put on the stand does not mean that the navy department has concluded the presentation of its side of the case. Mr. Doyle was called by the department but as it had also been the purpose of Admiral Schley to summon him, advantage was taken of his presence on the stand to question him as an original witness for "the applicant." He was under examination by Mr. Rayner in the interest of the admiral when the court adjourned for the day.

Before undergoing examination at Mr. Rayner's hands Lieutenant Doyle, at Captain Lemly's request, explained his part in the battle of July 3 and his original entry in the ship's log concerning the famous loop and his alteration of that entry because he subsequently discovered that his first entry had been erroneous.

Lieutenant Commander Sharp who commanded the Vixen during the Spanish war also gave his testimony during the day, giving especial attention to the notes of the battle of July 3, made by Lieutenant Harlow of his ship. Admiral Evans, Captain Sigsbee and Correspondent Dieuaide were all recalled for the purpose of correcting their testimony as given yesterday and all made additional statements.

Just before the adjournment for the day the court announced its decision not to allow any questions concerning the blockade of Santiago after July 1 when Commander-in-Chief Admiral Sampson arrived there.

When Captain Sigsbee left the witness stand he was succeeded by Lieutenant James G. Doyle who was watch officer on board Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, during the Spanish war. There was much interest in his appearance, as he is the first of the Brooklyn's officers to be called since the inquiry began. He was called by the department but when Captain Lemley had concluded his examination Mr. Rayner announced that it had been Admiral Schley's intention to have Lieutenant Doyle summoned as a witness in his behalf. He therefore, with the consent of the court questioned the witness as if his examination had been in chief and did not confine himself to cross-examination.

In response to questions by Captain Lemly, Lieutenant Doyle said that during the battle off Santiago he had had charge of the two waist turrets. He had, he said, written the log giving the account of the battle as there recorded, but afterward an addenda had been made by the navigator.

When the Brooklyn steamed west-

(Continued on Page 12.)

FIENDISHNESS OF THE SAMAR SAVAGES

By Associated Press.

Manila, Oct. 3.—The latest advices from the island of Samar give harrowing details of the slaughter of the members of Company C, Ninth U. S. infantry, last Saturday at Balangiga.

It states that the president of the town, claiming to be friendly led the assault in person. On hearing of the slaughter, Colonel Isaac De Russy, of the Eleventh infantry started for the scene immediately with a battalion. The body of Captain Connell had been tied at the heels, saturated with kerosene and partly burned. Forty-five bodies have been buried in a trench leaving seven unaccounted for. The charred remains of many were recovered. In numerous instances the bodies had been badly mutilated.

Three hundred Maccabees will also be dispatched to the scene of the massacre on board the Le Gaspi, which is delayed by a typhoon.

FAMOUS DOYLE-BURNS SUIT AGAIN ON TRIAL

By Associated Press.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Oct. 2.—The trial of the celebrated Doyle-Burns Portland Mining company suit began today in the district court and is expected to occupy all the remainder of the week. The plaintiff, James Doyle, is represented by Wright and Baldwin of this city, who are associated with Charles Hughes of Denver and Scott Ashton of Victor, Colo.

The defendant, James Burns, has as attorneys the legal representatives of the Portland company, Ross and Ross, and ex-Governor C. S. Thomas of Denver, Senator T. M. Patterson of Denver and A. T. Gunnell of Colorado Springs.

The jury was secured yesterday and an examination of witnesses on technical matters began this afternoon. In charging the jury Judge Macy administered a severe admonition against permitting any person, inadvertently or otherwise, to approach them regarding the suit.

Today a corps of Pinkertons are watching witnesses on one side and another corps of detectives watches the movement of the other side.

THE SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE IS SETTLED

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—The teamster and 'longshoremen strike which has been on for the last 10 weeks was settled this afternoon. It is understood that the Draymans association has agreed to fill all vacancies with union men. Non-union men now employed are to be retained.

JUDGE JOHNSON NAMED SPECIAL PROSECUTORS

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Oct. 2.—Judge Johnson announced the names of two men today whom he had chosen for the work of special prosecutors during the bribery investigation. They were Ralph Talbot and Robert J. Pitkin. The judge also had the grand jury veniremen drawn in open court under his personal direction by Sheriff Jones and Clerk Otis Spencer.

The names of the grand jury veniremen to be summoned are as follows:

Carson B. Wilson, postoffice.
Thomas Mertough, 386 South Sherman.
Louis Mosconi, 1014 Wazee.
W. J. Gerspach, 3221 Champa.
E. Brule, of Brule & Burke.
George E. O'Brien, 639 Nineteenth avenue.
J. Bernstein, 1914 Lawrence.
Harry C. Davis, 830 Cooper building.
Julius Bissell, 1145 Clarkson.
Matthew L. Smith, 405 Columbine.
F. H. Forrester, 1738 Arapahoe.
Philip Hoffman, 130 South Pennsylvania.

BRITISH REPULSED A BOER ATTACK

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 2.—Lord Kitchener today reports that two officers and 31 men have been killed in an attack made on Colonel Kokewich's camp at Moedwill. The Boers, who were under commandants De La Ray and Kemp, had 14 officers and 114 men wounded, after two hours night fighting, when the Boers were driven off. Colonel Kekewich was among the wounded.

The Boer reverse at Moedwill occurred September 29. The Boers are reported to have been one thousand strong. Lord Kitchener in his dispatch says the British repelled the attack with great vigor. Colonel Kekewich was slightly wounded in two places. He says that all ranks have behaved extremely well. The wounded were taken to Rustenburg, half way between Pretoria and Mafeking.

CHARGES INVOLVING AN OIL INSPECTOR

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Before the grand jury charges were made under oath which involve Robert E. Burke, city oil inspector and secretary of the Democratic county committee. From the agent of the Standard Oil company came the statement that from $1,000 to $20,000 is collected in fees annually by Mr. Burke as city oil inspector, while the controller's report shows that but from $10,000 to $11,000 reacnes the city treasury each year.

DEMOCRATS HELD A REUNION IN BOSTON

By Associated Press.

Boston, Oct. 2.—Massachusetts Democrats at their annual reunion here tonight fixed up the following slate to be presented at tomorrow's convention.

Governor, Josiah Quincy, Boston; lieutenant, governor, John Coughlin, Fall River, secretary of state, William P. Hayes, Springfield; treasurer, Francis A. Hobart, Baintree.

PROMISE OF GOOD WIND

Yachting Enthusiasts Are Expecting an Exciting Race Today.

WEATHER MAY BE SQUALLY

Agreement Will Permit Racing on Consecutive Days Except Sunday ---Shamrock May Change Ballast.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 2.—The following official statement was given out today by the signers:

"The agreement determining the conditions and governing the races for the America's cup as agreed upon by the committees of the New York Yacht club and the Royal Ulster Yacht club is hereby modified as follows:

"Strike out clause beginning: 'The first race shall be sailed on Saturday, September 21, 1901,' and substitute the following: 'The races shall be sailed on the following dates until the series be completed, namely, September 26, September 28, October 1 and October 3, 1901, and each following day except Sunday; provided, however, that immediately on the conclusion of the race of October 3 and of each succeeding race the regatta committee shall inquire of each contestant whether he is willing to start the next day, and should either contestant reply in the negative one day shall intervene before starting the next race. Sunday shall not count as such intervening day.'"

"For the New York Yacht Club,
"Lewis Cass Ledyard, Chairman.
"For the Royal Ulster Yacht Club,
"R. G. Sharman Crawford, Chairman."

By Associated Press

New York, Oct. 2.—Yachting enthusiasts and the general public are tonight expecting a most exciting race tomorrow between the cup defender and the challenger Shamrock II. They based their high hopes on the strong wind blowing tonight and which the local weather prophet asserts is likely to keep up for 24 hours or more. The Washington weather bureau adds to the expectation which it is hoped will be realized by holding out a promise of a strong breeze off Sandy Hook.

The bureau says:

"Fresh northwest winds and fair weather for tomorrow. The winds ought to hold good throughout the day."

The contest between the two yachts tomorrow will be over a 30-mile triangular course, the same as that attempted on Tuesday. Under the conditions of this the second race, the yachts will be sailed 10 miles on each of the three legs of the course. It is the intention of the committee tonight to sail the first leg to windward, which will make the other two a broad reach and a close reach, providing the wind does not shift.

At Sandy Hook tonight everything is ready for tomorrow's race and if the weather predictions prove true, the yachts will have plenty of wind—perhaps more than they want.

At 9:30 tonight the wind shifted suddenly in a squall from south to northwest and began to blow hard from that quarter.

At 10 o'clock the velocity was 36 miles an hour.

While it was a quiet day with the yachts lying at their moorings inside Sandy Hook bay, the officials of the New York Yacht and Royal Ulster Yacht clubs had a busy time of it in complying with the request of Sir Thomas Lipton backed by the assent of E. D. Morgan of the Columbia, that in future the races should be held on consecutive days, not counting Sunday, in addition there came a request from George L. Watson the designer of the Shamrock II for a remeasurement because of his intention to take out ballast before tomorrow's race.

On the first proposition an agreement was finally reached between the challenge committees of the two clubs for a race every day but on the second Mr. Watson, after further considering the matter decided to let it drop and the yacht will sail tomorrow with exactly the same amount of ballast which she has carried in previous races. This will not prevent Mr. Watson taking out ballast at any time he may wish which, of course, the club is willing to have done at any time. If, however, after tomorrow's race Mr. Watson decides to take out ballast it is probable that there will be no race on Friday as under the new arrangement either yacht is at liberty to decline to race on the next day.

The proposition for a race on consecutive days came from Sir Thomas Lipton, and as E. D. Morgan at once agreed two representatives of the Royal Ulster Yacht club immediately sought Commodore Ledyard of the New York Yacht club, Secretary Oddie and former Commodore E. M. Brown. The matter was discussed fully in Commodore Ledyard's office.

The agreement of two years ago was gone over and a similar one finally drawn and signed late in the afternoon. In the case of the agreement two years ago the managers of the yachts waited until nearly half a dozen attempts had been made to sail the race before steps were taken to have the yachts race every day.

In the present case, however, one race has already been completed and there have been two postponements on account of lack of wind. Under the rules it was for the challenge committee of the two clubs to make this agreement, neither Sir Thomas Lipton nor E. D. Morgan being parties to it, although it was made at the suggestion of the former.

About noon it was learned at the club that those in charge of the Shamrock desired to shift some ballast, which of course, necessitated plans for a measurement. Whether this plan of removing ballast from the challenger was made with a view of decreasing the stiffness of the boat or cutting the water line a matter of a few inches so as to gain in time allowance could not be ascertained.

Mr. Watson was at the club about 3 o'clock, but found none of the officials in the building, and left immediately. He admitted, however, very frankly that he proposed to take out ballast from the Shamrock but refused to make any other statement regarding it. Under her present measurement the Shamrock allows the Columbia 43 seconds in a 30-mile race. Much of this allowance was due to her great sail plan as the water line measurement is really some inches shorter than the Columbia's. It will be necessary for Mr. Watson to decrease the Shamrock's water line length by a foot in order to gain 15 seconds in time allowance and although the overhang of the challenger, both fore and aft is very long it is thought that considerable ballast will have to be taken out in order to make a gain of even five or six seconds. Still with races in which neither boat seems to have the advantage of more than a minute or two, the matter of five seconds might become very important.

Measurer Hyslop was sent for later in the afternoon, but Mr. Watson finally decided not to make any alterations in the trim of the new boat, at least not until after tomorrow's race.

The decision to have the yachts race every day was received with good grace at the yacht club tonight.

COLOMBIA COMMERCE CRIPPLED BY WARFARE

By Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The state department has received, under date of August 11, a long report from one of its representatives in Colombia which brings out the crippled commercial situation in that country resulting from revolutionary movements within and without. The report says:

"The commercial situation here is more depressed and more difficult for all kinds of legitimate transactions than it has been since the beginning of the civil war now in progress from the gathering of the crops to the shipping thereof, great difficulties in many cases insurmountable, are encountered. The majority of the coffee crop has remained ungathered because laborers could not be secured. Of the crops gathered a great deal remains on the plantation or is deposited elsewhere because beasts cannot be secured to ship it to the Magdalena river. Other large quantities of coffee remain at river ports awaiting shipment. The coffee in hand, which for various reasons, cannot be forwarded for export, is roughly spoken of as hundreds of thousands of bags. A great deal of this coffee was bought by foreigners or taken by them in payment for debts before the imposition of the present duty of 60 cents per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds), and before the heavy increase in freight rates from the interior to the coast had taken place. All this coffee today represents heavy loss. It is insisted by those familiar with the business that coffee from the interior of Colombia cannot withstand the present charges against it.

"Hides are held in large quantities and cannot be shipped for the reasons that prevent the shipping of coffee. Quantities of hides, representing large values, have so deteriorated as to become worthless. In some instances this has resulted from the impossibility of obtaining poison for their preservation and in others because they already had been so heavily poisoned that they would stand no more. The inability to ship hides is particularly vexatious to holders because of the present high prices of this article of export in the New York market. Hides, unlike coffee, would easily stand the present heavy freight and other charges against them if they could be got to New York. Many American houses are heavily interested in the present large holding of Colombian hides and coffee, some of them directly as holders, owners, others as creditors of Colombian holders and some in both respects.

"There is no means of foretelling how soon the strained situation may be relieved. Those most interested are not basing their calculations on early relief."

FIRE SMOTHERED.

By Associated Press.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 2.—Mine Inspector Morgan, after testing the gas which is escaping from the extension shaft, expressed the opinion that the fire in the mine has been smothered and in consequence the search for the bodies will be commenced. Twelve families have been rendered destitute as a result of the explosion.

A RACE MOST THRILLING

New York, Sept. 28.— In the closest and most soul-stirring race ever sailed for the old America's cup, the white flyer, Columbia, today beat the British challenger over a windward and leeward course of 30 nautical miles by the narrow, heart-breaking space of 39 seconds.

As a spectacle the contest was superb. From the time the two sky-scraping racers crossed the starting line until they fled across the finish line four and one half hours later, the result was in doubt and the excitement aboard the excursion fleet increased until men became frenzied and women almost hysterical.

So evenl matched were these two scientific racing machines that never after they started were the rival skippers out of each others hail and more than three quarters of the time they were so close that Charles Barr, who had the tiller aboard the Columbia could have tossed a biscuit to Captain Sycamore on the Shamrock.

For miles as they beat their way to the outer mark the black shadow of Shamrock's huge club-topsail was painted on the big mainsail of the Columbia and for an hour on the run home with the yachts flying like scared deer before the wind, they ran almost beam to beam, as if they had been harnessed together.

The memory of the races between the Genesta and the Puritan in 1885 and Lord Dunraven's first Valkyrie and the Vigilant in 1893, which have been treasured by yachtsmen to this time will be forgotten after the magnificent duel of today. It will live forever in the memory of those who witnessed it. In the years to come yachtsmen of two nations will recount the thrilling story of the celebrated first race between the Columbia and the Shamrock II, sailed off New York harbor in the first year of the new century.

As a result of today's race, though faith in the Columbia still remains in the hearts of the patriots, all the experts admit that the British boat is the ablest sloop ever sent to these waters to lift the 100-guinea cup which the old schooner America brought across the Atlantic 50 years ago and the superiority of American seamanship and American naval architecture, as represented by the defender, remains to be established. The quality of a sailing ship is measured by her ability to carve her way into an adverse wind, and in the 15-mile thresh to windward today the golden challenger gained 39 seconds, while on the home run her lead was eaten up and the Columbia crossed the finish line exactly 37 seconds ahead of the Shamrock. It must be remembered, however, that the challenger had the weather gauge in the beat to windward, no mean advantage and the nautical experts said after the race that during the outward journey she had been sailed to absolute perfection, while before the wind the American yacht not only showed a fleeter pair of heels but, in the opinion of the sharps, was better handled.

Disappointed by the fluke of Thursday, the crowd which sailed down to Sandy Hook lightship today was somewhat smaller than on the opening day but even so, the colony of steamers, steam yachts, tug boats, sailing vessels and excursion craft of every description formed an angle at the starting line miles long. It was an ideal day for the race. The curtain of haze which had hung over the bay and shore in the early morning had lifted, making the whole course visible to the thousands along the Long Island coast. The sun blazed from a speckless vault of blue and the fresh breeze, blowing straight in from the Atlantic, was strong enough to spill the foam out of the green swells and hurry along black ribbons of smoke shoreward from the stacks of the excursion fleet. The old salts sniffed the air and said the wind was the draught from the big storm which was reported to be raging on the south Atlantic coast.

The big single stickers behind proudly puffing tugs had preceded the excursion fleet to the stake boat and had hoisted their largest tight weather sails. Sir Thomas Lipton's private signal, a green shamrock, in a yellow field, floated from the main truck of the British boat and Mr. Morgan's colors, a Maltese cross in a field of black, fluttered from the afterleach of Columbia's sail. Watson, the designer of the challenger, and Ratsey, who is reputed to be the best sail maker in the world were aboard the golden boat. As the yachts passed out from behind the hook half a dozen ocean liners, inward bound, saluted them with ensign and whistle.

Again today the course, east by south carried the yachts along the Long Island shore straight out to sea. The start was thrilling. The yachts bounded away across the line like a couple of runaway horses.

In the maneuvering before the start Captain Sycamore had given the wily Yankee skipper a genuine surprise, returning a Roland for the Oliver he received on Thursday. Just when Barr thought he had him under his lee, the Englishman deadened his headway and then luffed under the Columbia's stern into the weather berth. This victory for the Shamrock at the very first of the race the Columbia could not overcome in the long beat to windward.

The two big yachts were an inspiring sight to the spectators as they plunged seaward, pounding great fountains of spray from their bows and drenching the crews lined up along the weather rail. They heeled to the wind until their lee rails were awash in the swirling, bubbling seas and from the windward side they showed yards of their bronze under-bodies. Neck and neck, tack and tack, they raced like a team of horses.

Dismay began to be written on the faces of the patriots as Barr tried once, twice and finally a third time to cross the bow of the foreigner, only to be forced around each time by the lean golden muzzle of the Britisher. Visions of the dear old cup that means the yachting supremacy of the world vanishing across the waters danced before their eyes.

On and on they flew, turning twin wings of foam from their bows and the Columbia seemingly falling back rather than gaining.

The hearts of the patriots sank lower and lower.

As the yachts got farther out the swells lengthened and the white flyer seemed to labor more heavily in the long waves.

Just after passing Long Beach hotel with its verandas and windows filled with people the old City of Paris, now the Philadelphia of the American line, came foaming in from the east with a bone in her teeth. She headed slightly north between the racers and the shore in order not to impede them in her washing and went by like an express train, dipping her flag in salute. Her passengers and crew lined her rail for a sight of the exciting spectacle until she was far down to port.

The vessels in the excursion fleet by this time were rolling badly. Many of the spectators were forced to the seclusion of their cabins and many were kept near the rails. The excursion vessels formed a crescent about the stake boat as the yachts rounded the outer marker but it was a doleful fleet.

As the Shamrock wore around with her spinnaker pole to starboard like a lance in rest the big steam yacht Erin with the "bloody hand of Ulster" in the Royal Ulster Yacht club ensign at her taffrail, opened her whistle long and loud. It was the first time Sir Thomas had felt the joy of victory and he and his party probably enjoyed it to the full. The Yankee skippers were too polite not to pull their whistle cords, but the toots were not loud nor long and the bands did not play "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

But when the racers had spread their pinions, wing and wing, spinnaker matching mainsail and balloon jibs drawing forward, and the white flier Columbia began to eat up the green water betwen her and the challenger, drooping spirits began to rise and when the yachts got on even terms about half way home the bands began to play and the people raised a cheer.

As they approached the finish line Columbia leading by half a dozen lengths, all the pent up enthusiasm burst forth. About a quarter of a mile before they reached the line the golden boat blanketed the white one and for a moment she ran up alongside and it looked as if she would be first home.

Suddenly, as the Columbia luffed off and got her wind clear, she forged ahead and came tearing down like mad. As she crossed, three lengths ahead, the enthusiasm broke out again with redoubled energy. Every Yankee skipper grabbed his whistle cord and made a terrific noise and din. Sirens wailed and the white steam jets made it look as if every ship in the fleet had broken her steam chest.

Meantime, the Shamrock had taken a tow from her tender and had drawn out of the ruck of the steamers. Escorted by the Erin, which showed a big hole that the revenue cutter Gresham had stove in her port uarter, she headed for the berth behind the hook. Some of the excursion boats dropped back to salute the popular sportsman who has been game enough to make a second effort to lift the cup and then the whole fleet moved on in a mad race for home, many of the skippers keeping their whistles going until they reached the Narows at the entrance of the upper bay.

When it was all over Sir Thomas Lipton showed himself the thorough sportsman he is.

"Well," he said, as he stood on the deck of the Erin, "that's one dot against us. But in my heart I am just as hopeful as I was this morning for I feel that if I only have a wind I am all right. It was a fair and square race, not a fluke, but it was not Shamrock's day. We want a breeze that will put that deck six inches under water and then you will see a race. Be sure of one thing—I was licked fairly today."

Captain Bob Wringe, who was on the bridge of the Erin at Sir Thomas' elbow said:

"If we get a fresh breeze we will lift the cup yet. A nine to twelve knot breeze is what we want."

E. D. Morgan, while highly pleased over the result of the race had little comment to make.

"We beat them fairly," he said, "although the wind conditions were not all that could have been desired. After turning the outer mark we were confident of bringing the Columbia home a winner."

Captain Barr was much gratified over the victory:

"It was a close race, but a clean one," he said. "Wind conditions were perhaps not all that could have been desired but such as they were our boat never was in danger, I believe, at any point."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANTA FE.

New York, Sept. 28.—The annual report of President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad for the fiscal year ended June 30 last shows total earnings of $54,574,822, and an increase of $8,242,744 over the previous year.

The total operating expenses were $32,262,945, an increase over the previous year of $4,741,445. The net earnings were $22,211,877, an increase of $3,501,298. After deducting interest charges of $8,029,476 there remained $14,182,401 applicable for dividend and surplus purposes.

President Ripley concluded his report as follows:

"Notwithstanding an almost total failure of the corn crop in Kansas and Oklahoma, it is not believed that earnings for the coming year will be less satisfactory than those of the last year. The direct gross earnings of your property from freight on corn during the year covered by this report was approximately $600,000 of which about one-third came from sections in which there is little or no damage. The indirect loss of earnings (on cattle, hogs, etc.) cannot be accurately computed, but it is believed that increased tonnage in other lines of business and other territory will quite compensate therefore."

AMERICAN BOARD REFUSES TO RANSOM.

Boston, Sept. 28.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign missions will resist the demand of $110,000 ransom for the release of Miss Helen M. Stone of Chelsea, Mass., the American missionary now held by Bulgarian brigands.

When shown a statement by Dr. Cregan, New York secretary of the American board, that the ransom would be a dangerous precedent, the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, secretary of the American board, expressed his hearty approbation.

The board would never consider such a proposition," he said. "The rescue of Miss Stone is in the hands of the government. We have had missionaries in Turkey for two generations, but never a case like this. Should we offer a ransom, missionaries would never be safe from capture."

ROOSEVELT FAVORS ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, Sept. 29.—President D. F. Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company returned this evening from Washington where he had a conference with President Roosevelt.

"I found," said President Francis, "that President Roosevelt is in thorough accord with our world's fair. He realizes the magnitude of the enterprise and is eager to aid us in every way possible. The president assured us of his hearty sympathy in our undertaking. He said that he would mention the world's fair in his message to congress, and that in the meantime he would lose no opportunity to help along the work in foreign countries.

ANOTHER WONDER OF SCIENCE.

Biology Has Proved that Dandruff is Caused by a Germ.

Science is doing wonders these days in medicine, as well as in mechanics. Since Adam delved, the human race has been troubled with dandruff, for which no hair preparation has heretofore proved a successful cure until Newbro's Herpicide was put on the market. It is a scientific preparation that kills the germ that makes dandruff or scurf by digging into the scalp to get at the root of the hair, where it saps the vitality; causing itching scalp, falling hair and finally baldness. Without dandruff hair must grow luxuriantly. Herpicide at all druggists. It is the only destroyer of dandruff.

APPEAL OF THE BOERS.

To the Council of the Court of Arbitration at the Hague.

By Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 27.—Charles D. Pierce, representative in the United States of the Orange Free State, has received a copy of the appeal made by the Boers to the administrative council of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. The appeal, which is dated The Hague, September 10, begins by reciting the fact that The Hague conference of July 29, 1899, provided a way for the peaceful settlement of international differences whereby the jurisdiction of the permanent court could be extended to differences between powers which had not become signatories as also between powers which had become, and those which had not become signatories. The appeal continues:

"Immediately upon the receipt of the communication notification was made in behalf of the government of the states represented by the undersigned to his excellency, the then president of your council, that these governments would be pleased if the war being waged in South Africa could be terminated by the arbitration of this court.

"Now that this war has gone on for nearly two years, without any prospects of an end thereto, except in the way only recently acknowledged as being the most efficacious and at the same time the most equitable means of deciding international differences, to-wit; submission to arbitration, the desirability, mutually, for such a peaceful termination cannot but become more and more acknowledged.

"The states represented by the undersigned, therefore, consider that they should repeat the proposal made by them before the war but rejected by England, to submit to arbitration the differences which gave rise to the war."

"In this they particularly have in view the question whether England is right in alleging that any action was taken by the republics which had for its object the supression of the English element or its expulsion from South Africa and generally whether the republics have made themselves guilty of any act which, according to internationally recognized principles would give England the right to deprive them of their independence.

"The undersigned, moreover, allege that England at the outbreak of the war commenced, and has continued to act, in contravention of the rules of war between civilized powers as generally, and also by England herself acknowledged, and as solemnly confirmed by The Hague convention of July 29, 1899, concerning the laws and usuages of warfare by land, whilst England has, moreover, quite recently, by proclamation issued by Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, at Pretoria, and dated the seventh day of August, 1901, virtually notified us that she intends shortly to take action in contravention of article 20, also.

"The governments of the states represented by the undersigned are fully prepared, as soon as an opportunity thereto shall be afforded them, to substantiate the allegation herein made by setting forth and proving the particular facts to which they refer.

"Since England sees fit to deny this continual violation by her of the laws of warfare the states represented by the undersigned consider that they also, in regard to this difference, seek a decision of the permanent court of arbitration.

"The undersigned and their governments are aware that in order to obtain such a decision the consent of England is required. They, therefore, take the liberty of soliciting your council to apply for such consent or to endeavor to obtain the same by your mediation or by the governments represented by you.

"Should the English government give an unfavorable reply it will thereby be manifest that they dare not submit themselves to the judgment of a conscientious, learned and impartial tribune.

"They will then, moreover, continue to bear the responsibility for the prolongation of a war as terrible as it is unnecessary, and they will tacitly have acknowledged that the manner in which they have carried on the war is in conflict with the demands of humanity and civilization as confirmed by themselves."

The appeal is signed by W. J. Leyds, A. Fischer and A. D. Wolmarens, plenipotentiaries of the South African Republic, and A. Fischer and C. H. Wessels, plenipotentiaries of the Orange Free State.

BOER LEADERS ARE TO BE BANISHED

By Associated Press.

Pretoria, Sept. 29.—A pamphlet has been published here under Lord Kitchener's authority containing notice of the permanent banishment of several Boer leaders captured since September 17, and also a long letter from Lord Kitchener replying to a communication from Acting President Schalkberger, received Sept. 5. Lord Kitchener promises to send the Schalkberger letter to the imperial government, which he says reciprocates the Boer statesman's desire for peace.

Lord Kitchener then proceeds to explain that the responsibility for the war rests with the burghers, "whose invasion of unprotected British territory opened the saddest page in South African history." He quotes a letter from a member of Volksraad to a member of the Cape Colony assembly declaring that the "time is ripe to drive the English from South Africa."

In conclusion Lord Kitchener declares that having annexed the two republics to Great Britain he cannot break faith with the people who have shown loyalty to the new regime and so far as clemency to Cape rebels is concerned, this is the prerogative of the ruler which must be exercised with unfettered discretion.

A proclamation has been issued providing for the sale of properties of burghers still in the field in accordance with the terms of Lord Kitchener's previous proclamation.

COLOGOSZ COLLAPSED ON REACHING PRISON.

By Associated Press.

Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Czolgosz, President McKinley's murderer, in the custody of Sheriff Caldwell of Erie county, and 21 deputies, arrived in Auburn at 3:15 a. m. The prison is only about 50 yards from the depot. Awaiting the arrival of the train there was a crowd of about 200 people. Either for fear of the crowd, which was not very demonstrative, or from sight of the prison, Czolgosz' legs gave out and two deputy sheriffs were compelled to practically carry the man into the prison. Inside the gate his condition became worse and he was dragged up the stairs and into the main hall. He was placed in a sitting posture on the bench while the handcuffs were being removed, but he fell over and moaned and groaned, evincing the most abject terror. As soon as the handcuffs were unlocked the man was dragged into the principal keeper's office. As in the case of all prisoners the officers immediately proceeded to strip him and put on a new suit of clothes. During this operation Czolgosz cried and yelled, making the prison corridors echo with evidences of his terror. The prison physician, Dr. John Gerin, examined the man and ordered his removal to the cell in the condemned row, which he will occupy until he is taken to the electric chair. The doctor declared that the man was suffering from fright and terror, but said that he was shamming to some extent.

The collapse of the murderer was a surprise to everyone. En route from Buffalo he showed no indication of breaking down. He ate heartily of sandwiches and smoked cigars when not eating. He talked some and expressed regret for his crime. He said: "I am especially sorry for Mrs. McKinley." He reiterated his former statement that he had no accomplices and declared that he never had heard of the man under arrest in St. Louis who claimed to have tied the handkerchief over his hand, concealing the pistol with which the president was shot. He says the handkerchief was not tied. He went behind the Temple of Music, arranged the handkerchief so as to hide the weapon and then took his place in the crowd. To Jailer Mitchell he sent this message to his father: "Tell him I am sorry I left such a bad name for him."

Czolgosz was in normal condition this afternoon and seemed to have fully recovered from his collapse.

There are five cells for condemned men in the prison and Czolgosz was placed in the only vacant cell, so all are now occupied. Two keepers are constantly on guard in the room which is separate from the main prison, but to guard against an attempt on Czolgosz' part to commit suicide, two more guards have been added, and one will constantly sit in front of Czolgosz' cell and will have a key so that any attempt at self-destruction may be easily frustrated.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Washington, Sept. 27.— In the Schley court of inquiry today a letter was presented from Rear Admiral Sampson asking to be allowed to be represented in the court by counsel, but the court refused to grant the request on the ground that "the court does not at this time regard you as a party to the case."

The principal witnesses of the day were Lieutenant Hood, who commanded the dispatch boat The Hawk, during the Spanish war and Captain Bowman H. McCalla, who was in command of the Marblehead. The testimony of both these officers dealt with the delivery of dispatches from Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley and both related to conversations with the latter. Captain McCalla gave in detail his part in arranging code of signals with the Cuban insurgents and his conversations with them near Cienfuegos on May 24, 1898, when it was learned definitely that Cervera's fleet was not in the harbor there. He said that Captain Chadwick, who was Admiral Sampson's chief of staff, was the only person at Key West to whom he had communicated the signal code.

Captain McCalla expressed the opinion that coaling was feasible off Santiago at the time Schley began his retrograde movement.

Washington, Sept. 28.— In the Schley court of inquiry today Captain McCalla of the Marblehead, continued his testimony which was begun yesterday and the court heard the testimony of Lieutenant-Commander W. H. H. Sutherland, who commanded the Eagle during the Spanish war and also that of Lieutenant Cassius B. Barnes. The latter is a cipher expert in the navy department and his evidence was devoted to showing that the dispatch from Commodore Schley to the navy department on May 28, 1898, saying that he could not, much to his regret, obey the orders of the department, as printed in the official reports, was a correct translation of the message as forwarded from the Harvard at Kingston.

Commander Sutherland explained the condition of the Eagle during the campaign and told of the part that vessel played. He said the slow progress made in the cruise to Santiago was due to the fact that the vessel was one-third full of water. He also told of signaling the Scorpion to inform Commodore Schley that the Spanish squadron was not in the harbor of Cienfuegos.

Captain McCalla said that he had suggested to Schley after the battle off Santiago that there was glory enough in the victory for all.

Mr. Slayton did not press his request to be allowed to appear as counsel for Admiral Sampson as he had announced that he would do. He wrote a second letter to the court renewing his application and recounting the times that Admiral Sampson's name had been brought into the case but he left the city later in the day, requesting the court to hold up the matter for the present.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Rear Admiral Evans, who as captain commanded the battleship Iowa during the Santiago campaign, was a witness before the Schley court of inquiry today. His testimony covered the period from the time the Iowa left the port of Key West on the 20th of May, 1898, until the 5th of July, when Admiral Evans testified he had a conversation with Admiral Schley concerning the battle of the 3d. He described in detail the principal events of the battle of Santiago and gave particulars of the bombardment of the Colon on May 31.

Other witnesses of the day were Captain Theodore F. Jewel, who was commander of the cruiser Minneapolis during the Spanish war, and Commander James O. Miller, who was in command of the collier Merrimac until that vessel was turned over to Lieut. Hobson to be sunk in the mouth of the harbor of Santiago. Admiral Evans had not concluded his testimony when the court adjourned for the day.

RUSSIA TAKES MEASURES FOR RELIEF OF FAMINE

By Associated Press.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 29.— Following up the recent publication of the famine conditions in thirteen districts, the minister of the interior, M. Sipinguin, today issued a long statement on crop failure and the measures of famine relief upon which the central government has decided.

Acting upon telegraphic reports from the various governments the government has begun the work vigorously. The sum of 96,000 roubles has been appropriated for the government of Saratoff; 407,000 roubles for Lauris; 100,000 roubles for non-military points in the Don basin, and 190,000 roubles with a supply of seed from the government in Yekaterinoslaff.

No detailed reports have been received from Orel and Yeniseisk although it is known that both need assistance. Perm has a shortage but local efforts will suffice there.

Great difficulty will be experienced in transporting grain before the close of navigation. The government is now attending to the most pressing demands. A special commission has been engaged since the beginning of August in buying 6,500,000 poods of rye for the provinces suffering most.

In the 13 districts first mentioned medical organization is active and special relief is being given.

Scurvy has broken out in the government of Khvalinsk and two divisions of the Red Cross society are there.

ERUPTION OF AN OIL WELL IN LOUISIANA.

By Associated Press.

Welsh, Calcacu Parish, La., Sept. 30.—An oil well three miles from this place was the scene of perhaps the greatest eruption ever witnessed in this part of the country, Beaumont not excepted, this morning. The well was capped Saturday night and work was suspended until this morning. The cap was blown about 100 feet from the well. Rocks, water, gas and oil were thrown 250 feet in the air and for a lateral distance of a quarter of a mile. The rotary which weighs 1,500 pounds was thrown twenty feet and the top of the derrick was completely torn off. The well is now but 200 feet deep.

SURPRISED BY INSURGENTS

By Associated Press.

Manila, Sept. 29.—A disastrous fight between United States troops and insurgents occurred yesterday in the island of Samar near Balangiga. A large body of insurgents attacked Company C, Ninth infantry, only 24 members of the company escaping.

All the others are reported to have been killed.

The company was at breakfast when attacked and made a determined resistance but the overwhelming numbers of the insurgents compelled them to retreat.

Of the survivors, who have arrived at Bassey, 11 are wounded.

According to the latest returns the strength of the company was 72. The survivors include Thomas W. Connelly, captain; First Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus and Dr. R. S. Griswold, surgeon.

Captain Edwin V. Bookmiller, of the Ninth infantry, reports that General Hughes is assembling a force to attack the insurgents.

The insurgents captured all the stores and ammunition of the company and all the rifles except 26.

GENERAL OTIS' VIEW.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—General E. S. Otis, in command of the Department of the Lakes, said tonight that the slaughter of the members of Company C of the Ninth infantry in Samar did not mean that there is anything like wide-spread revolt in that province. Concerning the disaster General Otis said:

"Samar is in the department of Visaya, over which Brigadier General Hughes has command. This department includes all the central islands of the Philippine archipelago. During the last month our soldiers have been active in an attempt to subdue rebellion, which is confined to the boundaries of that island. The insurgent leader, Lukban, heads the natives and he and his Tagalo followers have been instrumental in keeping alive the spirit of opposition to this government's authority.

"The location of the ambuscade is in southern Samar, of which the inhabitants are ignorant and barbarous. Probably Lukban got a party of bolomen together and surprised the American soldiers while at breakfast. I think Lukban knows something about the attack, at any rate. There has been trouble in that section for two years, and the character of the country and the barbarity of the natives combine to make its suppression difficult."

THE TRANSMISSISSIPPI GOLF ASSOCIATION.

Kansas City, Sept. 26.—The first annual tourney of the Transmississippi Golf association began here today on the Country club green. Omaha, Holdredge, Neb., Levitt, Neb., St. Joseph, Colorado Springs, Denver, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Leavenworth and Kansas City are represented in the entries.

Qualifying rounds for the individual championship were played today. Sixteen qualified, including Richard Sykes and D. B. Ellis of Denver.

REMARKABLE BRITISH "MOBILE" COLUMNS.

London, Sept. 28.—Perhaps one of the reasons that the British who are so frequently reported as being in pursuit, fail to overtake the Boers in South Africa, is found in a remarkable army order recently issued by Lord Kitchener as follows:

"The commander in chief in South Africa desires to impress officers in command of mobile columns that the object of such columns is mobility, and that he has learned that such forces carry with them furniture, kitchen ranges, pianos and harmoniums, which nullify that object. These articles must be handed over to the nearest stores."

NICARAGUA TREATY READY FOR SIGNATURE.

London, Sept. 28.—Correspondence regarding the Nicaragua canal treaty has ceased, the treaty being in form for signature. The only authoritative information obtainable about it here is that it is considerably better for the United States than the preceding one. The utmost reserve exists respecting the neutrality clause. In other respects the treatment follows the general lines of the old one.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S WILL.

By Associated Press.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 30.—The will of President McKinley was admitted to probate today by Probate Judge August. In pursuance of the wishes of Mrs. McKinley and upon her signed recommendation the court appointed Judge W. R. Day and Secretary George B. Cortelyou administrators. A joint bond of $100,000 was filed.

In their applications for letters testamentary Judge Day and Secretary Cortelyou say that the amount of personal property left by the late president will be about $140,000 and of real estate about $70,000, aggregating about $210,000.

Mrs. McKinley remains in about the same condition. She took her usual outing today.

THE DEATH OF KIRKLAND B. ARMOUR.

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, Sept. 27.— Kirkland B. Armour, the packer, died at his residence here at 6 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Armour suffered with Bright's disease and a weak heart and had been sinking gradually for three days.

Kirkland B. Armour was born at Stockbridge, N. Y. in 1854. He was the son of Andrew Watson Armour, who was for many years conspicuously identified with the Armour interests in Kansas City and entered the packing house firm in 1872. After the death of his father he was made vice-president and general manager of the Kansas City branch, and upon the death, in 1898, of S. B. Armour, he succeeded to the presidency. He was in the directories of half a dozen Kansas City concerns. Mr. Armour has for many years been a breeder of blooded Herefords and on his farm near Kansas City, had some of the finest stock in the United States, including among them many importations from the English royal herds. He was twice president of the National Breeders association. Mr. Armour leaves a widow and three children.

PLEASING RESULTS

always follow the use of Newbro's Herpicide, the new scientific cure for dandruff and falling hair. It possesses certain properties that kill the germ or microbe that causes all the trouble by sapping the oil out of the hair bulb. With this parasite destroyed, dandruff and the falling hair cannot exist. A thick, soft growth of hair springs forth where formerly thin, brittle hair, or perhaps total baldness held sway.

One bottle will convince you of its merits.

For Sale at all First-Class Drug Stores.

SALUTARY SETENCE OF PRIVATE PETER DEVINE.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 30.—A most unusual case reported to the war department is that of Private Peter J. Devine, Troop H, Eleventh cavalry, who was tried by a general court martial at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, on the charge of "using disrespectful words against the president of the United States in violation of the fourteenth article of war."

It appears from the evidence that when news of the shooting of President McKinley was received at Fort Ethan Allen, Devine expressed great satisfaction over the crime and applied an uncomplimentary epithet to the late president. His comrades handled him roughly before he could be secured in the guard house. He was found guilty of the charge by the court and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowance due him and to be confined at hard labor for one year.

The record of the case having been referred to Major General Brooke at New York, commanding the Department of the East, he indorsed and says:

"It is not within the power of the reviewing authority to increase the punishment but in order that the prisoner may not wholly escape punishment the sentence is approved and will be duly executed at Fort Columbus, N. Y., to which place the prisoner will be sent under proper guard."

General Brooke's action in the case is final and the record simply has been sent to the war department for filing.

RANSOM DEMANDED FOR A MISSIONARY.

By Associated Press.

Constantinople, (Thursday), Sept. 26.—The Rev. Mr. Haskell, a missionary at Samakov (Bulgaria), has received a letter from Miss Helen H. Stone, the American missionary who was carried off by brigands, September 5, in the district of Djumabala.

It does not reveal the whereabouts of Miss Stone; but says she is in good health and has been well treated by the brigands, especially in the earlier stages of the abduction. Latterly, in consequence of the vigorous pursuit of Turkish troops, she had been subjected to privations. Miss Stone adds that the brigands demand a ransom of 25,000 Turkish pounds. The opinion is expressed in Constantinople that the Bulgaro-Macedonian committee was actively concerned in the abduction of the missionary.

PIRATES WON BIG PENANT.

By Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Sept. 27.—Pittsburg won the league pennant today by wrestling victory from Brooklyn in the eighth inning, when the champions seemed to have the game practically won. Wagner has the honor of scoring the first and last runs in the game and of batting in the two runs that tied the score. With Wagner on second, Bransfield hit a long one to left field, scoring Wagner and winning the pennant. The game throughout was a splendid exhibition of ball playing. The enthusiasm of the crowd when the winning run came over the plate was intense. Attendance 4,000. Score:

		R.H.E.
Pittsburg	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 3 *	5 10 4
Brooklyn	0 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0	4 10 2

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

By Associated Press.

Manila, Sept. 29.—Captain Lawrence J. Hearn of the Twenty-first infantry reports a severe engagement with insurgents near Candelaria, the Americans losing one killed and two wounded. The insurgent loss has not been ascertained. The Americans captured 30,000 pounds of rice and several hundred rounds of ammunition.

CZOLGOSZ SENTENCED.

Buffalo, Sept. 26.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was this afternoon sentenced to be electrocuted in Auburn state prison during the week begining October 28, 1901. Before sentence was passed the assassin evinced a desire to speak, but he could not get his voice above a whisper and his words were repeated to the court by his counsel.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GOVERNOR DOLE.

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—Since the arrival here of the steamer Sierra last Wednesday the story has been circulated that just before the vessel left Honolulu Governor Dole wrote his resignation.

Whoever is responsible for the story insists that the governor's resignation was given to Secretary Henry E. Cooper, who was a passenger on the Sierra, to be delivered by him to the president. Secretary Cooper and Judge A. S. Hartwell of Honolulu, left for Washington on Wednesday evening.

ROCKY FORD HOTEL HAS CHANGED HANDS.

Special to the Gazette.

Rocky Ford, Sept. 26.—The Hotel El Capitan changed hands here today, the Valley Hotel company taking possession and placing in charge men competent to insure a first-class hotel in the future.

A simple remedy for warts is a dram of salicylic acid with an ounce of collodion in a bottle which has a tiny brush run through the cork. Apply this mixture to the warts twice a day and in a few days they will dry up and fall off.—(October Ladies' Home Journal.

CROWNING OF THE QUEEN

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Sept. 30.—Surrounded by thousands of the city's people and her guests, accompanied by beautifully dressed representatives from nearly every county in Colorado, escorted by the military organizations of the city and state, resplendent in her own beauty and gorgeous robes, with a million different colored lights adding attractiveness to the scene, Miss Mary Malone was tonight crowned Queen of the Festival of Mountain and Plain, and to her was intrusted the ruling of the city during its three days coming merriment.

The scene enacted in the mammoth coliseum at Broadway and Colfax avenue tonight was one that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed the spectacle. It was but a fitting beginning to the first carnival of the new century.

Long before the hour set for the exercises to commence, those who had purchased tickets began filing into building, and at 8 o'clock every one of the 11,000 seats was occupied and many people were standing in the aisles and along the railings. When the queen and her attendants drove up in their chariots to the Broadway entrance, at 8:15, that entrance was surrounded by at least 5,000 people, who were unable to gain admission but who wished to get a glimpse of the beautiful interior. The way leading to the gate was soon blocked and when the team which had drawn the queen to her palace began to turn, the people became temporarily unmanageable and commenced to push forward. All efforts to check them proved fruitless, and in an instant the way leading to the arena was choked with a surging mass who were gradually being crushed under the pressure. The police did the only thing possible, they opened the gates and allowed the crowd to file in and in a moment the arena was filled to such an extent that the carrying out of the program as arranged was difficult at times, but it was practically completed.

However, the crowd was good-natured and any part of the military maneuvering entertainment that may have been lost was made up for in good will and social enjoyment. It is estimated that there were at one time 20,000 people within the arena.

The grand stand is the largest ever erected for a carnival and is capable of accommodating about 22,000 people—11,000 in the seats and 11,000 in the arena. It is a huge stair-cased building and extends in a three-quarter circle from Colfax and Broadway to nearly 16th and Broadway, the rear of the circle resting on Lincoln avenue. At the far end of the arena, and near the Lincoln side, is located the throne room. This is a huge throne-shaped pedestal, arising some 50 feet above the floor of the arena, and is gorgeously covered with carnival colors and is lighted with myriads of colored lights. Extending back of the throne proper are the seats for the maids of honor, while around it are located the resting places of the queen's guards. Beautiful onyx steps lead from the arena to the throne proper, and they in turn are partially covered with palms and flowers. It is certainly palatial and when lit up at night reminds one of the childhood's stories of Aladdin's castles. The remainder of the grand stand is surmounted with innumerable fan-shaped pedestals from which are arched carnival-colored lights, while above these extending entirely around the top of the building is a row of arc lights which makes the light in the interior equal to that of a noonday sun. One of the most beautiful effects of the entire structure is that given by the state house. Around this building have been strung numerous national-colored lights, and located as it is just to the right and a little above the main grand stand, it gives the appearance of having been erected there to complete the design of the stand.

The exercises as planned and carried out in this beautiful structure were certainly the most inspiring yet witnessed at a carnival. The coronation procession was formed of all the military organizations of the city, the promoters of the festival, and the queen and her maids of honor. It was headed by the High school cadets, and upon entering marched around the arena three times, and when the command to halt was given the line extended four deep entirely around the arena and across its center from the press stand to the throne. Between these long lines of civil and military organizations the queen advanced, preceded by her maids of honor and followed by her guards. As she passed around and between the glittering lines of military splendor, the carnival spirit broke forth and she was given a welcome such as must have been accorded kings upon their triumphant returns from successful battle. As she followed the maids of honor up the beautiful steps to her throne the president of the carnival came forward, and while she kneeled in recognition of the homage paid her by the multitudes, he placed upon her brow the silver symbol of honor and then assisted her to arise and to her throne, and, turning to the crowd, informed them that the carnival of 1901 had begun and that their queen was crowned.

The awarding of the diamond ring to some one of the maids of honor was the occasion of much interest and subdued excitement. One of the local merchants had donated a $250 diamond ring to be awarded by lot. The queen drew a number from a box containing as many numbers as there were maids, and the maid whose number corresponded with the one drawn by the queen received the ring. It was awarded to Miss Rosa Moody of Rio Grande county. Miss Moody is the daughter of Senator Moody of the Twelfth general assembly. Following the awarding of the ring, came the grand carnival march. It was led by the famous ladies' band of Wetmore, Kan., who were in turn followed by Governor Orman and wife at the head of the procession; but the immense crowd in the arena made the march impracticable and it was soon abandoned. After the crowd had thinned somewhat the dance was taken up and at a late hour tonight happy hearts had forgotten all care and sorrow in the merry whirl of the waltz.

Miss Malon, who was crowned queen of the carnival, is the daughter of Judge Booth Malone of this city and is a recent graduate of the East Denver High school. It was on account of this fact that the High school cadets were given the place of honor in the procession.

The festival now promises to be a complete success. All day long trains have been pulling into the depot, and tonight there are more people in the city than at any previous festival at a corresponding time. Crowds have arrived from all the near-by towns, and with the beginning of the industrial parade tomorrow it is expected that fully 50,000 visitors will be in the city. Ample arrangements will be made for their entertainment and every person is trying to see that every visitor has a good time. The program tomorrow consists of the industrial parade, which will be over seven miles long, in which Colorado Springs will be well represented; Indian sports and dancing at the city park and in the evening, a spectacular fire department run followed by a comedy circus outlined and arranged by local talent.

What Really Indicates a Child.

The child who runs for a day over an ocean ship has laid in a store of observations worth much more than teaching of mechanical invention and means of transportation. A few weeks spent in making a little garden, planting seeds, caring for the tender growths, gathering and utilizing such produce as may come, will bring the child nearer to the great nature-mother than much school work and even many excursions for nature-study. It is play, work, love that educate; spontaneous self-expression, action compelled by inner or outer forces, relations to other individuals.—(Edward Howard Griggs, in the October Ladies' Home Journal.

Stand by the Standard!

Price's Cream Baking Powder is everywhere the acknowledged standard, the powder of the highest reputation, greatest strength, and absolutely pure. It renders the food more healthful and palatable, and using it exclusively you are assured against alum and other dangerous chemicals from which the low-grade powders are made.

Dr. Price's Baking Powder is sold on its merits only— never by the aid of lotteries, gifts, commissions or other schemes. The entire value of your money comes back to you in baking powder—the purest, most economical made.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Alum baking powders are low priced, as they cost but three cents a pound to make. But alum leaves in the bread or cake glauber salts, sulphuric acid and hydrate of alumina—all injurious, the last two poisonous,

Reliable

THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

DENVER

Denver, Sept. 25.—The work of the arnival committee was today devoted the completion of the program for asking day. The different costume ealers report that already 40 per cent. ore costumes have been sold than for e same time during any preceding ear. The parade of that day will robably have 20,000 maskers in line. he railroads are preparing for a heavy affic. The first delegation to arrive ame in today from South Dakota. It as the advance guard of that state's epresentation and they immediately cured headquarters at the Brown ho l. The following is a brief outline the program: Monday evening, Sep mber 30, queen's coronation and grand all. First day, afternoon, grand In strial parade; evening, circus and pecialties. Second day: Afternoon, ough rider contest for $500, world's ampionship belt; evening, illuminated parade of the Slaves of the Silver erpent. Third day: Afternoon, grand asque parade; evening, open air mask ll in the festival amphitheater, seat g 11,000 spectators with floor space for 000 dancers.

A Belgian, working in a mine near arkville, received a telegram while resident McKinley was visiting in San ancisco which is being investigated the federal authorities. The message reads: "Keep your mouth shut d your eyes and ears open."

Judge Lindsley decided today that e osteopaths were not meant to be cluded in the law as to the practice medicine. The judge holds that they e exempt from the regulations which vern the people who practice medi ne. The point came up in the case Dr. Bass, an osteopath who is suing r. and Mrs. F. J. Clark for services ndered. Among other things the judge id: "Osteopathy as it appears from stimony, is a system of treating dis se without drugs, principally through anipulation of the body by an perator supposed to be learned and illed in such operation."

Robert Pain of Gunnison, was found ilty of the murder of Henry Hunt and as sentenced to life imprisonment.

George Howitt of Steamboat Springs, ommitted suicide this morning by owing the top of his head off with a Vinchester rifle. He leaves a wife and ne child.

The canteloupe season at Rocky Ford s ended and reports from that city tate that over $200,000 have been made ff of the melons: 398 refrigerator car ads were shipped from that city alone. is estimated that the farmers averged a profit of $1.00 per crate for their roduct. The above figures do not in ude the watermelon output.

Denver, Sept. 26.—Attorney General ost today addressed a letter to each the members of the state board of sessors advising them of the fact at the supreme court had granted a it of prohibition restraining Judge xon of Pueblo from taking any fur er action in the case of the railroads ainst the state until after the ar ment of the temporary writ of pro ition on October 7, and that pend that date, the revenue law is in ect, and that the board may meet Denver and continue its work with being in contempt of court over dge Dixon's recent writ of injunc n restraining them from completing assessment rolls. It now remains Chairman Lysight to issue his call their reconvening, and it is sup sed they will meet and conclude the ork.

Reports from Boulder indicate that other large forest fire is raging in vicinity of Silver Lake and Arapa e mountain. This fire is about 15 les northwest of Eldora, and is said be larger than the one that recently reatened so much damage to that wn.

Today was the annual pumpkin-pie stival at Longmont, and that city en tained over 8,000 guests. The citizens d planned a great treat for the vis s, and the program was carried out mpletely. A brass band met all vis ng delegations at the depot and es rted them to the fair grounds, where noon they were treated to a barbecue roast beef, pumpkin pie, coffee and ad and butter. The afternoon was en over to racing and a balloon as nsion, while tonight a grand ball was ven in the local opera house. The tivities will continue tomorrow.

larence H. Adams, a prisoner in the y jail at Ouray, committed suicide t night by hanging himself to the n bars at the top of the cell. He s in the jail on the charge of drunk ness.

H. H. Meyer of Boulder, a painter, s brought to Denver this morning in insane condition and lodged in the y jail. It was exceedingly difficult manage him and he succeeded in verely injuring two of his attend ts.

A Boer baby was born in Denver last ght. Its parents are Dr. and Mrs. A. Beddy of 1839 Emmerson street. ey came to this country from the ansvaal in 1898. The baby is a boy.

Mrs. William Green of Telluride, lo., accidentally took a dose of poison sterday instead of some medicine ich she intended to take. Medical was summoned, but it reached her late, for she died after lingering ew hours in great agony.

News has just reached here of the rning to death Tuesday night of Ed rd Angell, the proprietor of the lfway house on the Delta road, near and Junction. The explosion of a mp caused the accident.

Denver, Sept. 27.— Wm. McHugh was ested this morning on the charge of iting improper letters. This is the ond time he has suffered arrest for same offense.

Jerry Haley, a demented tramp, was ested late last evening and it was rned today that he is the heir to ,000 in Boston. He has often served ms in the city and county jail for grancy.

Justice Hynes today dismissed the minal libel suit of W. C. Calhoun ainst Ed. G. Reinart of the Colorado rings Mining Record.

F. Leaman of Coffeeville, Kas., who me to Denver in search of his wife ew days ago was rewarded by finding yesterday morning. Being of a ro ntic disposition she left home last rch and went on the stage. Mr. aman traced her for a while and then t track of her. A few weeks ago ile peering into a nickel-in-the-slot chine in Kansas City, he was sur sed to see the photograph of his wife. securing the name of the photog pher and using that as a clew he has n enabled to follow her movements this city where she was located. They for their Kansas home this after n.

Mr. John Dirks of 1632 Wazee street, just brought suit for divorce. This tement would not create much com nt were it not for the fact that in t suit he demands of the court to nt him temporary alimony of $50 per month, $150 for attorney's fees, $25 suit money, and $4,000 permanent alimony. He also charges his wife with having abused him and cites a number of instances to prove the charges. On the other hand she charges that he is a perpetual drunkard and according to her story, he has a reputation that would make Satan himself ashamed.

Denver relatives of Joseph Lancaster, the missing merchant from Dawson City, who is reported in Denver, declare that the report is false and that they have no knowledge of his present whereabouts.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 28.—Considerable talk has been indulged in by members of all political parties today over the Democratic convention of yesterday. There is unrestrained dissatisfaction on all sides. That it would be possible for the "Court house and West Side court gang" to run the convention was not dreamed of until they had demonstrated their ability to prevent a clause being inserted in the platform asking for an investigation of the affairs of the West Side court. The Democrats that have so bitterly opposed the recent course of the West Side court are completely chagrined because of the outcome of the convention, and there is some little talk of an independent ticket being placed in the field. It is said today that the Populists adjourned last evening until October 5 with the view of possibly joining with the independent Democrats if the latter place a ticket in the field.

The News does not support the ticket in its entirety and severely condemns the omission of certain planks from the platform. The position it takes that the omission of Gov. Orman's name from the platform was intentional is shared by a large number of the governor's friends and no doubt they will remember it on election day.

The Post has not yet stated whether it would support the ticket or not. In this evening's issue it brushes the matter aside by stating that at present the carnival is king, and it will omit all discussion of political questions until the carnival is over.

Reports indicate that the forest fires which have raged so fiercely in and around Eldora, are under control, and no more damage is expected to result therefrom.

A report to the Times from Gunnison, Colo., says: "Instead of passing sentence upon James Mahaney, the Mesa Lake game warden, convicted of the mansluaghter of W. A. Womack, yesterday evening as was expected, Judge Stephens set aside the verdict of the jury which declared Mahaney guilty of manslaughter with recommendation to the mercy of the court. The judge's action was taken on the ground that the verdict was erroneous and incomplete in not defining the act of manslaughter as voluntary or involuntary. By order of the court the case was entered for trial at the next term and Mahaney was admitted to $5,000 bond, which he has so far failed to give."

The supreme court this morning failed to render an opinion in the case of District Attorney Lindsley who applied for a writ of prohibition against Judge Johnson, of the criminal branch of the district court to prevent his appointing a special attorney to conduct the investigation of the West Side court. The supreme court will, it is said, render the decision Monday.

An effort is on foot, which may prove successful, to change the name of the City park to that of McKinley park, in honor of the late president. An effort is also being made to change the name of Congress park to that of Garfield park. As the city has one park named Lincoln, and as the other two were changed as suggested above, we would then have a park named after each of the assassinated presidents. The project of changing the names is meeting with very much favor.

Denver, Sept. 29.—Republicans held county conventions in many of the counties yesterday and the reports which are being received indicate that Republican prospects were never brighter. In every case harmony prevailed and there was a noticeable absence of nominees who do not represent the best element of their respective communities.

Since the supreme court granted Attorney General Post the writ of prohibition against Judge Dixon, Secretary Gray has been at work completing the assessment rolls and they will be ready for distribution by Tuesday of this week. The state officials do not believe that Judge Dixon will cite them for contempt if they proceed with the work.

At a meeting held last evening by the Republican county central committee, it was decided to hold the primaries next Saturday afternoon and the convention Monday morning at 10 o'clock in the Broadway theater. It was by a hard fight that the Republicans were allowed to secure the theater as the Democrats left the building in such a shape the other day that the management had practically decided to allow no more conventions in the room. Chairman Hartzell, however, guaranteed the owners of the property that the rowdyism that characterized last Friday's meeting would not be in evidence and the building was secured.

Edward C. Baggs, one of the best known men in this city died last night at St. Joseph's hospital. An effort was made to keep him alive until his brother should reach him from Philadelphia, but it proved unsuccessful. Mr. Baggs came here twelve years ago and has been an energetic worker in the D. A. C. and Overland park clubs ever since. He leaves a widow but no children. His home was formerly in Pennsylvania.

Denver, Sept. 30.—The supreme court this morning delivered an opinion sustaining Judge Johnson in his stand recently taken that he could appoint a special prosecutor to investigate the charges of corruption recently made in the West Side court. By its decision the writ of prohibition asked for by District Attorney Lindsley is denied and the court can now appoint his successor for this special investigation. In rendering the decision the case is covered fully, and reference is made to the fact that Lindsley's name is connected with the affair and that therefore he should not conduct the investigation. In closing the court says:

"It is therefore ordered that neither the district attorney nor any of his assistants take any part in the investigation to be made by said grand jury, unless and until said grand jury, or such persons as shall be selected by this court to act in the place of the district attorney in connection with this investigation, shall inform the court that there is no further investigation to be made in which the district attorney or his office is either directly or indirectly involved.

"This court will further, as soon as the grand jury now called is empanneled and charged, appoint an attorney of this court as a special adviser to act in the place and instead of the district attorney in connection with this investigation."

A special from Wray, Colo., says: Walter, the 13-year-old son of Peter Plummer, living ten miles west of town, and the boy cannot recover. was shot Saturday by a careless hunter

James Burns, a teamster living at 2842 Cook street, fell off a wagonload of brick this morning and the front wheel passed over his body, inflicting several severe injuries which may prove fatal.

The carnival has brought to the city its usual crowd of toughs and there are numerous reports of small burglaries, but the police have so far succeeded in landing the worst characters in jail before they have had an opportunity to do much harm. A few downtown stores were burglarized last night.

The Socialist party has nominated a full county ticket as follows: For county judge for regular term and to fill vacancy, J. W. Martin; for hseriff, Charles W. Caryl; for county clerk, R. A. Southworth; for county treasurer, Mattie H. Fox; for county assessor, Carle Whitehead; for county coroner, A. G. Masker; for county superintendent of schools, Nona L. Brooks; for county surveyor, B. E. Morris; for county commissioner, First district, Elof Anderson; for county commissioner, Fourth district, Fred H. Shipman.

The fire and police board has issued an order compelling all storekeepers to keep their goods off the sidewalks. The order affects the downtown business portion. The order may not meet the approval of the storekeepers, who have been in the habit of using the street for a storeroom, but it will certainly be approved by the pedestrians.

Samuel Tinker, of Greeley, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. Despondency caused the deed. He was a prosperous farmer.

CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek, Sept. 26.—The case of V. H. Miller vs. the Cripple Creek Home Mining Co. was on trial in the district court today. Miller sued for $7,366 damages on account of the mining operations carried on by the defendant company next to his residence on Carr avenue. The plaintiff alleged that it was impossible for him to sleep in his home because of the noise, and further alleged that his property was damaged. The at 10 o'clock tonight brought in a verdict giving the plaintiff $500 damages.

Gustav Krause commenced suit in the district court against the city of Victor for $607 damages. The plaintiff was engaged by the Victor city council to expert the accounts for the city. He was to receive $12.50 per day. He alleges that the amount sued for is the balance due.

A marriage license was issued today by the county clerk to John Adams and Bertha M. Scherer, both of Cripple Creek.

A mining deed was filed today showing the transfer of a one-fifth interest in the Tilden Lode claim on Straub mountain from John Wilson, et al., to Albert S. Frost, for a consideration of $1.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 27.—At the town of Anaconda just east of here at 2 o'clock this morning Fred Tagert the proprietor of the Anaconda billiard hall was robbed and after being knocked senseless by a blow from the masked robber, was left to burn to death in the building set on fire by the robber. At 2:30 a. m. townspeople discovered huge clouds of smoke issuing from the town hall, the lower floor of which was occupied by the pool and billiard room. The flames were burning fiercely in the rear end of the structure. A large crowd soon gathered and a fire alarm being sounded, the volunteer company responded. When the excitement was at its height a man staggered out of the flames and fell through the door into the street. He at once lost consciousness. The firemen after nearly two hours of hard work extinguished the flames. The loss to the town hall and saloons adjoining is about $700.

A curious document was filed in the county clerk's office today. It is an agreement between A. W. Rotherwell of Denver and Henry Cornell of Colorado Springs. The party of the first part claims that by scientific methods known only to himself, together with instruments he can locate the deposits of minerals, ores or precious metals. He agrees for a consideration of $100 and an interest in the Denver, Grey Eagle and Hobson lode claims, located in the Fountain Creek mining district, to go upon said property and locate the ore.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 28.—The Republican county central committee held an enthusiastic meeting in Wilber hall this evening. The committeemen were well represented. Frank N. Briggs was in the chair and George Right was temporary secretary. The principal work of the evening was the election of a vice chairman and S. G. Patrick was elected to fill this position. The following committee was named upon motion to select a secretary: F. M. Reardon, Robert Graham, T. H. Thomas, J. W. Beman and Ben P. Mitchell. The following names were suggested for members of the executive committee: Charles N. Miller, Dr. Z. E. Funk, A. A. Rollestone, C. E. Brady, Sherman Bell and Harold D. Thompson. Chairman Briggs notified the committee that he had selected campaign headquarters in this city and in Victor. The Cripple Creek headquarters are at rooms 7, 10 and 11 in the Welty building on Bennett avenue and Second street. In Victor two rooms in the new Miners union building have been engaged and both headquarters will be opened for the campaign on Tuesday morning. The committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

A survey has been completed between Anaconda and this city for a grade connecting the F. & C. C. road with the Midland Terminal road. It is reported that it is the purpose of the Denver & Southwestern combination to run all its faster trains to the Midland Terminal depot at the east end of Bennett avenue. If this move is made it will prove a very popular one, as the Midland Terminal has the best located depot in Cripple Creek.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Sept. 29.—It is reported here that the C. S. & C. C. D. R. Co. has secured the contract to haul the United States mail into and throughout the district. It is stated that the new contract goes into effect on October 28, and from that time on, there will be two deliveries by carrier in Cripple Creek. Under the new conditions it will be possible to get the mail into the district in such time that it can be delivered within the limits prescribed as the carriers' working day. The new contract will add to the length of the Short Line train and will make the pulling a little harder. The officials of the road state that the train will continue to reach district points on time.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 30.— The campaign committee of the Republican party in Teller county was elected today by the party candidates in conjunction with S. N. Briggs, chairman of the county central committee. The campaign or executive committee consists of F. N. Briggs, chairman, A. E. Carlton, F. J. Arkins, T. P. Connor, J. B. Cuningham, A. A. Rollestone, Sherman Bell and J. W. Price. With these gentlemen in charge of the Republican campaign, the result in the county will be the election of the party's ticket by at least 1,500 majority. The party's headquarters in Victor and Cripple Creek were open today. The Victor headquarters are in the Miners Union building, and in this city three rooms in the Welty block on Bennett avenue were opened.

Tonight in Judge T. H. Thomas' office, the committee consisting of J. W. Beman, F. M. Reardon, T. H. Thomas, Robt. Graham and J. H. Mitchell, which was appointed to select a secretary for the county central committee met, and named Captain D. P. Howard for the office.

The Wazee Gold Mining company's shaft house on Carbonate hill was broken into by burglars and everything of value except the hoist was taken. The company is working but one shift at the property, and the shaft-house was deserted when the thieves entered. The bellows, tools, steel and 80 pounds of powder were stolen. The thieves left no clew.

The case of A. J. McClay versus the Columbia Building and Loan association, was dismissed by Judge Seeds in the district court today. The suit was to recover three hundred shares of stock. The costs of the suit were assessed to the plaintiff. In the case of Dawson versus Jensen, involving a one-eighth interest in a mining lease, the court found for the defendant. J. W. Vickers, who was recently found guilty of assault with intent to kill Peter Enzanauer in a dispute over $6 wages, and whose attorneys secured a writ of the supreme court staying the sentence of from seven to nine years in the penitentiary, was today released from custody upon $15,000 bond. The sureties are James Owen, Mary H. Blakely, Thos. Timmins and Mrs. L. N. Vickers. The case is now in the hands of the supreme court for final settlement.

Mamie Donahue, a 17-year old girl, whose parents reside at Independence, was today sentenced to the state Industrial school for girls for incorrigibility. She will remain at the school until she is twenty-one years of age.

The Festival of Mountain and Plain is the attraction that is drawing hundreds of Cripple Creek district people to the Capital city. Last night trains on the Short Line and Midland Terminal roads carried the first large delegation from the camp. Every train that left today had on extra coaches to accommodate the pleasure seekers. The Short Line trains today carried about 725 people from the district and the Midland Terminal nearly as many.

Thomas Chellew commenced action in the county court today to recover $100 together with interest and costs of suit from Belle Bush.

Among the mining deeds filed today with the county clerk were the following: Phil S. Delany to the Old Gold Mining company, that portion of the Lonaconing lode claim in conflict with the Buckeye lode claim, containing one-tenth of an acre, for a consideration of $1; A. N. Partridge to the Old Gold Mining company, a one-half interest in the Jim Graham tunnel and tunnel site, and one-half interest in the Old Gold Tunnel and tunnel-site, for a consideration of $1.; Fred Peck to W. J. Meitleham a one-fourth interest in the Maid of the Mist lode claims, Nos. 1 to 10, consideration $1.

Upon motion of the defendants in the case of the Marinette Mining company vs. H. A. McIntyre, et al., Judge Seeds today granted a change of venue to Arapahoe county.

James Murphy of Altman, left today for Grand Junction, Ore., to make an investigation of that new camp.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 1.—Mrs. Emma Doyle today filed a petition in the county court for a divorce from John F. Doyle, who is well known in Victor and has always taken a prominent part in Teller county politics. The couple were married on May 9, 1898, in Cripple Creek, and lived together in happiness for several months, when Mrs. Doyle alleges her husband began to treat her cruelly and often bruised and kicked her. She further alleges that he put her out of their home in Victor and even threatened to kill her. Mrs. Doyle was frightened by her husband's acts and stayed for a while with a friend in Cripple Creek, Mrs. DeLay. According to the complaint Mr. Doyle deserted her last June.

Doyle was a street commissioner in Victor a few years ago, and was an enthusiastic worker for the Democratic party. After his term of office expired he left the district.

The case of the People versus Grant Crumley, charged with the murder of Sam Strong in the Newport saloon on August 22 last, has been continued until November 1. The case went on the docket for October 11.

The district court has adjourned until October 10. The cases docketed for this week will be reset.

The church people of the district held a meeting last night and launched a new ticket into the political sea, providing for the suppression of the open gambling which is going on all over the county. Neither the Democratic or Republican ticket met with their approval, and they are determined not to support George Q. Richmond for county judge or Mrs. Minnie Johnson of Victor for county superintendent of schools. Outside of these two nominees the Republican ticket will be supported as against the Democratic ticket. The action taken by this element of Cripple Creek politics has caused quite a stirring up among the nominees of both tickets.

For the first time in the history of the Cripple Creek district the city physician reports not one contagious disease in Cripple Creek. The city is in better sanitary and healthy condition than it has ever been before. A hard fight has been made against smallpox, scarlet fever and several other contagious diseases, with the effect that the smallpox has been entirely eradicated and that there is but one scarlet fever patient in the city, and that one convalescent. The mayors of both Cripple Creek and Victor have been acting in conjunction with the county commissioners in stamping out contagious diseases, and the result has been more satisfactory than had been anticipated.

The Teller County Lumber company was given judgment for $289.47 due from Joseph Lamore in the county court today. The judgment was taken by default. The bill sued for was for lumber furnished to the defendant in equipping the White lease on the Eclipse claim of the New Haven company on Raven hill.

The Santa Rita G. M. & M. Co. today filed a deed in the county recorder's office transferring the Santa Rita lode to the Atlantis Mines Corporation for a consideration of $100,000. The deed was signed by Franklin F. Caley and Eugene F. Conant.

H. Beavis and E. Beavis today filed a deed transferring the Francis and Francis No. 2 lode claims to William Land, consideration $1.

The Consolidated Gold Mines company filed a formal deed to the Consolidated Mines company for the Wild Horse, T. F. T. and Bertha lode claims. The consideration named was 1,000,000 shares of the Consolidated Mines company stock. This deed consummates the consolidation of the Consolidated Gold Mines company with adjoining property.

Donald Rodgers to John Ketelson, lot 25, block 222 of Victor, for $6,250 consideration.

E. C. Waters to John C. Walters, lot 3 of block 19, of the Hayden Placer addition to Cripple Creek, for $300.

The International Realty company today filed a certificate of the fact that the principal place of business of the company has been transferred from Denver to Colorado Springs, with Henry McAllister, Jr., as agent.

Sheriff Stewart today took Mamie Donahue, the 17-year-old incorrigible girl to the State Industrial school at Denver.

The Cameron Mines, Land & Tunnel company today filed a deed for 7.304 acres of the Cameron Townsite to the Hopewell G. M. Co., for $29,215.

The Cripple Creek Gold Mines & Land company filed a deed dated May 14, 1900, to the Beacon Hill Mining & Townsite company for lots Nos. 1 to 34 inclusive, in block 32, of the Arequa Townsite for $13,000.

H. W. Bennett and Julius A. Myers filed a deed dated January 21, 1901, to the Beacon Hill Mining & Townsite for lots 13 and 17, block 33, of the Arequa townsite, for $1.

Marriage licenses were today issued to George B. Ireland and Nellie L. Harrington, both of Victor. D. O. Darnell and Elise Brother, both of Cripple Creek. Fred C. Tinkham and Bessie Barr of Victor.

Mounted officers were sent out by the sheriff this afternoon in search of Rollo Elliott, bookkeeper for the John Nolon Liquor company who left the city hurriedly about noon today. A telegram from Officer Neeley was received tonight stating that Elliott has been caught near Florissant and was being brought back. But Nolon and his manager insist that there is nothing wrong but there are many rumors of shortage.

Elliott has been ill for some time and his many friends in the district fear that he has become temporarily insane.

VICTOR

Victor, Sept. 25.—By an agreement the suit against the city instituted by the Altman Water company has been dropped and Victor obtains full title to a reservoir site with a capacity of 47,000,000 gallons of water. The conditions of the settlement allow the Altman company sole right to the seepage from the reservoir which this city is to construct on the Bison Park site. A stipulation was also made that the Altman company may purchase from the city such additional water as it may need at the rate of 12½ cents per 1,000 gallons. With this suit settled Victor, will in the near future have a water supply of 117,000,000 gallons, the largest and most practical gravity system of any mountain city in Colorado. Victor's municipal plant has proved quite a success.

The Republican county convention will be held in this city tomorrow when a full county ticket will be nominated. The delegates will convene in Armory hall at 10 o'clock. There promises to be quite a little rivalry in the convention but no one clique will control it. The nominations will be made by the entire convention. The outlook is very bright for a Republican victory in Teller county this fall.

Bricklayers will commence work on Victor's new opera house Monday. The stone foundation is practically completed and today three carloads of red brick from the Canon City yards reached the city. A light consignment will follow daily from now on until the number of brick required has been received. The main walls will be constructed of red brick and the trimmings will be of granite brick made at the same kiln. Work upon the structure is being pushed and it is probable that the house will be finished and ready for opening about Christmas.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Michael O'Brien were held this afternoon at the Catholic church. The interment was at Sunnyside cemetery.

Victor, Sept. 28.—Frank Firstbrook, a miner employed at the Vindicator No. 2, fell headforemost down a stope a distance of 25 feet, shortly after noon today, and received injuries that will probably prove fatal. A fracture at the base of the skull is his most serious injury. Dr Van Norman, the company physician, was summoned and recognizing the critical condition of the unfortunate miner, had him removed in the ambulance to his home on Garner avenue, in this city. What caused Firstbrook to fall is a mystery. Just prior to the accident he was working on the stoping ground about 25 feet above the floor of the level. The first information of the accident was when a fellow workman saw Firstbrook lying on the floor of the level. Firstbrook is a married man and has a couple of children.

Victor, Sept. 29.— Frank Firstbrook, who was seriously injured by a fall in the Vindicator property on Bull hill yesterday, died this morning at 2 o'clock at his home on Grant avenue. Deceased was 31 years of age and leaves a wife and two children. A brother, residing in Boulder, has been notified of the death and is expected to arrive in this city tomorrow.

Chas. Grogan and James McArthur, the former proprietors of a North Third street assay office, have been paroled from the penitentiary. These two assayers were convicted of receiving stolen ore that was taken from the Mary McKinney mine. They were given a sentence of three to five years, but owing to their excellent behavior in confinement, have been released on parole. They have served about three years.

James Doyle, Scott Ashton and a number of witnesses, left yesterday afternoon for Council Bluffs, Iowa. On October 1, a case of Doyle against President Burns of the Portland company, will come up for trial in that city. This suit involves mining stock and interest in the aggregate of over $1,000,000.

Victor, Sept. 30.—James Brown, a miner, 32 years of age, employed at the Last Dollar mine, suffered a severe accident this evening. While his injuries may not result fatally, it is impossible at this time to state definitely whether he will recover or not. Brown was at work in a stope above the eighth level. He was picking down the loose rock above him when his footing gave way and he fell a distance of 15 feet to the floor. His back was badly injured as was one kidney. He was removed to his home at Altman, where Dr. St. Clair is in attendance. The unfortunate man is one of the oldest employes at the Last Dollar.

The uniformed team Modern Woodmen left today for Denver to take part in the festival. The team is one of the best drilled organizations in Victor. Before leaving it paraded the streets and was loudly applauded. Victor sends a big delegation to the carnival.

J. H. Hunt has left for Charleston, S. C., where he goes as a delegate to the convention of the National Funeral Directors association.

The family of Rev. W. H. Davis will move to Denver tomorrow. Mr. Davis will remain here to attend his ministerial work. Mrs. Davis' health necessitated the change.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Huff returned this morning from a visit to Canon City.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Atchison, Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Fryberger, Mrs. Ed. O'Malley and Mrs. Claud Strock are among the Victorites who are in Denver attending the carnival.

Mrs. S. O'Rourke and children went to Colorado Springs and Manitou this morning for the benefit of Mrs. O'Rourke's health.

Victor, Oct. 1.—R. E. Sundenberg, who was recently arrested on the charge of passing three forged checks, aggregating about $395, on the Monarch saloon and other parties, was today bound over in Justice Corbin's court to the district court on three different counts, the bond being $600 and $500 for each offense.

Samuel Taylor, aged 36 years, died at his home in Goldfield last night of miner's consumption. The body will be shipped to Silver Plume tomorrow. Taylor was a single man and leaves a sister living in Goldfield.

ELKTON

Elkton, Colo., Oct. 1.—R. V. Langley and family arrived home yesterday afternoon from a week's visit at Canon City.

Frank Thomas and his two eldest children have left for Buffalo, N. Y., on account of the illness of Mr. Thompson's mother.

Samuel McDowell left the city today for an extended eastern trip.

Mrs. F. M. Wright left for Bisbee, Ariz., yesterday to join her husband. She has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Moehler.

Mrs. Sol Camp and Miss Jennie Welter left for Denver yesterday to take in the carnival.

Gordon Kelly has left for Denver, which he will make his home. He will attend school at the capital city.

Mrs. Herbert Thompson left last night for Milwaukee, where she will spend the winter with her sister Miss Mabel Young. Mr. and Mrs. George Clauson have moved from their home in Eclipse gulch to Victor. M. H. Brews and family will move into the house left vacant by Mr. and Mrs. Clauson.

Miss Ula Leigh, who has been visiting her cousin Mrs. S. S. Michael left for her home in Nebraska today.

Dr. J. B. Polly has just returned from Canon City where he was called on a business trip.

GOLDFIELD

Goldfield, Sept. 30.—The sad news has been received from Canon City that Mrs. James Potvin is in a critical condition, and that fears are entertained that she will not rally.

Emmett Hill has returned from a visit to Kansas City.

Mrs. W. G. Fry left this morning for Denver, and after taking in the carnival she will go to Boulder to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Blankinship with Mrs. Hicks, left for Denver this morning. Goldfield sends a very large delegation to the carnival at Denver. Fully 40 went out on the early morning train, with many more to follow.

Mrs. Westcott is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Truesdale and children, from Canon City.

PUEBLO

Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 27.—Today the first fair held in Pueblo in many years and the first held under the auspices of the Pueblo, Colo., State Fair association came to a close. That it was a success some 30,000 people who attended will testify. Three days of good weather and one of bad took fully that number of people through the entrance gate and of the whole number not one made a complaint. The races and the exhibits have been of the highest order and the awards have been greeted with general satisfaction. Almost every county in the state was represented in some manner at the fair and next year the Fair association hopes to have them all, from Arapahoe to the smallest county. All of the races could not be completed today and they will be run off tomorrow afternoon. To show their appreciation of the attendance and the support accorded it the fair association will admit everyone free tomorrow.

The features today, aside from the races, were the awarding of premiums for county exhibits and the baby show. Otero county received first premium for the best county exhibit and Arapahoe second, and on the agricultural exhibit Arapahoe received first prize and Otero second. As a matter of courtesy Pueblo county withdrew from these contests.

Nearly 50 babies were entered in the baby show, and first prize went to Fritz Edmondson, second to Harvey Allen, and third prize to Robert Rapalje. Tonight the masked carnival was held on the streets and from early in the evening until late tonight Main street has been almost impassable. Confetti throwing was the principal amusement and the German village was the center of the storm. The carnival will be continued tomorrow evening.

The results this afternoon were as follows:

Trotting, 2:20 class—

Tony W	2	1	1	1
Ed. Winship	1	3	2	3
C. K. W	3	2	3	2

Time—2:25, 2:22½, 2:23½, 2:23½. (Winship set back in the second heat for running).

Free-for-all pace—

Belle Burton	1	1	1
Doctor Shidler	2	2	2
Rose W	4	2	
Tombstone	6	4	
Judge A	5	dr	
Pearl S	dis		

Time—2:20½, 2:20¼.

Half mile dash and repeat—Blue Billy won, Tom Tongue second, July Gyp third. Time—:51¼. Billy Heck and Fern Leaf also ran. (Tom Tongue finished first but was set back for cutting down Blue Billy).

Three-fourths mile consolation—Jersey Maid won, Walla Walla second, Red Buck third. Time—1:02½.

In the cowboy relay race of five miles, changing horses at every mile, John Scott, riding his own string, won, and Fred Aldredge, riding the Watson string, was second.

Henry Jameson, owner of a string of running horses which has been at the fair grounds during the fair, stands a chance of being forever barred from all tracks under the jurisdiction of the American Trotting association. Wednesday afternoon one of Jameson's horses got a bad start and Jameson is said to have gone into the judges' stand and flourished a large revolver. He was escorted off the track by a policeman after he had scared the judges and the starter. The judges suspended him and will take the matter up with the Trotting association. Jameson comes from Bijou Basin, in El Paso county, and has a string of 10 horses here. His string includes Follow Me, winner of the Colorado Derby.

D. B. Carey, special counsel for the attorney general's office, has filed suit in the district court on behalf of the state against the county commissioners of Pueblo county for $1,309, alleged to be the interest due on delinquent state taxes collected in this county soince 1876 when Colorado became a state.

Jacob Winkler of Nepesta filed suit in the district court today asking $25,000 damages from O. O. McReynolds, charging that the defendant assaulted and permanently disabled him last February.

Walter Carlyle, brother of ex-State Senator James N. Carlyle, and one of the oldest and best known citizens of Pueblo, died suddenly shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, while he lay sleeping at his home, 340 Block I. Heart failure produced by kidney and intestinal trouble, was the cause. Mr. Carlyle has been ailing more or less for the past few years, but his death was unexpected. He retired about 8 o'clock apparently in the best of health and at 10 o'clock answered a knock on the door from his daughter. A few minutes after 1 o'clock, Mrs. Carlyle, who occupied a separate couch in the same room with her husband, was awakened by a gurgling sound from her husband. He was dead before she could reach his side. Mr. Carlyle was born in Ohio in 1830, and was married in 1851. Last April he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding. In 1875 the couple came to Pueblo and have resided here ever since. Mr. Carlyle has been engaged in the carpenter and brick business, and was well known and highly respected in local business circles. He was a member of the G. A. R., which will have charge of the funeral. Besides his brother and his widow the deceased leaves five grown children.

Pueblo, Sept. 30.—In the city council tonight an ordinance was introduced providing for the extension of the city saloon limits so as to take in the business portion of Bessemer, the steel works suburbs. Heretofore the sale of liquor has been prohibited in Bessemer although it is claimed that many blind pigs were conducted there. The council also voted tonight to employ a city interpreter.

Secret Service Agent Doran is in Pueblo and he announces that he has evidence which will convict J. W. Grulmeaux, who was recently arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses on a large number of claims of that nature. It is claimed that Grulmaux represented himself as an agent for a publishing house and secured a considerable amount of money, estimated at from $3,000 to $4,000 from people all over the state. He is said to have operated under the names of H. A. Baldwin, A. C. Graham and E. G. Burton.

Mike Ryan was found guilty in the district court today of assault to murder. Ryan has been under arrest on a charge of being the man who nearly murdered Hammond Kujath with a pick while Kujath lay sleeping.

Democratic primaries for the election of delegates to the county convention to be held Wednesday, took place this evening. There were practically no contests anywhere in the city and a fairly good vote was polled.

W. A. Bright of Rye, a small town southwest of Pueblo, is said to have struck a vein 20 feet wide of a deposit of valuable mineral including asbestos, alum and sulphur. The discovery was made while Bright was boring for oil.

Special dispatches from Ouray state that ex-Attorney General D. M. Campbell and Captain B. F. Moore created a small sensation in that city by trying to arrest Robert Hobson, a well-known citizen, on a charge of being the assailant of Judge L. B. Gibson in Pueblo some weeks ago. Mr. Gibson was set upon in his office by a stranger and badly beaten with an iron bar. Moore claims to have seen the assailant and when shown a picture of Hobson, declared it was the man. With Mr. Campbell, Captain Moore went to Ouray, but Hobson proved that he was in Ouray when the assault occurred.

Pueblo, Oct. 1.—Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock the Democratic county convention will be called to order in the board of trade hall. The nominations are very much in doubt and the delegates elected indicate nothing. But one nomination is sure, and that is for county judge. J. W. Coulter, the incumbent, will be renominated without opposition. For sheriff, Barney Marlow, a Santa Fe engineer, seems to have the inside track.

George Vranic, about 43 years old, employed as a charger on the new blast furnace at the steel works, dropped dead this morning. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause, although for a time it was though that he had been overcome by gas. He had been ailing for some time and by some it was thought that his mind was deranged. Little is known of the dead man in Pueblo, except that he was sober and industrious and a member of a prominent Masonic society.

The sugar beet factory owned by the National Sugar Beet company of Sugar City, was started tonight with a force of 1,200 employes. A splendid supply of beets is on hand and a good run is expected.

L. D. Kartz of Cripple Creek has purchased a two-story brick building on Main street between Second and Third streets, known as the Miller property. He has notified the present occupants, Bonney & Haines, to vacate in 30 days. Mr. Kartz will occupy the place with a wholesale liquor business. The price paid was $15,000.

A chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Pueblo today with a large membership. There is already a chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution here.

Will Clark, a negro, was today sentenced in the criminal division of the district court to not less than seven and not more than ten years for assault to murder. Some weeks ago Clark shot James Williams and Chas. Jones while they were sitting in front of a boarding house in Bessemer. Both recovered from their wounds. In giving his testimony, Clark stated that at the steel works furnaces where the three men were employed a scheme is practiced by some of the men of crowding certain of their companions whom they do not like, into the hotter places, where the sides of the furnace are red hot, and thus trying to choke them out. Clark claims that he was treated in this manner by Williams.

G. Kurtz, a meat dealer, and his two-year-old son were injured in a runaway accident at 10:30 o'clock this morning at the corner of Third street and Santa Fe avenue. A team belonging to the Jones Mercantile company ran away and crashed into the spring wagon in which Kurtz and his two children were riding. In the wreck that followed Kurtz was badly bruised and was picked up unconscious. The two-year-old child sustained a broken arm and the other child escaped without injury.

Deputy Sheriff Skinner returned today from Denver with Homer Hogoboon, a printer who was employed in the printing office of Hanson Moore, where the counterfeit C. F. and I. pay checks are alleged to have been printed. Moore was brought down Saturday night and is now in jail.

The Santa Fe Railroad company today commenced in the district court proceedings in condemnation against more than 100 property owners in Irving Place and Wiley Park Heights, whose properties are situated at or near the right of way of the new line from Pueblo to Colorado Springs, whereby the Santa Fe expects to do away with a long up-hill pull. The case will be heard November 8.

A special to the Chieftain from Fowler says, A. J. Hauts of Loveland is in Fowler for the purpose of securing a suitable location for a beet sugar factory. He represents the Great Western Beet Sugar company of Denver and has been to Lamar and Manzanola investigating the field for beet raising, but has decided that Fowler offers the best advantages. No bonus is asked, although to secure the factory the farmers must pledge 5,000 acres of beets. Officers of the company will shortly visit Fowler for the purpose of completing final arrangements. The company already has factories in operation at Loveland and Grand Junction. The proposed factory at Fowler will cost $1,000,000 and have a capacity of 1,000 tons per day.

Don't wait until you become chronically constipated, but take DeWitt's Little Early Risers now and then. They good order. Easy to take. Safe pills. Hefley-Arcularius Drug company, C. E. Smith, 117 South Tejon street.

CABINET DISCUSSED THE PACIFIC CABLE.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 1.—There were five of the eight members of the cabinet present at today's meeting, Attorney General Knox, Secretaries Long, Hitchcock and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith. The principal subject discussed was that of a cable to Hawaii, Guam and Philippines. Propositions have been made to lay a commercial cable from San Francisco to connect these islands the question under discussion was whether under our peace treaty with Spain the United States could authorize or in any way encourage the laying of such a cable by private parties.

Under a franchise obtained from Spain some time before the late war the exclusive right to cable connections with the Philippines was secured by a foreign corporation. Under the treaty of Paris the United States obligated itself to protect all property rights in the archipelago and the question now at issue is whether permission to land the proposed cable at Manila or some other Philippine port would be a violation of the Paris treaty. The attorney general will prepare a statement for the president covering all the questions involved.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE BEGINS SESSION TODAY.

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—Everything is in readiness for the opening of the general conference of the Episcopal Church tomorrow. The convention will be opened with [illegible] communion service in [illegible] church where the main convention [illegible] held. The convention [illegible] session for 14 days with [illegible].

Prominent [illegible] delegates who arrived today [illegible] J. P. Morgan, Bishop Potter and a number of eastern bishops and laymen, the guests of Mr. Morgan.

The convention [illegible] largely attended. Ninety bishops, 400 clergymen and 2,500 laity are expected to be present. The convention promises to be the most notable since the original convention 112 years ago. Many important questions are scheduled for consideration. Foremost among them are the formal acceptance of the constitution drafted by the convention at Washington in 1895, and since carefully scrutinized by every diocese in the country, the canons or laws of the church, the marginal readings of the holy scriptures, the missions, the [illegible] report on the canon of marriage [illegible] as understood by the Episcopal church and the church's course toward Puerto Rico.

According to the rules of the church the convention is presided over by the bishop of longest service present. According to this rule Bishop Tuttle of Missouri will be presiding bishop.

WHISTLED IN VAIN.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 1.—Today's attempt to sail the second of the present series of yacht races for the blue ribbon of the sea, proved a dismal failure. Between 25,000 and 30,000 people who crowded the pleasure fleet off Sandy Hook lightship in the hope of seeing a repetition of the thrilling sport of last Saturday witnessed instead more of a drifting match than a race. The wind was exceedingly light and variable, at times falling so low that the gossamer wind pennants which are as light as thistledown, hung limp against the masts of the big single-stickers. The wind, with crews lined up on the lee rails, was not sufficient at any time to make the racing machines heel to their lines. At the end of four and one-half hours the two yachts had covered less than one-half of the prescribed course of 30 miles and as there was no possibility of their finishing within the time limit the regatta committee declared the race off.

When the gun was fired announcing this decision the challenger was half a mile ahead of the defender, and to that extent today's trial was a victory for Shamrock II. But the fluke today demonstrated little as to the question of supremacy between the two boats except perhaps that Sir Thomas' new champion is more dangerous in light airs than was supposed after her two former meetings with the white flyer to which the patriots are pinning their faith. In fluky winds of variable strength, shifting as they did today, through six points of the compass, luck cuts almost as much figure as model and seamanship, and today fortune was unmistakably with the foreigner.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE IN THE SCHLEY INQUIRY.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The Schley court of inquiry made good headway again today, concluding with Admiral Evans and hearing three new witnesses, although the testimony of one of them was not concluded when the court adjourned for the day. Admiral Evans testimony was along the same general lines as was his statement of yesterday, but some points were presented in greater detail in response to questions by Mr. Rayner. The new witnesses were Captain Sigsbee, who commanded the scout St. Paul during the Santiago campaign; Thomas M. Dienaide, a newspaper correspondent who was on the Texas during the battle of July 3, and Chief Yeoman Gustave Becker, who was a clerk to Admiral Sampson during the war.

Captain Sigsbee's testimony covered his communications to Commodore Schley upon the latter's arrival off Santiago May 26, 1898, and at subsequent dates and dealt with the state of the weather at that period. He was asked a great number of questions by the court.

Dienaide described the loop of the Brooklyn as seen from the Texas. Mr. Becker testified as to dispatches sent by Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley.

FUNERAL OF J. H. HAVERLY.

By Associated Press.

Salt Lake, Oct. 1.—Funeral services over the remains of Col. J. H. Haverly who died in this city Saturday, were held in the Grand opera house this afternoon. Many friends of the former "minstrel king" and all the theatrical people of this city were in attendance. The stage was draped in crepe and the casket was literally covered with beautiful floral offerings. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

COLLECTIVE ACTION IN TURKEY TODAY

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 2.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent:

"The reports received at all the embassies and legations here from consuls in the provinces depict a situation everywhere so deplorable that an ambassadorial conference and collective action are contemplated."

Geo. W. Lane, Pocomo, Mich., writes: "Your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the best remedy for indigestion and stomach trouble that I ever used. For years I suffered from dyspepsia, at times compelling me to stay in bed and causing me untold agony. I am completely cured by Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. In recommending it to friends who suffer from indigestion I always offer to pay for it if it fails. Thus far I have never paid." Hefley Arcularius Drug Co., C. C. Smith, 117 S. Tejon St.

ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

ALL THE NEWS

COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, September 27.)

A committee of citizens will undertake the work of raising funds for guns for the High school cadets in order to put the organization on a permanent basis.

Norman Duhn, 7 years old, was run over by a freight car on the Rio Grande tracks and received injuries from which he died in a few hours.

Ground was broken yesterday at the corner of Vermijo and Sahwatch streets for a new $50,000 ice plant.

Thomas Sayer was arrested in Denver yesterday on the charge of having committed a robbery at the residence of J. M. Parker on North Tejon street last Sunday.

Will Scheuler was shot twice and dangerously wounded by his young wife in a Colorado City saloon last evening; jealousy caused the deed.

The Typographical union of this city gave a most enjoyable smoker last evening in honor of the trustees of the Union Printers home.

An effort will be made to secure for this city the next annual meeting of the Journeymen Barbers International union.

Republican county central committee has opened headquarters in the Midland block.

(Saturday, September 28.)

A deed filed in the county clerk's office yesterday conveys nearly all of W. S. Stratton's real estate holdings in this city to the International Realty company of Wyoming; the property transferred is worth $852,500.

Verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the boy who was killed at the Huerfano street crossing Thursday declared that the accident was due to the negligence and carelessness of the company.

C. P. Bentley pleaded guilty to the eight remaining counts against him; sentence was suspended.

Opening game of football at Washburn field 3 p. m.

Hollingsworth is the first man signed for the "Millionaires" baseball team next year.

Six more suits for damages growing out of the big fire of October 1, 1898, were filed yesterday in the district court.

Jury in the county court found Creighton and Wagner of Manitou guilty of selling liquor without a town license and fined them $25 and costs; the case was on appeal.

(Sunday, September 29.)

High school football team showed up to excellent advantage yesterday, a Princeton kick alone saving the college from failure to score.

Colorado City Woodmen of the World will dedicate their new hall on October 17.

Walter E. Towers of Denver has been awarded the contract for the new science and administration building for Colorado college at the price of $211,380; plumbing, heating and electric work is not included.

Surveyors have recently been at work on the Austin Bluffs park site and a proposed boulevard leading thereto.

General Palmer has been extensively improving roads between Colorado Springs and Glen Eyrie.

Famous suit of Giddings, Lennox and others against Sam Strong, growing out of the blowing up of the Strong mine in 1894, has been compromised.

Four railroads which have recently purchased new locomotives propose to conduct a practical test of efficiency by a round trip run between Denver and Pueblo.

Stonework on the new court house is now half done and is being pushed as fast as stone can be secured from the quarries.

El Paso county's maid of honor at the Denver festival will be Miss Olivette Yerian.

(Monday, September 30.)

Harry Devin and his sister, Agnes, aged 11 and 10 years, respectively, have run away from home. Up to a late hour last night no trace had been found of them by the police.

Two thieves stole a buggy from a Manitou stable late Saturday night. They hitched two horses to the vehicle and drove away.

Fred Ege, one of the pioneers of Colorado Springs, died last evening at his home on South Weber street.

Mrs. Rebecca Pendery, wife of Judge John L. Pendery, died yesterday morning at No. 518 North Nevada avenue.

Three new convertible street cars, built for the Colorado Springs & Suburban Railway company, have been shipped from Philadelphia to this city.

Local grocers and butchers will meet at the Alta Vista hotel this evening. They will be addressed by two national organizers of the Retail Grocers of the United States.

Addison Danford, a prominent attorney, died suddenly at his home in this city last night.

(Tuesday, October 1.)

An early morning fire on North Tejon street is thought to be of incendiary origin.

El Paso County Sunday School association will meet at First Christian church tonight.

National organizers of retail grocers met chilling reception here and departed for Pueblo.

Chairman of the Republican precinct committees will meet tomorrow (Wednesday) evening at 7:30 at Republican headquarters.

Open meeting of Woman's Relief corps this afternoon at 3 o'clock, corner Huerfano and Cascade.

Civil docket was called in the district court yesterday and cases set for trial.

Railroads report a large sale of excursion tickets for Denver's festival.

The property at 24 North Tejon (occupied by Craigue's grocery store) was sold yesterday for $24,000.

J. W. McCullough, alias Thomas Sayer, charged with robbing the residence of J. M. Parker, pleaded not guilty; police say they have evidence that he was implicated in three other robberies.

Work is progressing rapidly on the construction of the Telluride Reduction company.

Two employes of the Baxter-Kerns Mercantile company were arrested last evening, one accused of embezzlement, the other of larceny.

(Wednesday, October 2.)

A. Duff has been arrested by deputy sheriffs and is believed to be the leader of a gang of bunco men who found many victims in this city early in the summer.

Colorado City school board held its regular meeting last evening and discussed the problem of caring for the 37 per cent. increase in school attendance.

At a mass meeting of college students yesterday $634 was raised for the athletic fund.

Rev. Father Volpe, one of the best-known Catholic clergymen in the state, died at Glockner sanitarium last evening.

Charges of professionalism, made in a Denver paper against last year's Colorado college football team, are denied and proved to be absolutely without foundation.

International Realty company, to which W. S. Stratton recently conveyed local real estate worth $852,500, has filed notice that principal place of business in this state has been changed from Denver to Colorado Springs: Mr. Stratton is now president of the company.

The Short Line has been awarded the contract for carrying the U. S. mails for all points on its line between and including Cripple Creek.

Colorado Springs postoffice receipts for the past quarter show a greater increase in volume of business handled than in any corresponding quarter.

College Tigers looked less like kittens yesterday and lined up two full teams for football practice.

STATE

(Friday, September 27.)

Attorney General Post has notified the members of the state board of assessors that the board may now proceed without being in contempt of Judge Dixon.

Another forest fire is raging 15 miles north of Eldora.

Longmont had its annual pumpkin pie festival yesterday with 8,000 guests.

Teller county Republicans met in Victor yesterday and nominated a strong county ticket.

(Saturday, September 28.)

Proprietor of Anaconda billiard hall was beaten, robbed and left unconscious in the building, which the robber set on fire, at an early hour yesterday morning.

Rev. William A. Spencer, chief secretary of the Church Extension society and one of the best-known Methodist ministers in the United States, is dead.

Heaviest storm of rain and hail in years struck Omaha yesterday.

President Hays of the Southern Pacific railroad has definitely announced his intention to retire.

Good wind is predicted for today's yacht race.

Kirk B. Armour of Kansas City is dead.

Arapahoe Democrats in a riotous convention yesterday rejected fusion, nominated a "Court House" ticket and adopted the platform outlined in yesterday morning's Gazette.

Jerry Haley, a demented tramp arrested in Denver, has fallen heir to $10,000 in Boston.

A Denver man sues for divorce and demands alimony.

State fair at Pueblo closed yesterday; total attendance 30,000.

(Sunday, September 29.)

Strong ticket has been named for county offices by Ouray Republicans.

Republicans of Garfield county held an exceptionally enthusiastic convention at Glenwood Springs yesterday.

Forest fires around Eldora are at last under control.

Judge Stephens has set aside the verdict of manslaughter against James Mahaney, the Grand Mesa lakes game warden; the case was entered for trial at the next term of the court.

It is proposed to change the name of the Denver City park to McKinley park.

(Monday, September 30.)

Frank Firstbrook, who was injured in the Vindicator mine on Bull hill on Saturday, died yesterday.

Charles Grogan and James McArthur, who were sent to the state penitentiary for receiving stolen ore from the Mary McKinney mine, have been paroled.

Denver police captured four men supposed to be connected with the recent safe-blowing at Leadville.

A gang of men arrested in Denver are supposed to be local thieves who have turned several tricks recently.

The finishing touches have been put on the grandstand and Denver is now in readiness to receive her carnival visitors.

W. H. Moore, a printer of Denver, is under arrest, charged with printing the spurious pay checks of the C. F. & I. Co. at Pueblo.

Republicans in many counties of the state held conventions on Saturday and all report harmonious action and thoroughly representative tickets.

Secretary Gray will distribute the assessment rolls to the assessors of the various counties tomorrow.

Arapahoe Republicans have set the dates for primaries and county convention, the dates being October 5 and 7 respectively.

Edward C. Baggs, a prominent resident of Denver, died Saturday night.

(Tuesday, October 1.)

Miss Mary Malone, daughter of Judge Booth Malone, was crowned as queen of the Festival of Mountain and Plain; 50,000 visitors are expected in Denver today.

Forest fire in Boulder county threatens the mining camp of Sunnyside.

James Brown of Altman was seriously injured by a fall while at work in the Last Dollar mine.

Supreme court sustains Judge Johnson in appointing a special prosecutor to investigate the charges of corruption in the West Side court in Denver.

A 13-year-old boy living 10 miles west of Wray was fatally shot by a careless hunter.

Socialist party in Denver has nominated a full county ticket.

Samuel Tinker of Greeley, a prosperous farmer, committed suicide.

(Wednesday, October 2.)

Trial of Grant Crumley for the killing of Sam Strong has been continued until November 1.

Anti-gambling element of Teller county has nominated an independent ticket.

The beet sugar factory at Sugar City started last night with a large supply of beets on hand.

A chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been organized at Pueblo.

Great Western Beet Sugar company is considering the project of a big factory at Fowler.

GENERAL

(Friday, September 27.)

Republicans of New Jersey have nominated Franklin Murphy for governor.

Six men were killed and seven injured by explosion of oil tank at Newark, N. J.

Schley court of inquiry held only a brief session yesterday.

John George Nicolay, private secretary to President Lincoln, and widely known as the author of several works on the life of the great war president, died yesterday at his residence in Washington, aged 70 years. He had been in feeble health for several years.

Dr. Rixey says Mrs. McKinley is doing as well as any woman could under similar conditions.

(Saturday, September 28.)

Pittsburg won the National Baseball league pennant by defeating Brooklyn yesterday.

Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service has received a cablegram from Assistant Surgeon Eager at Naples reporting 11 cases of bubonic plague and four deaths.

The steamer City of Seattle has arrived at Vancouver from Skagway, bringing 314 passengers and $300,000 in gold. Among her passengers was Consul McCook of Dawson, who is on his way to Washington on government business. Much excitement is reported in the Atlin district on account of the discovery of what is believed to be the "mother lode" of the district.

William Hoppener, a former confidential bookkeeper for the A. W. Faber company, who disappeared last June after having, it is alleged, embezzled between $30,000 and $40,000, has been arrested at Buenos Ayres.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall spent the day on the great plains of western Canada and by tonight will be in the Rockies.

President McKinley's will has been filed for probate; the value of the estate is estimated at $225,000 to $250,000.

(Sunday, September 29.)

The Columbia beat the British challenger Shamrock yesterday in the closest race ever sailed for the America's cup.

An important controversy has arisen in the Schley court of inquiry over the translation of a cipher dispatch from Commodore Schley to the navy department.

J. H. Haverly, the old-time famous minstrel leader, is dead.

Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin narrowly escaped serious accident by collision with revenue cutter Gresham yesterday.

Miss Bessie Anthony won the western women's golf championship.

A special to the Atlanta Constitution from Norfolk, Va., says: Everett St. John, late vice president and general manager of the Seaboard Air Line, will, it is understood, succeed C. M. Hays as president of the Southern Pacific on October 1.

(Monday, September 30.)

Consul Martin at Chin-Kiang, China, in a report to this government sets forth the conditions essential to commercial success in China.

The Twenty-first infantry had a severe engagement with insurgents near Candelaria, the Americans losing one killed and two wounded, but captured 30,000 pounds of rice and some ammunition.

Yachtsmen of the New York Yacht club confess that the closeness of the first race gave them something like a scare, but they are determined to keep the cup on this side the Atlantic.

Sir Thomas Lipton is confident the Shamrock II. can do better than in the first race. He visited the revenue cutter Gresham and assured Captain Walker that the damage to the Erin was trifling.

The committee appointed to draft bills for national laws to be submitted to the annual convention of the National Live Stock association has completed the draft of bills.

President Hill of the Great Northern railway has been inspecting a route for his second Transcascade road through the state of Washington.

Delegates and visitors to the Episcopal triennial convention are arriving in San Francisco.

Charles Curry of Lexington, Mo., was shot and killed by Charles Hudspeth at Kansas City. Jealousy was the cause.

A disastrous fight between United States troops and insurgents in the island of Samar near Balangiga resulted in great loss to Company C, Ninth infantry.

A pitched battle between strikers and special policemen occurred in San Francisco yesterday in which seven men were wounded, one probably fatally.

Hon. Class Clapp, ex-mayor of Memphis, and at one time speaker of the lower house of the Tennessee legislature, died at Baltimore.

Eight prisoners broke out of the county jail at Canton, O., by sawing the bars of a window opening upon a court between the jail and court house. They had five minutes' start when discovered. Bloodhounds were immediately put on the trail.

The guard at the McKinley tomb claims to have been attacked last night. He fired a shot, but he was diverted by a second man prowling about the vault, who thrust a knife at him. It penetrated the guard's overcoat and blouse.

General MacArthur says the disaster to Company C of the Ninth infantry will not affect the general result of the campaigns, although it is a very deplorable thing.

(Tuesday, October 1.)

In the attack on American troops in the island of Samar, 140 bolo-men were killed; General Hughes is going to the scene of the disaster.

The incident at the McKinley tomb Sunday night is believed to be due to the overwrought nerves of the sentinel.

In addition to the enlisted men, the three commissioned officers of Company C, Ninth infantry, are supposed to have been killed.

Rear Admiral Evans was the principal witness before the Schley court of inquiry yesterday.

Light winds are prophesied for today's yacht race.

Ex-Captain John M. Neal, formerly in command of Troop D, Fourth United States cavalry, was convicted in the United States district court of forging the name of Colonel F. M. Coxe, United States paymaster, to a voucher for $460, the property of Private John Cransen of his troop.

A sensation in political circles in Pittsburg was caused today when 23 officials and employes of the department of public safety, nearly all of whom were prominent in politics, were discharged.

Z. N. Estes & Co., grocers and cotton factors of Memphis, Tenn., have assigned. The liabilities are placed at $116,750 with assets estimated at $250,000.

Governor Durbin of Indiana informed the Kentucky officials, who are in Indianapolis with a requisition for Governor Taylor and William S. Finley, that he would not render his decision for a week.

Private Peter Devine of the Eleventh cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, expressed satisfaction at Szolgosz's crime and spoke disrespectfully of the president; he was court-martialed and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowance due, and to be confined at hard labor for one year.

Miss Laura Lemley, sister of the judge advocate of the Schley court, was burned to death at her home in North Carolina yesterday.

The report that Governor Dole of Hawaii has resigned is positively denied.

(Wednesday, October 2.)

General conference of the Episcopal church opens today in San Francisco.

Yesterday's attempt to race for the America's cup proved a drifting match which had to be abandoned; the Shamrock was half a mile ahead of the Columbia when the race was declared off.

Dr. Rixey, Mrs. McKinley's physician, has left Canton for Washington. He said that Mrs. McKinley's condition is such that all her friends are very hopeful that no change for the worse will occur.

The expressmens' strike in Boston has been settled. The 200 drivers, helpers and lumpers will return to work tomorrow and the sympathetic strike of 20,000 men composing the allied trades unions, which was threatened, is averted.

The strike of the telephone linemen in Chicago has spread to the suburbs and outlying towns included in the toll service of the Chicago Telephone company; the linemen estimate the total number of strikers at 500.

The cities of Dayton and Sea Breeze, on the east coast of Florida, were shut off from the world for four days by high water which inundated a large part of the towns; communication has been re-established.

The industrial commission has begun its autumn session, occupying yesterday in secret session in consideration of the report on transportation. This subject will occupy a week or two and other subjects are expected so that the final report may be adopted and submitted to congress in December.

The Greater New York Democracy, of which John C. Sheehan is the leader, held its city convention last night and nominated the fusion ticket, headed by Seth Low for mayor.

The secretary of the treasury has purchased $200,000 long 4 per cent. bonds and $40,500 short fours.

A decision in the suit brought by the Indiana state factory inspector against the Republic Iron and Steel company rendered by the circuit court holds the Indiana weekly wage law to be constitutional.

John Nevills of New York, a prominent newspaper writer and inventor, was killed by a freight train near Elmira. Nevills was the inventor of the international cable and telegraphic code in use in all parts of the world.

The stewards of the Jockey club at Newmarket, England, withdrew the license of Lester Reiff, the American jockey, and decided to warn him off Newmarket heath. This latter penalty is generally only imposed on welchers. The action of the Jockey club followed a hearing of testimony on the accusation against Reiff of suspicious riding of William C. Whitney's De Lacey last Friday.

The National Farmers association convention opened at Sioux Falls yesterday. Addresses of welcome and responses were delivered.

The directors of the United States Steel corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock and 1 per cent. on the common stock.

FOREIGN

(Friday, September 27.)

A fire at Guayaquil, Ecuador, destroyed eleven blocks in the south end of the city. The loss probably will amount to a million sucres, a little less than a million dollars. The insurance on the buildings destroyed may amount to 200,000 sucres.

Mount Vesuvius is in eruption.

The Courier du Soir of Paris, usually well informed, says as one result of conferences during the recent tour of the czar an interchange of views is in progress regarding a course of action against Turkey.

The London Daily News publishes an unconfirmed rumor that Lord Kitchener has resigned the post of commander-in-chief in South Africa, owing to disagreements with Mr. Broderick, the war secretary.

It is reported that Turkish and Albanian troops have come into collision at Belopolje, Old Servia, with the result that 54 were killed and wounded.

(Saturday, September 28.)

There is an unconfirmed report that Governor Dole of Hawaii has resigned.

All but two of the South American republics have appointed their representatives to the Panamerican congress to be held October 21 at the City of Mexico. These two countries are Honduras and the Dominican Republic. Their representatives will be appointed before the congress meets.

A waterspout or cloudburst near the head waters of Alameta creek, in Presidio county, Texas, September 25, caused the death of 13 prospectors.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Normal conditions have been fully restored in the distribution in merchandise, the placing of delayed orders stimulating the few lines that appeared to halt.

A special dispatch from Christiania says the condition of Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist and poet, has grown worse and that his death is hourly expected.

The Brazilian government has declared the city of Rio Janeiro infected with the bubonic plague.

Captain Torrestadt of the steamer Banes, at Mobile, Ala., from Bocas Del Toro, reports that the battle fought on September 12 and 13 is claimed by the Colombian troops, but the loss was heavy on both sides.

It is again asserted in well-informed circles at Caracas that President Castro will declare war on Colombia at the end of the month.

The Venezuelan government is said to be without financial resources and will shortly proceed to raise funds by force. Lack of confidence in the government is manifested everywhere in Venezuela.

China is favorably considering a Russian offer to purchase the Pei-yang squadron, consisting of three fast cruisers, four torpedo boat destroyers and some third-class cruisers, the price, five million roubles, to be deducted from the war indemnity.

(Sunday, September 29.)

The Spanish admiral, Valcarel, has prepared a report for presentation to the queen regent asking for the necessary funds for naval defenses and proposing, in event of their being refused, that the Spanish navy be abolished.

American Board will resist the demand of ransom for Miss Helen Stone, the American missionary now held by Bulgarian brigands.

Francois Salzon, the anarchist who attempted to shoot the Shah of Persia, August 2, 1900, while his majesty was visiting the Paris exposition, died recently at Cayenne, French Guiana, the French penal settlement on the coast of South America.

In a freshman-sophomore riot at Purdue university, two of the rioters were probably fatally injured.

A dispatch from London says the Nicaragua canal treaty is in form for signature.

A dispatch from Christiania says the reports of Henrik Ibsen's serious illness are untrue. He is still improving and goes out driving daily.

The situation at Panama is unchanged. The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon is still laid up at Colon.

Reports from Venezuela confirm the rumors that the partisans of General Jose Manuel Hernandez are active. A new outbreak is expected at several points shortly. General Hernandez is the head of the Conservative party in Venezuela and has led several revolutions against the Liberal government of the republic.

A British naval force is concentrating in the Persian gulf for operations against a force of Turkish troops.

(Monday, September 30.)

Costa Rica, through its minister at Washington, announces that it will observe neutrality in the Colombian revolutionary troubles.

Count von Waldersee, who has been ill, is reported to be worse.

Empress Augusta Victoria is ill in Berlin.

Prince Chun has been ordered to return to China from Berlin. He will not visit the United States.

The German garrison at Shang-hai guarding the railroad beyond the Kiaochou boundary will soon be withdrawn.

A dispatch from Constantinople announces a bloody fight between Mussulmans and Christians at Beirout, Syria.

A pamphlet has been published at Pretoria by Lord Kitchener giving notice of permanent banishment of Boer leaders captured since September 17.

Russia is taking active measures for the relief of famine in a large number of districts.

The Bombay Gazette says it believes that a British protectorate will soon be proclaimed over Koweyt, the proposed terminus of the Bagdad railroad on the Persian gulf as a result of the Anglo-Turkish dispute.

(Tuesday, October 1.)

The British success at Fort Itala is now known to have been greater than was first reported. Two hundred Boers were killed and more than 300 were wounded or captured.

Fire in a coal mine at Nanaimo, B. C., caused death of 12 men, who entered to subdue the flames.

Duke and Duchess of Cornwall were guests of the people of Vancouver yesterday.

MINING.

(Friday, September 27.)

The market yesterday developed weakness in Isabella, which went to 55½; El Paso went to 60½; Gold Dollar to 16 and Elkton to $1.72½, but the activity in the preferred prospects list was noticeable, as was the firmness of the prices there.

Sunset and Eclipse stockholders met in special sessions yeterday and ratified the deal to consolidate the properties. The board of directors of the new company will go to Cheyenne to organize today.

The Alamo company has started to sink a winze in good ore indications and will put it 100 feet below the level of the Ophelia tunnel. An upraise will be constructed above it to connect with surface workings and so make a continuous working shaft for the property.

A petition is being circulated asking the governing committee to require listed companies to make quarterly reports.

The new strike made on the Climax claim of the Little Puck company is reported to be more important than it was at first supposed, very good assays being encountered.

Mr. J. C. Connor returned yesterday from Guana Juato, Mex., and reports good activity in the mines in which he and other Colorado Springs investors are interested.

Messrs. J. K. Miller and A. C. Price will leave today for the new mining district, Tonapah, Nevada. Their visit may be followed by the investment of much local capital there.

(Saturday, September 28.)

The market yesterday was very light and instances of weakness and strength were about equally divided. Elkton sold at $1.72½, El Paso at 59½, C. C. Con. at 8⅞, Gold Dollar at 18⅝, Isabella at 55¾, Portland at $3.05 and Eclipse at 11¾.

The report of the Argentum-J. company just issued shows that there was a deficit of $12,762 for the quarter's operations and of $23,695 for the year's. The company is now $50,000 in debt, the ore body has depreciated in value and a special stockholders' meeting may have to be called to provide ways and means.

The Mitchell lease, operating the middle block of the Pilgrim Consolidated property, has opened a good vein at a depth of 100 feet. Some assays were obtained and drifting has been started. Two other sets of lessees are at work on the property.

The Freeport and Cripple Creek company has purchased five additional claims in the San Juan, giving them 75 acres there. A mill will be erected and development work carried on all winter through tunnels already in.

Interest is growing in the Tonapah district of Nevada and it is probable that Colorado Springs will send a large delegation there.

Operations may be started soon on the property of the Virginia M. company and the shaft be continued to a greater depth.

(Sunday, September 29.)

The market yesterday was much stronger than the day before, although trading was lighter. Doctor sold up to 56⅛, Isabella to 55⅞, Gold Dollar to 19 and El Paso recovered to 60. Trading lacked interest in low-priced shares.

The Central Consolidated lessees have resumed sinking in the bottom of their winze which is now a continuation of their shaft and will go to the 400-foot point. The values are improving with depth.

Local mining men are becoming more interested in the Tonapah district of Nevada as more details of the development there are received. The values in narrow seams of ore run about $800 in gold and silver to the ton.

The Matoa company is considering the advisability of leasing its Arequa ground in blocks. The success of lessess on different parts of Beacon hill has made this ground much sought after.

The Marquette lessees will start a new shaft and sink it to a depth of 200 feet. They have parceled the claim up into blocks and will sub-lease it. The Mable M. and Gold Dollar dike extends through the ground.

The Shannon lessees are organizing a company in Cripple Creek to develop the property. The winze is now down 50 feet below the 100-foot level and $12 assays are the lowest which are now being obtained.

The output of the Vindicator No. 2 mine for September is expected to reach $50,000. The entire property is making a good showing.

(Tuesday, October 1.)

The market was very light yesterday, but the trading developed some strength. El Paso was the feature, going to 62; Isabella was strong at 57. Gold Dollar sold at 18¾ and Portland at $3.05. A.-J. was very weak, selling down from 11 to 9.

The dividends paid during September amounted to $161,650, not including the $120,000 which the Free Coinage is rumored to have paid.

The El Paso company shipped 878 tons of ore in August which netted the company $52,868. One lot of 50 tons shipped in September netted $18,605. The company has bought the Spratt lease on the Kimberly and is now upraising to connect with that shaft.

The Klondike company's affairs are to be submitted for consideration to a stockholders' meeting in Cripple Creek October 15. The exchange committee reports that a good number of the stockholders responded to the assessment. A new company may be formed.

The gold output of the Cripple Creek district for the month of September was $2,144,800.

(Wednesday, October 2.)

The market yesterday was more active, but weaker, as well. Isabella was a remarkable trader and slumped to 49½. Elkton was strong at $1.74, but El Paso, Gold Dollar and Doctor were lower. A.-J. sold at 7, and Sedan at 5⅜.

The Rose Nicol company has granted a lease on their main workings to Amos Steelsmith of the Findley. He will put on air drills and start work at once.

The Mary McKinney company declared their regular three-cent dividend yesterday, amounting to $30,000, which will be paid October 10. The company is losing its water and sinking will soon be resumed.

The south drift in the seventh level of the Elkton mine has opened five inches of sylvanite which assays $5,225. The strike was made near the point where the big flow of water was opened last spring.

The output of the Hoosier mine for the month of September was about 200 tons. Active development work and sinking is in progress.

The board of directors of the new Sunset-Eclipse company have organized in Cheyenne and elected officers. F. F. Costello is president.

W. C. Neville has been elected president of the Free Coinage company and A. H. Martin secretary. The $120,000 dividend is officially confirmed.

UNFORTUNATE LAD SENT TO STATE HOME.

David Brown, a bright lad, 16 years of age, homeless and friendless, who had been cared for by the Associated Charities for several days, was ordered sent to the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children yesterday by Judge Hubbard in the county court. The boy had nowhere to go, and the organization which had provided for him here asked Judge Hubbard to have him cared for at the state home.

WARRANTY DEEDS.—Among the warranty deeds recorded yesterday were the following: Fritz Rother to Jennie Rother, $1,600, lot 31, block 17, Love & Quinby's second addition to Colorado City; W. B. Root to H. G. Root, $1,600, part of block 236, addition 1; Bloom C. Joy to Ronald MacDonald, $4,000, lot 13, block K, Edwards addition; Joseph P. Jackson to Ella Kinsman, $1,600, lots 12, 21 and 22, block 181, Colorado City.

Sid Darling, 1012 Howard St., Port Huron, Mich., writes: "I have tried many pills and laxatives but DeWitt's Little Early Risers are far the best pills I have ever used." They never gripe. Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co., C. E. Smith, 117 S. Tejon St.

THE PARADE IN DENVER.

All Provious Efforts at Fetival of Mountain and Plain Surpassed.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Oct. 1.—Had it been possible for the sturdy pioneers who crossed the plains in their prairie schooners 25 and 30 years ago and endured the hardships connected with those early days, to have revisited the scene of their earlier activity today they would have certainly viewed with wonder the story of the state's industrial advancement, during the past half century as it was portrayed in today's mammoth carnival parade in this city. For hours the panorama wound in and out along the streets and past the modern office and business blocks of the Queen City of the Plains, and when the shades of evening were finally drawn across the arena, the 100,000 spectators that witnessed the shifting scenes from the Cliff Dwellers' habitation as pictured in the leading Colorado Springs float to a modern fire department which brought up the rear of the procession they themselves marveled at the progress that had been made.

It was truly an industrial parade, and it photographed in moving floats and military splendor, the changing scenes of the west from the time of the earliest inhabitant until the present day. The first day of all festivals has been designated as industrial day, and all programs are meant to show the state's business advancement, but today's program so far outclassed those of preceding years, there is but little with which to make a comparison. The beautiful pageant which moved through the long lines of humanity this afternoon contained every idea ever embraced in a preceding parade, and many more in addition. It occupied just one hour and forty minutes in passing through the arena of the grand stand, and was over 7 miles long. Colorado Springs was given the place of honor at the head of the procession immediately in the rear of the mounted police and her display reflected credit upon those who had the matter in charge. The Springs exhibit occupied twenty-one of the one hundred minutes consumed in the grand stand, and was pronounced by all to be one of the finest divisions of the day. At the head of the Pike's Peak city procession marched the Midland band in all its splendor, and immediately following the musicians came a large number of the floats used at the Quarto-centennial celebration. Of these those representing the Cliff Dwellers and the old state house at Colorado City evoked much enthusiasm and interest. The old Deadwood stage coach came next and was filled with a rollicking crowd of El Paso citizens who made the welkin ring with their shouts and laughter. But the Indians who marched with the Springs people received the greatest ovation. At their head rode Chief Ignacio of the Utes, the oldest living Indian chief in the world. His facial expression showed the finger prints of time, but the plaudits of his pale faced brother caused him to remember the time of his manhood's zenith, and he rode at the head of his tribe with all the proud manly Indian bearing that his receding strength could command. The crowds gave him one of the greatest ovations of the day.

Following the Old State House float which brought up the rear of the Colorado Springs division, came about 200 cowboys in full uniform. In the arena were four photographers with their tripods set to photograph each passing spectacle for the local papers, but the cowboys made a bad mess of their plant. Into and around the arena the plains dwellers came at full gallop and for a short time there was genuine cowboy sport at the expense of the picture men. After about ten minutes, the boys rode on and when the dust had finally settled, four forlorn and scared looking photographers were standing in the center of the arena hugging their cameras to themselves as though they were orphans, while around and about them were scattered tripods, head cloths and other paraphernalia. They soon, however, got things together again and were able to secure a number of excellent views. Governor Orman and staff led the second division and from then on until the local fire department brought up the rear of the 8th division the moving column was one continuous scene of industrial life. The floats were many and gorgeously illustrated the subjects they were meant to represent. Besides them there were scattered through the lines the principal military and secret society organizations of the state, each resplendent in the beauty and array of their special uniforms. The ladies' and gentlemen's riding clubs of Colorado Springs and Denver presented fine appearances, as did also the driving and automobile clubs of the same cities. A large number of the carriages and automobiles were elegantly decorated which added splendor and beauty to the occasion.

One of the finest divisions of the parade as far as illustrating progress was concerned, was the fifth. It consisted of about 100 floats built by the business men and manufacturers of the city, each illustrating the growth and present condition of their respective businesses.

It had been the intention of those in charge of the parade to have the queen of the festival lead the procession in a large automobile tally-ho surrounded by her attendants and maids of honor, but just before the procession started, the light paper which was used in decorating the chariot, became ignited from the gasoline burner which generated the propelling power, and the decorations were consumed and the automobile ruined. So instead of having her ride in a chariot at the head of the procession, it was allowed to move on and eight automobiles were hitched together tandem fashion and she and her attendants followed the parade in these. Carnival ribbons were strung from one machine to the other which gave the appearance of driving lines and made a beautiful effect. Scattered through the procession were the 600 musicians now in the city, and there was no time when the strains of some familiar air was not sounding on the ears.

As the last of the parade passed through the arena a gentleman from New York who was occupying a box, turned to a friend and said: "Do you know, I can hardly believe my own eyes. Were such a representation of past and present history as this is, to come through the streets of New York, it would be considered wonderful. But when one can see such a magnificent spectacle in a city practically 900 miles from all other large cities, it is marvelous. The result to be derived from such an achievement as this cannot be realized or imagined."

Besides the grand industrial parade the visitors to the city were treated to a number of other attractions that would have equaled all they had expected for the day. These attractions included Indian dancing, an illuminated run of the fire department, an exhibition of military marching by the Woodmen of the World, and tonight was given a comedy circus which was arranged by local talent. It consisted of numerous gymnastics and comedy acts such as are given by amateur circus promoters.

The crowds which were expected came in today and tonight the city is practically filled with visitors. It will be impossible to estimate the number until they are gone and the railroads have an opportunity to count their tickets. Be is said however, that all that were expected came, and in many instances brought their neighbors. At 12 o'clock tonight the down town streets are filled with a happy crowd of carnivals visitors who are enjoying the sights and making merry in the three days allowed them for their vacation.

Tomorrow is the Silver Serpent day and promises to be the banner day of the season both in attendance and enjoyment.

CHINESE REBELS ATTACKED GERMANS.

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 2.—Thousands of rebels, says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong-kong, after sacking the German mission at Piang-thong, attacked Hin-nan, a city near Cochin. They were repulsed. Two thousand Chinese troops have been sent to suppress them.

SITUATION IN AFRICA.

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 2.—Within two weeks the war in South Africa will have entered upon its third year, and in the face of the recrudescence of organized operations by the Boers and of the impossibility of carrying out Mr. Broderick's promise to reduce the war expenditures by sending home some troops, the government organs are again becoming restless.

There is a mystery surrounding the operations and the whole situation in Natal and the denials and evasions of the war office concerning the alleged friction between Mr. Broderick and Lord Kitchener form the subject of editorial protests on all sides.

"We have the right to expect," says the Standard, "that the government will lose no time in sending out such ample reinforcements as the military chiefs on the spot deem necessary."

The Daily Mail, which finds evidence that Lord Kitchener is in a difficult predicament and fears that the government is delaying reinforcements out of a desire to avoid summoning parliament to vote the necessary supplies, warns the government that "if this be the case a grave risk is being run."

The Times, after reminding the government of the "repeated blunders and miscalculations which have cost the empire such a terrible price," says:

"A third campaign has now opened in South Africa and there is no sign that the government is doing anything to prepare for possibly the dragging out of the war for several months more. Already it is too late to provide such a mobile force as would be adequate this autumn. The government is doing nothing to provide it, even three months hence, and if not what excuse can the government give for its neglect?"

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

By Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 27.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

The current of trade is still running full in nearly all lines and in some the tide is still rising as shown by a firmer tone or actual advances in the level of prices, except for those staples such as cereals, hog products and cotton, which are dealt in on the exchanges. In distributive trade the features are the continued good tone of advices from the jobbing trade west, northwest and southwest and on the Pacific coast and the better retail reported at the east due to the advanced season. The talk of the widespread corn damage, due to late frosts, seems to have fallen flat, viewed from the standpoint of corn prices and of trade reports from affected sections.

A quieting down demand for dry goods is noted at many markets but these reports are generally accompanied by advices of an enlarged distribution of clothing and footwear. Demand for iron and steel has at last broken the usual trade limits and is full and free in nearly all lines. Pig iron is active and in large sale. While the excessive premiums on tin plates and other strike affected products have disappeared, the demand is so large—Pennsylvania mills have booked orders two to four months ahead and Chicago mills as far ahead as the end of 1902—that billets are $1 higher, bars $2 up and a number of other products have advanced in proportion. So activs has been the inquiry for steel rails that the amount of old orders to be carried over for delivery next year is estimated at from 250,000 to 400,000 tons.

The print cloth situation at Fall River is a peculiar one. A month ago talk was heard of strikes due to reduction of wages. Since then prices have advanced ⅝c per yard and this week two mills have announced wages increased. The available supply of cloth is rumored to be practically cornered, but against this it is noted that business is only moderate and that prices are not as strong, owing partly to the weakness in raw cotton.

Wheat has apparently reached the bottom as regards dullness this week, speculation being dormant and what few price changes occurred were in sympathy with corn which was affected early by frost damage reports and good exports, but absence of demand induced liquidation, the result being only fractional changes on the week. Hog products weakened and show quite large reductions, notably in lard.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 1.—Wilcox and company operating the lease on the south block of the Grace Greenwood of the Anaconda company on Gold hill, has sent out a ten-ton shipment which is expected to return between one and two ounces in gold to the ton. Mr. Wilcox has a narrow seam of very rich ore, the balance of the vein carrying values a little below an ounce in gold to the ton. The vein has been followed down from the surface and quite a little ore taken out at the 50-foot depth, where the drift showed the best of the ore shoot to be to the south of the shaft. Sinking is now being done and a depth of 75 feet has been attained where the values show an improvement. A new drift will be run at a depth of 100 feet where stoping will be commenced on the ore body. Only one wall of the vein has been found, as a large dike coming through to the east and west has disturbed the formation considerably.

McDonald & Co., working the Excelsior claim of the Anaconda, adjoining the Grace Greenwood, are getting $442 assays from the shaft at a depth of slightly over 200 feet. The shaft is now in the junction of the main vein and a good north and south vein. A crosscut was run a short time ago to open the cross vein which was found only a short distance from the shaft. The shaft was deepened to get the junction of the two veins and drifting will be started on both of them very shortly.

The shaft of the St. John-Bostwick, adjoining the Elkton on Raven hill, is down to a depth of 250 feet. The company is sinking on the granite and phonolite contact and will run levels at the 300 and 400-foot depth. No ore is being taken out but the development work that is being followed should result in opening up something very good in the way of north and south veins.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Santa Rita G. M. & M. Co., a resolution was passed instructing the secretary, E. F. Conant, and the vice president, F. T. Caley, to transfer the Santa Rita to the Atlantis Mines Corporation. The deed was filed with the county recorder today, a consideration of $100,000 being named, the property being now worth much more than that amount. The Atlantis Mines Corporation has held a bond and lease on the property, the lease expiring on the 17th of this month. Now that the formal transfer has been made the Atlantis Mines Corporation will lose no time in putting in improvements in the way of deep mining machinery and sinking the shaft to the 1,000-foot depth. The present bottom level is at a depth of 600 feet, and the richest ore in the property has been found here. The property has been idle for the past two weeks, pending the closing of the deal.

The Elkton company has opened big ore in the 700-foot level. A very high grade streak about four inches in width has been found, in a five-foot vein. The streak gives values of $5,225, or about $2.50 per pound. Screenings from the full width of the vein run better than 11 ounces in gold to the ton.

Sinking has been resumed in the main shaft of the Last Dollar mine on Bull hill. The shaft is down to a depth of 1,150 feet, and new levels will be run with each lift of 100 feet. The ore body in the 1,150-foot level has been opened for a very great distance with values showing up as well or better than any other level of the mine.

Two good strikes have been reported from the Burns claim of the Acacia company. Lessees McFarland & Co., operating the Wrockloff workings, have found the lost ore body in the 200-foot level by drifting toward the Emma of the Isabella. The shoot has just been entered, and the indications are good for a big body of smelting grade ore.

Lessee C. A. Fitch, operating the Robison block of the Burns, has encountered ore in drifting on the 150-foot level. While the shoot is only eight or ten inches in width, assays show values as high as 27 ounces in gold to the ton.

FRED EGE, PIONEER, DIED.

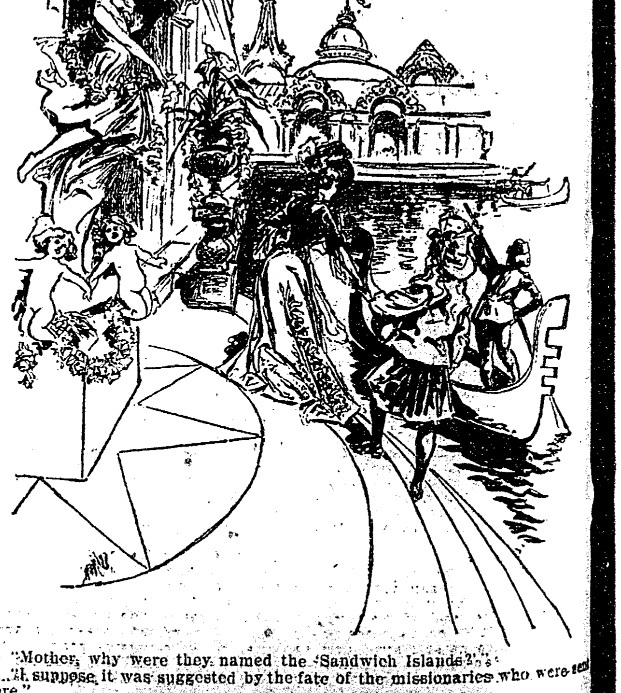
Fred Ege, one of the pioneers of this county, died at eight o'clock last night at his home at the corner of Weber and Costilla streets, after an illness of six months. Owing to the advanced age of Mr. Ege his death from a complication of diseases was not unexpected.

Mr. Ege, who was a skilled wood carver, came to this part of Colorado in 1872. His son, Manitou, born shortly after the family came here, is said to have been the first white child born in Manitou, and he was named after that place.

Mr. Ege lived in Colorado Springs most of the time for the past 25 years. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and other organizations.

The Christian Endeavorers' President.

The Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., president of the World's Christian Endeavor society, has written for The Ladies' Home Journal a strong article on the question: "Why Should a Young Man Support the Church?" Doctor Clark's recent trip around the world gave him opportunities for studying this subject in many phases which do not exist in this country.



"Mother, why were they named the 'Sandwich Islands'?"

"I suppose it was suggested by the fate of the missionaries who were sent there."

Information About Colorado

Fairs and Special . . . Celebrations

Festival of Mountain and Plain, October 1, 2 and 3, at Denver.

Third annual lion hunt and cowboy tournament, October 25 and 26, at De Beque.

Colorado-New Mexico fair, October 8, 9, 10 and 11, at Durango.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

Information Department, Gazette—Can you furnish for me the present address, if living, of a Mr. Breckinridge, who accompanied Fremont on his expedition in 1848 and 1849, generally known as his starvation expedition? He was reported to be living in some part of the San Luis valley two or three years ago. Yours truly.

F. V. C.

No. 22. We are unable to supply the information desired. Possibly some of our readers may be able to do so.

Information Department, Gazette—What was the route of the Old Santa Trail? W. L. D.

No. 23. There were two trails from the Arkansas river to Santa Fe which were extensively used before the days of the railroad. In 1825 a survey was made by the United States government which was known as the Brown survey. It crossed the Arkansas river near what was known as Choteau's Island, and then led up the Cimarron river and over the mountains to the valley of the Rio Grande. The trail as surveyed by the Brown party was never actually in use. The crossing preferred by the wagon trains being what was known as the Aubrey crossing, about 12 miles from Choteau's Island. The upper or later Santa Fe trail crossed the river above Bent's fort, near the present site of La Junta. It led along Timpas creek between that and the Las Animas, and east of and not far from the present line of the Santa Fe railroad. Two of the well-known localities along this trail were called Hole in the Rock and Hole in the Prairie. It crossed the mountains at Raton pass where the pioneer Dick Wootton established a house and toll road.

GENERAL

GOOD FOR SOMETHING—Until recently it was thought that the pestiferous Russian thistle was not good for anything, but now it is being stacked and used for fodder for cattle. The sage brush, also, had the reputation of being good for nothing except to afford a hiding place for rabbits when chased by coyotes, but now comes a stockman from Texas who says the roots of the despised sage brush make excellent food for that much abused breed of hogs known as the razor-backs, and if the enterprising Texan can find a proper location in Colorado or Wyoming he will start a razor-back hog ranch. Possibly the saying is true that everything was created for some good purpose.—(Elbert County Tribune.

GREAT FRUIT EXHIBIT—It is not too much to assert that there has never been seen in the west a finer or larger display of fruit than that now on exhibition at the Pueblo state fair. It comprises specimens of all the fruits grown in the north temperate zone, and yet they are all produced by less than a dozen counties.

It is a wonderful exhibit, and description fails to do it justice. Respect for the capabilities of Colorado, appreciation of its greatness and the versatility of its marvelous resources increases as the visitor inspects and studies this beautiful collection.

There might have been larger quantities of peaches from the Grand river valley, but those on exhibition fully represent the choice and standard varieties, which grow in that favored valley with the most ordinary care and produce their loads of fruit reliably.

Baca county's exhibit, from a county which has no rivers or creeks, is one of the unexpected novelties.

Apples and corn from the San Luis valley are also innovations that nobody ever heard of before. There are at least two varieties of apples that bear at that altitude, and the corn, while hard and flinty, is good enough for ordinary purposes.

There have been larger Wolf river apples in previous exhibits, both from Fremont county and Delta, but it is not bigness of fruit that counts.

The showing of grapes is not what it might be, and there should have been at least a ton from Canon City.

We will hope also next year to obtain more from Bent and Prowers counties than has appeared from that portion of the valley.

The contribution of El Paso in flowers is superb.

But in both fruits and flowers, as well as the products of field and garden, Pueblo county makes a whole show by herself.—(Pueblo Chieftain.

BUFFALO FOUND IN SOUTH PARK—It is reported that a male buffalo which was supposed to have been killed three years ago, and which at the time was the only male buffalo in the state, has been found. Several men say that the have seen the animal in the vicinity of Hartsell.

There are only two other buffaloes of the peculiar species indigenous to this state. They are two females now in Middle Park, and they are closely protected by the game wardens of the state. Since the male has been found the game wardens will endeavor to locate him and take him to Middle Park with the others. In this way they hope to keep the species from becoming extinct.

As is known, the Colorado buffalo is a different animal from the ones found elsewhere. He is shorter and stockier and is a more formidable looking animal than the others. As only three are now known to be living, a great deal of interest is taken in them and it is hoped that they may be preserved and may again multiply. The state has fixed a fine of $1,000 and five years in the penitentiary for killing one of them.—(Elbert County Tribune.

THE WOLF QUESTION—A hard winter such as is now promised us will drive the wolves out of the mountains and foothills. There is no use disguising the fact that this wolf question is a rather serious matter. It did not count for much when cows were worth $5, with calves thrown in, but in these days of shorthorns and white faces it takes many a dollar to fill up the depredation that even one lobo will make in a herd of young cattle in a sinble night. These beasts go for blood, not for meat. It is no uncommon thing to find ten or a dozen calves with their throats cut by these ravenous brutes around a single water hole on a range.—(Field and Farm.

Probably no state in the union is more prosperous today than Colorado. Her increase in population for the past year has been phenomenal. Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs have been kept busy erecting all kinds of buildings, and even now, with winter at hand, cannot supply the demand. The increase in our farming population has been enormous and the end is not yet; in fact it is only the beginning.—(Fort Morgan Times.

BOULDER

DAMAGE TO FORESTS—The damage to the forests at the headwaters of Boulder creek, above Eldora, is not the only one to be considered. Of even more vital importance is the protection which these forests furnished to the snow. Where the trees stood the sun could not have so great and so sudden effect upon banks of snow as where the country was denuded. The trees caused the melting of the snow to be gradual. This did two things, it caused a gradual flow of water during the summer months, and it kept the snow from washing the soil off the rocks. With the trees gone, the snow fall will be just as heavy, but the snow will melt more rapidly, come down in the spring of the year, wash away the soil from the mountain sides, cause high water in the spring and scarcity of water when most needed in the summer. Washing away the soil will prevent trees from starting up again. Spain is suffering now from the effects of treeless mountains, and fools and idiots, in the garb of careless persons, are placing Colorado in the same predicament.—(Boulder Herald.

OIL WELLS—The various oil companies are rapidly getting all the desirable land in the oil belt. Yesterday Coroner Trezise received the second installment of $1,000 on his property east of town, which he sold some time ago for $22,000. Papers have been filed with the county clerk where Charles Page of the oil company has secured an option on two tracts of land east of town. One is known as the Carle ranch and was sold by W. H. Arnold and Annie Arnold for $12,000. The first payment is to be made Saturday and the last within sixty days, according to the terms of the contract. Mr. Page has also secured rights from F. M. and Mary Rogers on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 11, township 1 north, of range 70, west, the consideration being $1,000. Two new wells will be sunk at once near Ni Wot in the search for oil. The contract was let yesterday by the Consolidated Oil company to T. B. Stearns and John S. Charlton of Denver. These gentlemen will proceed to begin at once.—(Daily Camera.

PUMPKIN PIE DAY—At the pumpkin pie day in Longmont next week, two large oxen will be roasted in a pit 8 feet wide and 20 feet long. There will be no charge for pie, beef or anything else. Interesting races will be had on the race track. To this there will be a charge of 50 cents for admission. Among other things there will be an automobile race of five miles. There will be races each day.—(Boulder Herald.

SUGAR FACTORY—The American Beet Sugar company will build a sugar factory at Longmont in time to handle the crop to be raised next summer. Henry Oxnard, president of the company, and Bayard Cutting, chairman of the board of directors, visited Longmont yesterday, stopping in Denver going and returning. In the evening they left for Rocky Ford in their special car, attached to the Santa Fe train leaving at 8 o'clock.

"As a result of our visit to Longmont today," said Mr. Cutting, "we have decided to build a factory at Longmont, if certain conditions are complied with, and I believe they will be. The matter is not definitely determined, however. We shall ask nothing of the Longmont people but a guarantee of sufficient acreage of beets. We have sought no bonus and will buy what land we need for the factory. We have no plans at present for the cultivation of beets on our own account, but will buy all we use from the farmers.—(Boulder Herald.

CONEJOS

INDEPENDENT ELEVATOR — It would pay ranchmen and grain raisers in this vicinity to organize an independent elevator company and put their grain into it. It would pay them big money on the investment and would insure them the top prices for grain. Think it over and organize.—(La Jara Chronicle.

ELBERT

J. D. Waldo began digging his potatoes Monday, but found that the crop as a whole was not quite ripe, and postponed further operations until next week. Mr. Waldo's potatoes are mostly of the white Delaware variety, and if the one he left at this office yesterday is a fair sample of his entire crop he certainly has something to be proud of in the spud line.—(Elbert Tribune.

NEW RESIDENTS—Frank Hall of Sigourney, Iowa, has bought a quarter section of land near Fondis from L. C. Perkins, and will try farming in Colorado. The people of the Fondis neighborhood will find Mr. and Mrs. Hall good citizens.—(Elbert Tribune.

COWBOYS—A band of cowboys from southeastern Colorado ranges passed through town yesterday with a herd of range horses. They were a typical gang of broncho busters and gave an exhibition in rough riding that was better than Buffalo Bill's show.—(Elbert Tribune.

FREMONT

ICE PLANT IMPROVEMENTS—The Florence Crystal Ice plant has been closed down for several days this week putting some repairs on the engine. About the first of December they will close down for the season and put in the winter overhauling and remodeling the plant. A new 15-ton engine will be added, new coils all around and a 50-foot tank and a brine storage room built. About $5,000 will be expended, making it a thoroughly up-to-date plant in every respect, and capable of turning out 10 tons of ice every working day or about 20 in double shifts.—(Florence Refiner.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—The Colorado Fuel and Iron company has made a commendable move in installing public libraries at its various coal camps. One has been instituted at Rockvale with 100 volumes as a starter, and is intended for the use of the miners.—(Canon City Record.

POTATO HARVEST.—The farmers in the Wetmore, Wet Mountain and other districts are engaged in harvesting their immense crops. The potato yield in the Wet mountain valley is enormous and some of them have already been placed on the market. The harvesting season will be over in about thirty days.—(Florence Tribune.

HUERFANO

MANY BRICK.—Contractor J. B. Gittings has bought the brick making plant of Thomas Mooney, and is now engaged in the manufacture of 150,000 bricks. They will be ready for market in a couple of weeks and there will be no necessity for Walsenburg builders going out of town for brick hereafter.—(Walsenburg Yucca.

FIRE TEAM ORGANIZED.—At a meeting called for at the court house Tuesday evening a fire team was organized for the protection of Walsenburg property. Harry Setter was elected chief and will make his appointments to the various positions on the team later. This is a good move. We have long had the paraphernalia for a fire brigade but have lacked the necessary organization. With a good volunteer team trained to be on the spot at the first alarm and each knowing just what part of the work before them is expected of him, Walsenburg property will be much safer from the danger of fire. Mr. Setter deserves great credit that he has been instrumental in organizing this team.—(Walsenburg World.

LA PLATA

INSTALL ELKS.—Durango Lodge of Elks will go to Silverton on October 4 on a special train to initiate something like thirty applicants into the delights and mysteries of Elkdom. It is understood that the Woodman band will accompany them. The lodge last night adjourned the regular meeting till Friday evening, at which time arrangements for the trip will be perfected.—(Durango Democrat.

FOR GOOD ROADS.—Teams entering Durango from the north just at present have to cross from west to east side of river at Animas City or at Graden's mill, as the bridge on main avenue has been torn up to enable repairs to proceed without disturbing the peace and dignity of the street commissioner.—(Durango Democrat.

LARIMER

BIG HONEY SHIPMENTS—The production of honey in Loveland this year will reach 50,000 pounds. Of this R. C. Aikin will have between 30,000 and 40,000 pounds. Last Saturday Mr. Aikin and W. L. Hawley of Fort Collins shipped a carload of honey to Salina, Kas., and next week will ship a carload, which is equivalent to about 30,000 pounds, to St. Louis. This honey will be from Timnath and Loveland.—(Loveland Register.

STRENGTHENS BANK—T. H. Wilson has associated himself with Thomas & Sullivan in the Bank of Eaton, and that institution is strengthened by additional capital. Mr. Wilson is so well and favorably known throughout the Eaton country that his connection with the bank is sure to enlarge the list of patrons of the institution. The Bank of Eaton already had a large business, but will now have considerable more. John Wilson is employed as bookkeeper in the bank.—(Eaton Herald.

PROWERS

FAIR WAS A SUCCESS—The first fair of the Prowers County Fair association is now a thing of the past, and it is safe to say that its success has far surpassed the hopes of its most enthusiastic promoters. There has never been a fair in the state which started off its first year with such a brilliant record. There were a number of causes which made this possible. In the first place, as one farmer told us, Nature did a large part of the work in giving us the most beautiful fair grounds in the state, already made, better than we could possibly have ordered it. In the second place there was the assistance of the many farmers, who have been begging the town people to take hold of this enterprise for a number of years, and were all happy that it was at last an assured fact, and then above all else was the systematic and thorough manner in which the promoters and officers of the association did the arduous work which was entrusted to them. All are deserving of the greatest praise.—(Lamar Register.

ALFALFA MAKES MONEY—S. Woodard was one of the few farmers fortunate enough to miss the great hail storm, and he informs us that the first 18 acres of his alfalfa seed thrashed netted him $546 after all expenses were paid. When the amount of capital and labor involved is taken into consideration these figures make the best cantaloupe and sugar beet estimates look like thirty cents with a hole in it. Alfalfa is no longer the only crop of the Arkansas valley, but it is still the greatest source of revenue of our farmers.—(Lamar Register.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—The first meeting of the Prowers County Teachers association was held in Lamar September 21, 1901. A fair number of teachers from different parts of the county were present. Meeting was called to order by the temporary chairman, Miss Lou M. Baxter. Miss Mabie Graham was chosen temporary secretary. On motion it was decided to reorganize as a county association with two meetings at each of the following places during the year: Lamar, Granada and Holly. Officers elected were: President, Prof. George R. Monyer: one vice president from each of the following places: Lamar, Prof. E. R. Jones; Granada, Prof. J. A. Rosebrough; Holly, Miss M. Adelle Billingslea; treasurer and collector of fines for non-attendance at association meetings, the county superintendent.—(Lamar Register.

SAGAUCHE

STATE WELL ABANDONED—H. O. Miller, who has been in Saguache for the past nine months sinking the state artesian well, leaves today for his home at Eaton, Colo. The well is now down 1,043 feet and as yet no flow of water has been encountered. A short time ago Mr. Miller encountered a layer of sand which gave him a great deal of trouble. The original contract called for 1,100 feet, but the contract provided that whenever it became apparent that the contractor could not go any deeper the contract was at an end. Mr. Miller stated he was unable to proceed further and the board of construction declared the work ended. The fact that sand was encountered, after passing through so many hundred feet of solid formation, is by many taken as an indication that the well was nearing the point where water would have been encountered. It is altogether likely that arrangements will be made to sink the well still deeper in the near future.—(Saguache Crescent,

REPUBLICANS OF TELLER COUNTY.

Harmonious and Enthusiastic Convention Nominated a Strong and Cletn Ticket.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Sept. 26.—The Republican county convention, held in this city today, was harmonious and enthusiastic and satisfying. The ticket nominated is the best that has ever been placed before the voters of Teller county, and is as follows:

For sheriff, Charles Crowder of Cripple Creek.

For county clerk, Wilford Dingman of Victor.

For assessor, Floyd Thompson of Cripple Creek.

For county treasurer, W. J. Blake of Cripple Creek.

For superintendent of schools, Mrs. Minnie Johnson of Victor.

For county commissioner, Charles N. Kinzie of Goldfield.

For coroner, G. W. Stryker of Altman.

For county judge, George Q. Richmond of Cripple Creek.

For county surveyor, Charles O. Calmer of Woodland Park.

S. N. Briggs of Victor was elected chairman of county central committee.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Chairman Charles W. Wells of the county central committee. Armory hall, on Third street, the scene of the gathering, made an ideal convention hall. The speakers' stand at the west end of the structure was one mass of bunting and flags. Surrounded by these national emblems were the portraits of William McKinley, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt.

President McKinley's portrait, in the center, was appropriately draped with mourning. To the right of the stand were seated the members of the Portland band, and the patriotic airs of this popular organization greatly enthused the delegates and spectators, who filled the large hall.

After the reading of the call, and upon motion of S. N. Briggs of Victor, C. E. Brady, also of Victor, was unanimously chosen temporary chairman. Mr. Brady was escorted to the chair by Harold Thompson of Cripple Creek and Mr. Briggs. Fred E. Sutton of Cripple Creek, L. W. Rogers of Independence and D. C. McDowell of Elkton were elected secretaries.

Upon motion of J. W. Ceman of Cripple Creek a vote of thanks was extended to C. W. Wells and J. F. Topping, the retiring chairman and secretary of the county central committee.

After a brief adjournment the following committees were announced by the chair:

Credentials—F. W. Hilton of Hollywood, C. H. Berry of Cripple Creek, C. M. Leonard of Elkton, C. A. Huxley of Goldfield and A. A. Andrews of Cripple Creek.

Permanent organization and order of business—Frank Frewen of Victor, D. P. Howard of Cripple Creek, Katherine Polly of Elkton, John R. Ault of Goldfield and F. P. Shaffer of Cripple Creek.

Resolutions—F. J. Arkins of Cripple Creek, F. W. Palmer of Woodland Park, J. W. Huff of Victor, Ed F. Browne of Cripple Creek and L. E. McGarry of Goldfield.

The business of the morning session being completed Judge S. P. Vanatta was called upon to address the convention. In opening his remarks the speaker eulogized the late president and extolled the virtues of President Roosevelt. "Thank God, that the bullet of the assassin cannot reach the Republican party, the principles of which are established in the hearts of the people of the land. Thank God that fusion has served its time and is now dead. I see a great many new faces in this convention. If the convention will nominate a good, clean, straight Republican ticket, there will be many new faces in the party before election day. The position of Colorado today is enough to bring a blush to the cheek of any man. Here is Colorado, the brightest star in the sisterhood of states, with its treasury bankrupt. A remedy was offered, but the fusion legislature was fighting over jobs and allowed the time to elapse before passing the revenue bill. Now a special session must be held, and again the job hunters are flocking to Denver. If there is one thing that a Democrat likes better than an office, it is more office. Today is the grandest day of the campaign. If this convention will nominate a ticket that honesty, fidelity and truth can indorse, it will be elected by a rousing majority on November 6."

The remarks of Mr. Vanatta were greeted with much applause. The convention then took a recess until 1:30 o'clock.

At the afternoon's session the report of the committee on credentials was adopted. The committee on permanent organization and order of business recommended that Robert Graham of Cripple Creek be made permanent chairman and that the temporary secretaries be made permanent. The report was adopted, and Mr. Brady, the temporary secretary, in a few well chosen words, presented Mr. Graham to the convention. Chairman Graham said in part:

"This is the largest and most harmonious convention that has ever met in Teller county. It is pleasant and agreeable to be here, and I think that it is a safe and proper place for a minister of the gospel to come. There are many Democrats in the audience, and all I can say to them is that they are welcome."

The speaker then eulogized the late president, and in closing said: "A great calamity has befallen the country, but the spirit of the dead executive will live in the hearts of American citizens for centuries to come."

The report of the committee on resolutions read by Chairman F. J. Arkins was received with the greatest enthusiasm from the fact that the resolutions read had the true ring of Republicanism and left no room for doubt as to their meaning. The resolutions drawn were as follows:

"We, the Republicans of Teller county, in convention assembled, recognize in the death of President McKinley the loss of a great man, the best friend of the laborer that this country ever produced, an honest man, a true American citizen, a brave soldier and statesman, with mind so broad that it controlled the minds of others and dared lead that others might follow in diplomacy. Our sympathy is extended to his lonely wife, and our hearts will bleed to think that this kindly Christian man, without an enemy on earth, should die as a result of treasonable utterances, that led a fool to commit a crime so abhorrent as to cause the whole world to shudder and condemn.

"We call upon all law-givers to make laws defining a line between treasonable utterances and freedom of speech, and to punish treason by death or banishment. It is time to draw the line and close the mouths of all those who advocate violence and assassination against servants of the people, who as executors of our will, enforce our laws.

"Whereas, During the past two years the Democratic administration of this county has spent twice the amount of money for this single county that it cost to run El Paso and Teller before division, supporting by this expenditure a gang of deputies, assistants and favored attorneys, principally imported from other counties and states, and while making this vast expenditure has utterly failed to protect our citizens from numerous outrages, and has failed to enforce our laws; and,

"Whereas, It is the history of this country, for the past forty years, that under Republican rule, national, state and municipal governments, invariably progress and improve while the success of the Democracy has meant disaster, dismay and depression, one of these transitions having been so recent that all citizens whether in the ranks of labor, or those more fortunate, should heed the lesson, and

"Whereas, The present Democratic state administration is another example of the incompetence in government of this unfortunate party, passing appropriations amounting to more than our revenues, and attempting to pass laws in their desperation that are recognized as unconstitutional and wrong, and by their attempts driving today investments out of our state, and causing even mining companies of Cripple Creek to organize in Wyoming, and

"Whereas, The time has come for the voters of 2 Teller county to re-align themselves politically, we do call upon all those who believe in good government, in honest and efficient management of our county affairs, in progress and the advancement of American labor and industries, and that the United States take her proper place among the leading nations of the earth, to join us and become Republican; and on the contrary all those political pessimists who have lost faith in the American people, revile our public institutions and men, incite the poor against the rich, and talk of industrial slavery, we hope will stay with or join the Democracy where they belong.

"Whereas, We concur in the resolutions adopted by the various miners union organizations, condemning the murderous assaults made upon citizens of this district.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we pledge our officers to in the future, as in the past, enforce the laws, and afford that protection to persons and property that is due the citizens and taxpayers, and for which government exists. The outlaws and vicious characters that infest our camp will be hunted down and punished, and our county offices be placed on a business basis, honestly and fearlessly conducted in the interests of all.

"Resolved, That we renew our allegiance to those great principles of the Republican party that brought honor, peace and plenty to our nation; furnished more and better work than ever before known, and that placed the country in the lead of all others financially and by the policy advanced by our martyred president promises to practically control the bulk of the commerce of the world.

"Resolved, That the Republican party of Teller county promises to correct that system of extravagance and waste inaugurated by the Democratic county officers, and to see that all the vast revenue from the county is not dissipated in supporting a chosen few, and that in their employment of deputies, and assistants, if Teller county men and women cannot be found to fill the positions, the positions will be left vacant.

"Resolved, That we invite all those who believe in 'doing things' to join us in our efforts to throw off the pall of Democracy and crankism, that at present retard investment in our mines, or confidence in our good intentions.

"F. J. Arkins,
"Chairman.
"F. W. Palmer,
"J. W. Huff,
"Ed. F. Browne,
"L. E. McGarry."

The order of business was then taken up and was disposed of with dispatch. Every candidate was nominated by acclamation, being the choice of the entire convention. Charles Crowder of Cripple Creek, was placed in nomination for sheriff by T. B. McDonald. The nomination was seconded by William Palmer of Woodland Park. Amid great applause the nomination was made by acclamation.

For county clerk and recorder, Wilford E. Dingman, the popular young business man of Victor, was nominated by F. N. Briggs, and the nomination was seconded by James E. Owen.

For county assessor, Floyd Thompson, a mining man of Cripple Creek, was nominated by T. B. McDonald. J. A. Howze seconded the nomination and the convention made Mr. Thompson its unanimous choice.

At this juncture the enthusiasm of the day reached its climax. Word was brought into the convention that the Columbia had won the first of the international yacht races. Chairman Graham notified the convention, and amid the wildest enthusiasm the bands played "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean." Spectators and delegates stood upon chairs, threw their hats into the air, and yelled themselves hoarse.

In an eloquent speech, J. G. Jones placed W. J. Blake in nomination for the office of county treasurer. He was the unanimous choice of the convention.

For superintendent of schools Mrs. Minnie Johnson of Victor, was nominated by C. E. Brady and was warmly greeted when she accepted the nomination.

For county commissioner of the third district, Charles M. Kimzie of Goldfield, was nominated by J. E. Little, and was declared the choice of the convention.

David Heaton of Victor, presented the name of G. W. Stryker of Altman for the office of county coroner, and Mr. Stryker was nominated by acclamation.

William Palmer of Woodland Park, nominated Captain Charles O. Palmer of Woodland Park for the office of county surveyor, and Woodland Park secured the honor.

For, county judge, George Q. Richmond of Cripple Creek, nominated by Captain D. P. Howard, was the unanimous choice of the convention, and made an eloquent speech in acceptance.

The office of chairman of the county central committee fell to F. N. Briggs, the editor of the Victor Record. Mr. Briggs was nominated by F. W. Ryder, and was accorded the unanimous support of the convention.

Before adjourning, the convention tendered a vote of thanks to James F. Burns, president of the Portland G. M. Co., and to the individual members of the Portland band. Through Mr. Burns' kindness the band was with the convention during the entire day. The convention adjourned at 5:45 p. m.

STRONG TICKET NAMED BY OURAY REPUBLICANS.

Special to the Gazette.

Ouray, Sept. 28.—The Republican county convention was held in the court house this afternoon with a large and enthusiastic audience. J. W. Long, chairman of the county central committee opened the session and T. W. Emerson was made temporary and also permanent chairman and made an eloquent address upon the principles of the party and preducted its success in the coming election.

The resolutions abounded in praise of the statesmanship of the martyr president and the policy now being pursued by President Roosevelt. Hon. Liman I. Henry, Carl J. Sigfrid, John South and L. C. Stadler, delegates to the convention, delivered eloquent addresses. The following ticket was nominated:

Treasurer, Hugh Campbell; clerk, W. Johnson; sheriff, L. Childers; county judge, T. Ong; superintendent of schools, Miss Mabel Benson; commissioner, Logan Summer; assessor, A. R. McClure; coroner, Julian Hulaniski.

The convention was the largest and most enthusiastic held by the Republican party and hundreds of voters will rally to its support which will insure its success against the third and fourth term candidates placed in nomination by the court house clique of the Democratic party last week.

Many former strong adherents to the Populist and Democratic parties have joined the Republican organization lately and will support the above named

BIRDS IN THEIR LITTLE NESTS.

Sweet Peace tnd Honeyed Words in Convention of Arapahoe's Democracy Yesterday.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Sept. 27.—The Democratic ticket:

County judge—Benjamin B. Lindsey.
County clerk—Julius Aichele.
County treasurer—C. S. Elder.
Sheriff—David D. Seerie.
County assessor—S. H. Alexander.
Superintendent public instruction—Emma Herey.
County surveyor—Martin Dowling.
Coroner—W. P. Horan.
Commissioner, district No. 1—Charles A. Burdel.
Commissioner, district No. 5—H. B. Cannon.
Justice of the peace, district No. 2—Robert Burns.
Constable—Patrick Reed.
Chairman county central committee—Clay B. Whitford.

During the time that the Democratic county convention was in session today they nominated the above ticket, adopted their platform as outlined in this morning's Gazette, refused to recognize either the Populist or Silver Republican parties, indulged in numerous quarrels during which blows were often exchanged, and finally adjourned, after a seven hours' continuous session, what is considered to be one of the most remarkable county conventions in the history of the county.

The crowd known as the "Court House" and "West Court Gang" was in control of affairs from start to finish with the exception of a very few nominations. The fight that has been anticipated over the contest for sheriff was averted by Robert Jones withdrawing from the race, but there was plenty of trouble as it was.

The first real contest of the day occurred in the committee's room early in the morning when an attempt was made to insert the following resolution in the platform:

"Resolved, That in common with all good citizens this convention of Democrats demands a full, fair and unbiased investigation of the charges recently made concerning the administration of justice in the West Side court."

The resolution was, after a hard fight, defeated in the committee by a vote of 11 to 6. It was then that the convention realized for the first time that the "Court House Gang" would control its action. When the platform was read before the convention it was adopted with but little applause and no attempt was made to insert the resolution.

GARFIELD COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Special to the Gazette.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., Sept. 28.—The Republican county convention was held in Glenwood today and the following ticket nominated:

County judge, A. L. Beardsley; clerk and recorder, J. W. Cummins, treasurer, J. A. MacRae; sheriff, F. W. Adams; commissioner, George E. Harris; assessor, W. P. Kennedy; superintendent of schools, Miss Maude Urquhart; coroner, Dr. L. G. Clark; surveyor, F. F. Park.

The resolutions, after deploring the death of President McKinley, condemning anarchy and pledging loyal support to President Roosevelt, condemned in unmeasured terms the late legislature and especially censured that body for its failure and refusal to pass the stock-killing bill compelling railroads to pay full value for all stock killed. This was a measure especially requested by the cattle growers of western Colorado.

Today's convention was the largest and most enthusiastic convention held in Glenwood in many years and the ticket nominated is considered an especially strong one and there is general confidence in the winning qualities of the candidates.

George H. Bell was chosen chairman of the county central committee.

LAKE COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Special to the Gazette.

Leadville, Colo., Sept. 28.—The Democratic county convention was called to order in the district court room this morning at 11 o'clock by the chairman of the central committee. A bitter factional fight at once developed over the selection of the temporary chairman. Peter Jennings was finally chosen and proceeded to appoint a committee on credentials and permanent organization. Adjournment was then taken to this afternoon. Upon the convention being again called to order a motion prevailed to take adjournment until Saturday, October 5, at which time a county ticket will be named. This is taken to indicate that a strenuous effort will be made to harmonize different factions in the Democratic party and also that a move will be made towards fusion with the Populists. It is doubtful, however, if this will succeed, and it appears most likely that the Populists and Democrats will put several tickets in the field, thus insuring Republican victory.

THE MESA COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Special to the Gazette.

Grand Junction, Sept. 26.—The Republicans of Mesa county met in convention at the Park opera house this afternoon.

County Central Committeeman Horace T. DeLong called the meeting to order and read the call. He paid a tribute to the memory of the late president and spoke in the highest terms of President Roosevelt. Chas. L. Dyke was made permanent chairman and Dr. Zinke secretary. The committees on rules and order of business and on credentials were selected and then the convention elected the following ticket:

Clark, J. B. Mann; treasurer, J. D. Williams; sheriff, W. G. Struthers; assessor, Daniel Bradbury; judge, Henry W. Ross; superintendent of schools, C. B. McClure; coroner, Dr. Henson; commissioner, William Dittman.

Dr. Craig of Mesa was elected chairman of the central committee.

MAN INJURED AT CENTURION TUNNEL.

Special to the Gazette.

Idaho Springs, Sept. 30.—A very unfortunate accident occurred at the tunnel of the Centurion G. M. Co., located on Trail creek. Dan Williams of Colorado Springs, has a contract to run the bore a distance of 1,000 feet, and has installed an air compressor on the ground. Owing to some defect in the machinery the head of the air receiver blew off with the result that one man had a leg broken and the other leg severely bruised and cut.

The company is fully insured against loss by accidents of this kind. The wounded man is being properly cared for.

It was at Compiegne, where the czar is being entertained, according to the Paris Figaro, that the king of Rome, the Eaglet, granted the first petition that was presented to him. He had reached the mature age of 6 months, when an old soldier who had already received many favors from the emperor, decided that he wanted more, and thought it would be a good scheme to address his petition to the heir to the throne, and thus work on Napoleon's sympathies. He addressed his petition to His Majesty, the King of Rome. Napoleon smiled when he read the address, and ordered the duke of Frioul to take the paper to the king and read it to him. This was done with due solemnity and state, and the duke returned to the emperor. "What did his majesty say?" asked Napoleon. "Nothing," replied the duke. "Silence gives consent," said the emperor. "See that this old rascal of a soldier gets what he wants."—(New York Commercial Advertiser.

Will There Be a Carlyle Revival?

It is, however, difficult to believe that the current neglect of Carlyle will continue indefinitely. For whatever else may be said about it his work is literature. In the first place its style must be preservative, as style always is in a very considerable degree. The spectator, for example, will always be read, though not for the reasons that recommended it to Macaulay. And whimsical and artificial as Carlyle's style is, at least in excess, it is too vital not to be viable. It is idle to suppose that the current impassiveness, which has suceeded to the earlier impatience with his eccentricities and violences will endure in the presence of such prose as distinguishes the "Life of Sterling" throughout, the "Past and Present" largely, and, in parts, especially, the "Sartor Resartus." In the next place it is hardly to be supposed that such a sustained exposition, at once symmetrical and multifarious, of the spiritual side of things, such a prolonged eulogy and aggrandizement of the spiritual forces of life and the world, is likely to suffer permanent eclipse. As the English-reading public becomes more and more civilized, more curious, less emotional, the energy which in Carlyle's early days attracted it and which later in the light of its own advance seemed to it mere savagery, will drop into its proper perspective and be appreciated without the agitation inseparable from contemporary contemplation of anything so accentuated as Carlyle's indubitable genius. For, finally, his genius is incontestable, and it is a genius of incomparable power. His work is everywhere penetrated with the power of a prodigious personality of which the literature he produced is the native, adeuate, concentrated, and consummate expression. Such a sovereign force must survive the current neglect which its extravagances have nevertheless abundantly earned for it.—(From "Thomas Carlyle," by W. C. Brownell in the October Scribner's.

Gen. Jackson's Defeat of the British at New Orleans.

He had attacked the British advance in the night of their arrival (December 23d), on the Mississippi, had resisted their counter attack on the 28th, had dismounted their guns and demolished their batteries by the superior accuracy of his fire, when they opened an artillery duel on January 1; and when they rashly attacked his intrenchments across an open field on January 8, his backwoods riflemen mowed them down at less than two hundreds yards as the mower cuts the grass. Of four major-generals present two, including Pakenham, were killed and a third wounded. In one regiment 505 were killed or wounded out of a total of 775. The losses of the whole command were 2,036, out of 6,000 engaged. Jackson lost only eight killed and thirteen wounded on his own side of the river, and counting the losses in Morgan's command on the west bank the aggregate was only 71. It is hard to find in military annals a record of a defeat so complete, under such unfavorable circumstances. On the British side were regular troops, the veterans of Salamanca, and Badajos, and Ciudad Rodrigo, commanded by officers especially selected for their skill and experience in actual war; while Jackson commanded the most picturesque and motley aggregation ever brought together; two regiments of regulars, two brigades of backwoodsmen, forming the militia of Kentucky and Tennessee, a battalion of free negroes, a detachment of Lafitte's pirates, a squad of French soldiers who had served under Napoleon, a battalion of San Domingans, another of Louisiana creoles, some sailors; and Jackson towering above them all, riding the whirlwind, and "by the Eternal" bringing order out of chaos. Nothing was lacking to heighten the dramatic effect, and in these three weeks Jackson gained a popularity among the masses of his countrymen which no error or indiscretion during the subsequent 22 years of his public life could ever shake or diminish. He remained in command at New Orleans after the close of the war, being retained in the army in the reduction of 1815 as one of the two major-generals.—(From "The United States Army," by General F. V. Greene, in the October Scribner's.

The Charm of Prairieland.

In speaking of the prairie country I have, perhaps, given the idea of a vast level manufactory of food for men and horses. But prairie scenery is not always of this character. One afternoon last summer I passed, in the train, over the country between Chicago and the Mississippi. That is what is called a rolling country, and hills usually limit a country. But it is not so in that region, for the landscape is always broad and spacious. It is what I should call a swelling country. From the point at which you are, it appears to rise in all directions to its limits, which are very remote. All the way across the country the scenery is of the same stately kind. The sustained and equal character of it is itself a source of pleasure. For six hours the panorama was unrolled and moved past me with an unceasing pomp and grandeur, most comfortable to the passive eye and mind—the distant hills, crowned with clumps of neat woodland, having a slowness of motion that was noble and imposing. During the whole afternoon I was in a pleasant trance, nor was the charm broken throughout the journey. On either side of the railroad there were vast cornfields. The corn this year had been unusually fine, and the time was mid-August, when this crop is most luxuriant. Thr eye was never tired of the profusion of dark-green blades, nor of the graceful sweep of the curves, in which the corn dips and rises as it follows the lay of the ground. I long tried to find the color of the tasseled sheen upon the surface of the corn. It was just after sunset that we crossed the Mississippi. The sun had dropped behind some dark-green hills to the west of the river, and had left upon their crests a beacon of clean, red flame, enriching the dark verdure of the hillsides. The river itself, I found, had not the doleful sublimity it has farther south, but rather the limpid and gentle character of northern streams in summer.—(From "A Horse Fair Pilgrimage," by E. S. Nadal, in the October Scribner's.

Chaffee Justice.

(Kansas City Star.)

The policy of General Chaffee in releasing four Filipino insurgent soldiers who had murdered two American prisoners, on the ground that they had only obeyed orders means that the general wishes to avoid the appearance of a vengeful policy. The officer who gave the order to murder the Americans has been found guilty and will be executed, not by way of retaliation, but as an act of justice. Killing prisoners is against the rules of war, and, for this reason, not for revenge, the officer will be made to suffer capital punishment. The war is over and there is now no occasion for reprisals. While the execution of the four insurgents might have been justified in time of strife, it is different now and the United States officers only wish to maintain order and administer justice. The Filipinos have had ample tokens of the power of the United States and have no reason now to mistake leniency for fear.

Don't Believe It All.

(Dallas News.)

Aguinaldo is permitted to go wherever he pleases now, provided he is accompanied by an officer. In other words he is granted the use of the "run around," to use the jail vernaular. But he is neither anxious to get away or to dispense with the chaperon. He fears that there is a brood of Czolgosz's hovering in his neighborhood. A nice warm place under the breast of the American eagle is good enough for him at this time. And yet, it has not been so many months ago since certain newspapers charged the government authorities with torturing this fellow in order to get a proclamation of peace out of him. Fortunately, the American people do not believe all they see in the newspapers.

What Kind of Eggs?

are likely to be used for glazing coffee? If you knew, you would be sure to demand

Lion Coffee

which is never contaminated with any glazing of any sort, either eggs or glue, but just pure, fresh, strong, fragrant coffee.

The sealed package insures uniform quality and freshness.

Andrew Jackson as a Soldier.

Of all the careers in our army there is no parallel to that of Jackson. He treated his militia with the utmost harshness, but they worshiped him and rendered such service for him as no other general ever got out of them. He was the terror of his superiors in Washington, his only idea of discipline being the enforcement of his own will against those above him as well as those under him; but he had such a hold on the people by reason of his strength of character, his integrity, and his great deeds that no one dared to call him to account for any of his acts. His fighting was always against Indians, except in his one brief campaign at New Orleans, the theater of this campaign was a six mile plot, where there was no opportunity for strategy or grand tactics or the exercise of any of the qualities of generalship except one; he selected and fortified a position about a thousand yards long, with one flank on the river and the other on a swamp, and the enemy dashed himself to pieces against it. But his enemy was the best regular troops in Europe, who had defeated the plans of Napoleon in Spain. Jackson crushed them, and this one fact blots out all his mistakes and leaves him imperishable fame as a great soldier.

The war with Mexico, whether just or unjust from a political standpoint, is one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the army. While a large number of volunteers were called out it was fought in the main by the regular army, and with scarcely a reverse from start to finish. The commanding generals were still young enough for active service, but they had all had military experience in the war of 1812 and the Indian campaigns; and the regiments were filled in the lower grades with intelligent, ambitious, and well-educated cadets from West Point, of whom over 1,100 had been graduated between 1817, when Thayer became superintendent, and 1845.—(From "The United States Army," by Gen. F. V. Greene, in the October Scribner's.

Charges Against President Jackson.

The campaign of 1828 was full of bitter personalities. Against Jackson were brought up the question of his marriage and every salient feature that could be discovered or invented of his strenuous frontier life and more or less despotic military governorship. Mr. Adams was likewise charged with having made a corrupt promise to Mr. Webster, with being a monarchist and an aristocrat, with having married an Englishwoman, with being rich, with being in debt, with receiving large sums of public money, quarreling with his father, corrupting the public service, with having a billiard-table put in the White house at the public expense, and with many other offenses, equally absurd or equally false. These few among the many charges made against President Adams are cited to show that General Jackson was not the only sufferer from malicious tongues and journals in this campaign, but, being as fervently hated by one party as he was enthusiastically admired by the other, he naturally suffered more at the hands of his enemies than the rival candidate.—(Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, in October "New" Lippincott.

The Time For Planting Bulbs.

There is no definite rule to be laid down as to the length of time in which bulbs should be left in cold storage. As a general thing, top-growth will not begin until root-growth is completed. This nearly always takes from six weeks to two months. It is therefore generally safe to begin bringing October-planted bulbs to the living room in December. Those desired for later flowering can be left in cold storage, where they will remain dormant as to top-growth. By bringing bulbs to light and warmth at intervals of a week or ten days we secure a succession of bloom which makes it possible for us to brighten our windows with their beautiful flowers during the greater part of winter.—(Eben E. Rexford in October "New" Lippincott.

Ibsen's Whiskers.

One enthusiastic Ibsenite, while still rabid, will content himself in future with admiring the "Master" through his works. Officially called upon to reside in Norway for a season, he, after meeting the playwright on several occasions, invited him to pay him a visit. He found Ibsen a most difficult guest. He was extremely sensitive and sentimental, and his feelings were constantly being hurt. The morning after his arrival the guest did not appear at breakfast. Instead a message arrived that he wished to see the eldest son of the house. As the eldest son was not present, the puzzled host went to see what the difficulty might be. It seemed that Ibsen desired the eldest son to act as barber, that being the custom of the country. His host explained that, in the first place, the eldest son was absent, and in the second, that had he been present the operation would have been fraught with peril, for the eldest son was conspicuously unskilled. Ibsen was advised, therefore, to seek professional assistance. As there was nothing else to do, Ibsen, weeping, departed and had his upper lip attended to professionally.—(Henry Dick, in October "New" Lippincott.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Price 50c. and $1. Large size contains 2½ times small size. Book all about dyspepsia mailed free.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & CO., Chicago.

Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.; C. R. Smith, 117 Tejon St.

By F. P. DUNNE

MR. DOOLEY ON YOUTH AND AGE

Copyright, 1901,
By Robert Howard Russell

"I see that Tiddy—" Mr. Dooley began.

"Don't be disrayspictful," said Mr. Hennessy.

"I'm not disrayspictful," said Mr. Dooley. "I'm afflctionate. I'm familyar. But I'm not disrayspictful. I may be burned at th' stake f'r it. Whiniver annything happens in this counthry, a comity iv prom'nent business men, clargymen an' colledge pro-fissors meets an' raysolves to go out an' lynch a few familyar dimmycrats. I wondher why it is th' clargy is so much more excitable thin anny other people. Ye take a man with small side whiskers, a long coat an' a white choker, a man that wuddent harm a spider an' that floats like an Angel iv Peace, as Hogan says, over a mixed quartette choir, an' lave annything stirrin' happen an' he'll sind up th' premyums on fire insurance. Lave a bad man do a bad deed an' th' preachers is all f'r quartherin' ivrybody that can't recite th' thirty-nine articles on his head. If somebody starts a fire, they grab a can iv karasene an' begin f'r to burn down th' block. 'Tis a good thing preachers don't go to congress. Whin they're ca'm, they'd wipe out all th' laws an' whin they're excited, they'd wipe out all th' popylation. They're niver two jumps fr'm th' thumbscrew. 'Tis quare th' best iv men at times shud feel like th' worst tow'rd those between.

"But annyhow, I see that Tiddy. Prisidint Tiddy,—here's his health—is th' youngest prisidint we've iver had an' some iv th' pa-apers ar're wondherin' whether he's old enough f'r th' raysponsibilities iv th' office. He isn't afraid, but a good manny ar're, that a man iv on'y forty-two or three, who hasn't lost a tooth an' maybe has gained a few, a mere child, who ought to be playin' mibs or 'Run, sheep, run,' at Eyesther Bay, will not be able f'r to conduct th' business iv government with th' proper amount iv infirmity. Some day whin th' cab'net hobbles in to submit a gr-reat quistion iv foreign policy, th' prisidint 'll be out in th' back yard performin' at knock up an' catch with his sicrety. Whin he wants to see a foreign ambassadure, he won't sind f'r him an' rayceive him standin' up with wan hand on th' Monroe docthrine an' th' other on th' map iv our foreign possissions, but will pull his hat over his eyes an go ar-round to Lord Ponsyfoot's house an' whistle or call out, 'Hee-oo-oo.' He'll have a high chair at th' table an' dhrink th' health iv his guests in milk an' wather: he'll outrage th' rools iv di-plomacy be screamin' 'fen ivrythings' whin th' Chinese ministher calls, an' instead iv studyin' th' histhry iv our counthry, he'll be caught in a corner iv th' White House, peroosin' th' histhry iv Shorty in Sarch iv his Dad. I suppose we'll have th' usu'l diffyculties with him,—makin' him comb his hair an' black th' heels iv his boots an' not put his elbows on th' table, an' not reach or pint, an' go to bed afther supper an' get up in time f'r breakfast, an' keep away fr'm th' wather an' cut cigreets an' go back to his room an' thry behind th' ears. but what can ye expict fr'm a kid iv forty-two?

"I wondher sometimes, Hinnissy, whin is a man old enough. I've seen th' age limit risin' iver since I wint into public life. Whin I was a young la-ad, a fellow wud come out iv colledge or th' rayfarm school or whativer was his alma mather, knock down th' first ol' man in his way an' leap to th' fr-ront. Ivry time school let out, some aged statesman wint back like Cincinnati to his farm an' was glad to get there safe. Ye cud mark th' pro-gress iv youth be th' wreck iv spectacles, gooldheaded walkin' sticks, unrale teeth, an' pretinded hair. Th' sayin' was in thim days, ol' men f'r th' crossin', young men f'r th' cab. Whin ol' age discinded like a bindiction on a man's head, we put a green flag in his hand an' gave him a good steady job as assistant to an autymatic gate. Age is gr-reat, Hinnissy, as a flagman. It saves th' thrucks and dhrays iv life fr'm gettin' in th' way iv th' locymotives. But it don't stop th' locymotives. They come too fast. Fifteen ir twinty years hince, whin I become machure, I can tell ivrything nearly ye oughtn't to do but nawthin' ye ought to do.

"In th' ol' days, a man was a man whin he voted—at twinty-wan in Boston, at eighteen in th' sixth war-rd. I r-read in this pa-aper that 'twas even more so befure me time. Alexandher th' Gr1reat was on'y foorteen whin he conkered Boolgahrya, Caesar was jus' fr'm business colledge whin he put Mark Antony out iv th' business, Frederick th' Gr-reat was in skirts whin he done whatever he done an' done it well. Fox an' Pitt, if I have th' names r-right, was in compound fractions whin they wint into th' council. Why, Hinnissy, I was hardly thirty-five whin I accipted th' prisidincy iv this establishment with all its foreign complications an' rivinoo problems! A man iv thirty was counted machure, a man iv forty was looked on as a pathriarch an' whin a man got to be fifty, th' fam'ly put his chair in th' corner an' give him th' back bedroom. I had it all fixed to make me millyion at thirty an' retire. I don't raymimber now what happened to be between twinty-nine an' thirt-ywan.

"But nowadays, be hivins, a man don't get started till he's too old to run. Th' race iv life has settled down to something between a limp an' a hobble. 'Tis th' ol' man's time. An orator is a boy orator as long as he can speak without th' aid iv a dintal surgeon; an acthor is a boy acthor until he's so old he can't play King Lear without puttin' a little iv th' bloom iv youth on his cheeks out iv th' youth jar; a statesman that can't raymimber what Bushrod Wash'nton thought about th' Alyen an' Sedition law belongs in th' nurs'ry. I look ar-round me at th' pitchers iv gr-reat men in th' pa-aper an' greatness manes white whiskers. There's no such thing as age. If Methuselah was alive, he'd be captain iv a football team. Whin a man gets to ninety, he's jus' beginnin' to feel sthrong enough f'r wurruk. Annybody that thries to do annything befure he's an oncomfortable risk f'r th' life insurance comp'ny is snubbed f'r youthful impertinence. 'A new lithry light has appeared on th' lithrachoor horizon. Although on'y eighty-two, his story iv "An afthernoon with Prudy" shows gr-reat promise. We nope he will some day do something worthy iv him.' 'Keokuk H. Higbie has been ilicted prisidint iv th' G. O. an' L. system to take th' place iv Lamson N. Griggs who has become head coach iv th' Cintinaryan Athletic club. Mr. Higbie has had a meteeyoric career, havin' risen in less thin eighty years fr'm th' position iv brakeman to he head iv this gr-reat system. Youth must be sarved.' 'A vacancy is expicted in th' supreme coort. Misther Justice Colligan will cillybrate his wan hundhrerd an' fiftieth birthday nex' month an' it is ixpected he will retire. That august body becomes more an' more joovenile ivry year an' there is danger it will lose th' rayspict iv th' naytion. Manny iv th' mimbers was not prisint whin th' Consutution was signed an' don't know annything about it.'

'So it goes. Mind ye, Hinnissy, I don't object. 'Tis all r-right in me hand, f'r, though far fr'm decrepit, barrin' th' left leg, I'm old enough to look down on Prisidint Tiddy if I didn't look up to him. If I was as old as I am whin I was as young as I was befure th' war, I'd be shy ivry time I see a man come into th' pasture with a bag an' an axe. They say rayspict f'r ol' age is gone out. That may thrue, but if 'tis so, 'tis because us ol' la-ads is still doin' things on th' thrapeze. I don't want anny man's rapspict. It manes I don't count. So whin I come to think it over, I agree with th' pa-pers. Prisidint Tiddy is too young f'r th' office. What is needed is a man iv—well, a man iv my age. An' I don't know as I'm quite ripe enough. I'm goin' out now to roll me hoop."

"Go on with ye," said Mr. Hinnissy. "Whin do ye thing a man is old enough?"

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "A man is old enough to vote whin he can vote, he's old enough to wurruk whin he can wurruk. An' he's old enough to be prisidint whin he becomes prisidint. If he ain't, 'twill age him."

New York Letter.

(Copyright, 1901, Cosmographic Co.)

New York, Sept. 26.—The average citizen in this great metropolis, whether he be Republican or Democrat, reminds me somewhat of the ocean traveler who, seated in a comfortable chair, observes the rolling billows of the deep. Both see only on the surface. Neither knows of the great sub-surface currents which flow hither and thither through intricate and devious ways, and yet, while invisible, affect the visible. In the news of nominations made, of candidates put before the people, the general public is aware of, but what there is behind them little is known.

The "game of politics," as it is called, is a misnomer. Politics is a serious business.

Behind the making of party slates there are forces; and these forces are not so much engaged in the patriotic and laudable motive of securing for a municipality or a state government that is at once efficient, honest and economical as in securing for itself the enjoyment of the emoluments, benefits and patronage which flow from possession and control of government. This fact is so well known, so fully appreciated, so generally conceded that it seems almost ridiculous to state it; and yet, when more than one-half of the entire voting population goes to the polls to vote for the candidate of one party or of the other, it seems to lose sight of the fact. This year the mayoralty fight resolves itself down to the single question: "Do you vote to maintain the administration of the city government by Tammany Hall?" Answer, "Yes," or "No."

To vote "yes" means to keep in power an administration of public affairs by a set of men who dominate an organization for the enrichment of a very small band of individuals whose motto is, "We work for our pockets all the time." To vote "No" means to turn over the administration of city government to another band who are equally hopeful of setting up a similar motto. To be explicit, it is a choice between Tweedle-dee and Tweedle-dum.

Now, why is such a condition permitted?

The average citizen of the better grade is apathetic. He has loose ideas of his obligations to the community as a citizen. He excuses himself by saying, "I am a party man, and I vote for my party's candidates," or, "I am an organization man, and I vote with my organization," or, if he desires to prove himself a conscientious and much respected citizen, he replies: "I am perfectly independent. I vote for the best man in accordance with my own judgment."

It may not be uninteresting to follow the result of such voting. Take, for instance, the vote of the independent citizen. He merely chooses between two machines. The candidates of each are considered "safe men" or they would not be nominated. Neither one nor the other may have distinct pledges to hand over the government to either machine, but if each was not to be trusted by the organization putting him forward the nomination would not be made. After election the victorious candidate knows full well he will be requested to comply with demands made of him. The independent citizen, therefore, is independent only in voting for one machine man or the other.

In the two other instances the citizen practically states that he is a lazy citizen who has selected his party or organization and leaves to its managers the selection of the candidates, thereby dismissing all further responsibility.

The keystone of party formation and party morality is the primary election. And in this lies the duty of the citizen. As a matter of fact the primary election is the more important of the two. This election determines all the questions arising from actions taken by party managers and organization leaders. And the intelligent voter, the decent, respectable citizen, the one who should do the most to see that the local organization and the party is controlled by decent men, as a rule does not vote at the primary.

Let us look into this matter. We know that delegates are to be elected, and that their selection of a candidate fixes upon the party some individual who must be supported by the party voter. The question for the party man is not, is he a competent representative man, one capable of fulfilling the duties of his position if elected, or is he a weak, supple tool, but, Shall I support my party's choice or "bolt?"

In the Second district in this city, a saloon-keeper by the name of Foley, representing the notorious "Tim" Sullivan, was elected leader of the Democratic forces in the district by a band of 3,000 colonizers. They established the 30 days of residence as required by the law, and voted in accordance with the law. Foley named on his ticket the persons he desired to serve as delegates to the convention. The same voters who flooded the district to elect Foley elected the delegates, and then moved out. But the delegates so elected represent the district. Their choice will become binding upon the regular party voters who were voted down at the primary. These delegates will nominate a representative in the legislature and add votes in other important conventions. What a travesty of representation do such performances make.

Take a second example, the Twenty-third. The leader of the district, an ex-inspector of police, who resigned to secure his pension and to avoid charges preferred against him, spent upwards of $10,000 to buy votes for his ticket. And even then, had the respectable element, those who will not sell their vote, gone to the polls and voted, the leader would have been beaten. But they did not. They believed it was not compatible with their dignity to vote at a primary. At the last election the Democratic candidate was not a man qualified to represent the district in the legislature, yet he was nominated and repudiated at the polls. But the same power that insulted the voters by making the unworthy nomination is retained in power.

Our whole form of popular government is a farce when the election of delegates to conventions is abandoned to street loafers and bummers. It is not so much in the election of party candidates but delegates to conventions citizens will find safety lies if the aim sought is an honest, economic and efficient government of municipality and state.

If it be true that the charges against Tammany Hall are well founded, and if the accusation that Tammany Hall exercises a malign influence can be supported by evidence, it is incumbent upon citizens to rise and discharge their civic duties by destroying the machine that menaces honest and economic government. Between the election of one set of candidates and of another, there is a difference. But, as I have endeavored to show, the difference is not dep enough and wide enough to result in permanent benefit. Each set of candidates is put forward by a machine, or they are the representatives of two machines equally clamorous of places and patronage. To destroy Tammany Hall, an organization should be built up on a systematic plan, with one aim in view—permanency. One campaign does not establish confidence. Voters will not fly from the old and established organization to the new, for fear the latter exists merely for a purpose, namely, the election of a set of place hunters.

When the county Democracy wrestled with Tammany Hall and seized the reins of government it was recognized as a permanent organization. It established itself as a rival. Tammany Hall is today attacked by guerrilla bands not wielded into a unit, but hastening to the fray anxious to secure recognition on the county or borough ticket. Each band acts independent of the other, and all step out of the lines of party to encourage and support the party enemy.

The withdrawal of Democrats from the Tammany organization and their combination with Democrats who are independent of Tammany, marks the formation of a great body, but when that enemy falls into line with the avowed enemy of the party, i. e., the Republicans, it (the Democratic faction) loses its identity and the voters.

On the other hand, if a body of hostile to Tammany was organized on permanent grounds it would attract to its banner thousands of voters. Suppose it went to the polls with a third ticket. It would weaken Tammany and the Republicans might win. Defeat would insure the basis of a great organization which would finally destroy Tammany. The Democratic seceders should have nominated their own candidates and demanded Republican indorsement as it is, the Democratic fusion means the obliteration of the revolting Democrats and the ultimate success of Tammany.

The death of the president, his funeral, and the attending circumstances made an impression so wide and profound on the public mind that it acted as a check on the usual course of events. Had the president not engrossed the mind of the public the history of seven days would have been different. It is a noticeable fact that when the public mind is engrossed upon one fact all other things are impressed and the contemporaneous incidents are affected. Upon the business life of this great metropolis it acted as a hand gripping the huge engine of trade and holding it fast; it also so affected the theaters, the courts and all that constitutes metropolitan life.

We are now betwen seasons, stepping from summer to winter. When the race for the cup is run off the books for the summer of 1901 will be closed and eyes will be fixed on the events of the winter. We now await the coming of winter with all its many sidedness.

John Marthol.

ROOSEVELT'S SUCCESS RECIPE.

The Advice the President Once Gave to a Young Law Student.

President Roosevelt gave some advice a few years ago on "How to Get On in Life" to a young law student, which is so characteristic of the soldier-statesman and so pertinent that it is worth reproducing now as a guide to the woman who is faltering and groping her way to fame and fortune, for in these days the seeker of fame and fortune is as often a woman as a man.

This is what the strenuous Roosevelt advised the wavering young lawyer to do: "If I were you I would hang out my shingle and get a case. I don't care how you get it. Your own wits ought to find one case at least which no other lawyer has. I wouldn't take a justice shop case, either. I'd find a case that was right up in the regular courts and which possessed some merit. I wouldn't take it for nothing, either, or on a contingency. I would have a decent fee attached to it. In other words, I would have as many respectable features attached to the case as possible under the circumstances.

"Having got that case," continued Roosevelt, "I would try it as if it were the last case I ever expected to have or which would ever be in the courts. I would not make a nuisance of myself. You know enough to avoid that, but you can be so insistent that you will win the respect of every one who, in any way, comes into connection with the trial. Put all of yourself in the case. Get every side of it, and above all things hammer it into your client by the force of your actions that your integrity is above reproach.

"When you get done with that case you will have a reputation that many lawyers devote years in other ways trying to obtain. You will find that a second case is certain to come to you, whether you lose or win the first one.

"I would treat the second case," he continued, "just as I did the first one. Live and act as if there was never such a case in existence before, and master it just as you are required to master your studies at the law school. If you find yourself weakening at all, us the spur and the whip until you have created an enthusiasm in your work that imparts itself to client, court and jury and results in your victory."

The young law student's timidity began to dimish from that moment. He had absorbed some of Roosevelt's courage and indomitable energy. But he wanted more. "How about the third case?" he asked.

"Go at it the same way," was the reply. "And for that matter, as your patronage increases give the same treatment to all your cases. You will create a confidence in yourself that will insure you a constant practice and your clients, once secured, will never leave you.

"Enthusiasm in work is the best antidote for no patronage that I know of for any professional man. In fact, the rule applies to every walk of life. If your heart is in what you have to do, no matter how small the undertaking, the greater things are certain to come to you, and in rich reward."

It so happened that the first case which this young man tried involved at the time a technical point, not first noticed by him, which it would necessitate the United States supreme court to pass upon. He put what he called "Roosevelt's enthusiasm" into the case, found the technicality, carried it through all the courts of the state, took it to the highest tribunal and won. The case made his reputation and fortune. It earned for him, also, the name of being the most disagreeable, persistent lawyer that the old bar had yet encountered. He was one of our president's strenuous men. — (New York Commercial Advertiser.

A NEIGHBORHOOD NURSERY.

A Plan for Having the Children well Cared for at Very Small Cost.

"Establishing a neighborhood nursery will not be difficult if you know any young woman whom all the children love, and who has to work for a living," writes Berthie Fogg Anthoine, in the October Ladies' Home Journal. "If so, suggest to her that she take charge of the neighborhood babies from three to seven years old for a certain sum per month. A large playground and a big room are necessary. The playground should have a heap of small stones and several mounds of nice dry sand. The playroom should have plenty of floor space. The governess should overlook the play and keep the tangles straightened out. She should punish only in exceptional cases, and by the mildest means, but she should interfere before a quarrel has reached dangerous proportions. As to the financial arrangements, circumstances must govern the details. The average female wage-earner receives five dollars a week, for six days' work of eight hours' duration. To the twenty dollars a month add five dollars for rent of room and playground, then divide by the number of children enrolled."

Young Men Should Not Shun Politics.

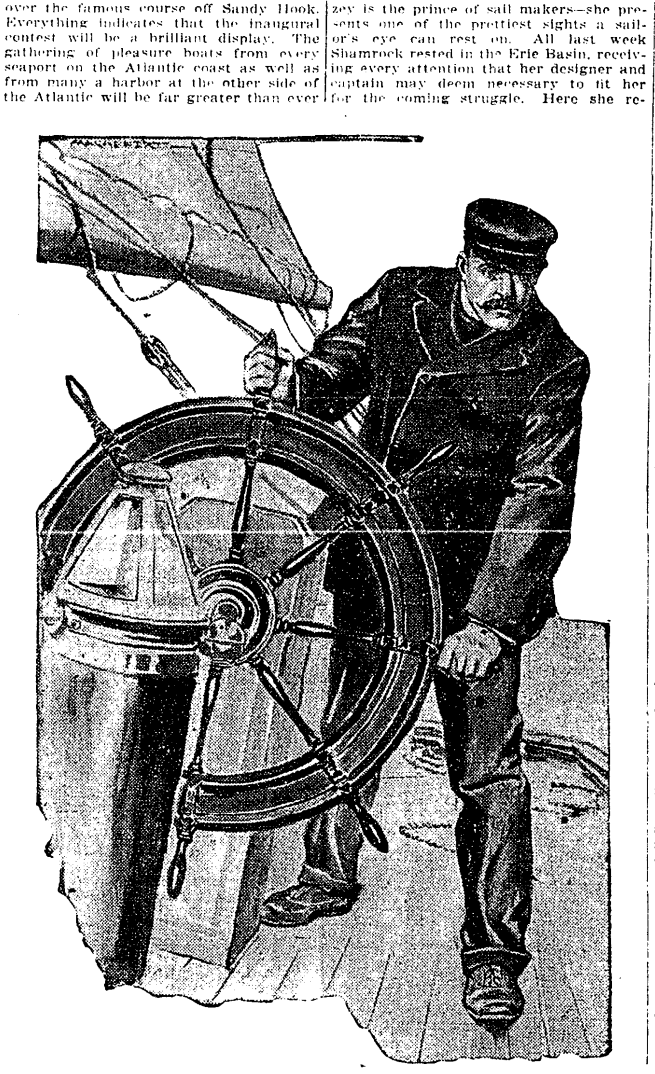
We shall have reason to hail it as a wholesome sign of the times when American youth cease to be indifferent to politics. A country in which any man, however, obscure his origin, may, through determination to overcome obstacles, and fine strength of character, arrive at the highest distinctions in the gift of the republic, ought to stimulate young men to splendid endeavor and rich achievement. One regrets to observe an aversion on the part of many men to study political economy, and a singular lack of responsibility in wielding that power of the unit, which is so tremendous a force in our national life. —(The Ladies' Home Journal for October.

Husband and wife are equal; the one not inferior to the other; the wife not a slave, not a housekeeper—but an equal, a companion. And just so far as a young man starts out with that idea fixed firmly in his mind—to make a companion, a comrade, a chum of his wife—just so far does he start out right.—(October Ladies' Home Journal.

COLUMBIA AND SHAMROCK

(Copyright, 1901, Cosmographic Co.)
By Paul Stellcour.

South Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 24. 1901—This is the eve of the first race for the possession of the America's cup. Tomorrow, if the conditions are favorable, Columbia and Shamrock will measure speed over the famous course off Sandy Hook. Everything indicates that the inaugural contest will be a brilliant display. The gathering of pleasure boats from every seaport on the Atlantic coast as well as from many a harbor at the other side of the Atlantic will be far greater than ever seen here before. There is scarcely a seaworthy craft equal to the task of carrying sightseers that will not be impressed into the pleasure service.



CAPTAIN CHARLIE BARR OF THE COLUMBIA.

Early last week the Columbia reached here from Newport and went into the dry dock at Bay Ridge, to be examined, and prepared for the coming struggle. Her bottom, and in fact all the submerged surface of her hull were found to be in splendid condition. While she was undergoing the process of grooming crowds and crowds of people visited the neighborhood, and tried to get as near the cup defender as they could, to have a look at her graceful outlines. Of course, there is much of the novelty worn away, so far as Columbia is concerned, from the fact that she is a veteran. She has been through the mill and came out victorious. This was only two years ago, and then, as now, it was the American's hope that she would be able to do the trick and keep the cup at this side of the Atlantic. The hope and faith of two years ago was realized and the trophy was retained. When the Columbia went out of commission it was believed she would not be called upon again to take the place of a defender. As soon as the second challenge from Sir Thomas Lipton was received and accepted, a number of wealthy yachtsmen subscribed and Nat. Herreshoff was again set to work with instructions to produce something better and speedier than he had already produced. Well he brought forth the Constitution, but whether the Constitution is a better and a speedier boat than the Columbia is a problem that has not been satisfactorily settled in the minds of many. There is no doubt, however, that in the selection of the Columbia to be the defender of the cup, the committee which had that particular duty in charge acted wisely. She was and is tuned up to perfection, she was handled superbly in the trial races, and Barr had grown to know his ship and what she is capable of accomplishing in all kinds of weather. Columbia is faster, there is every reason to believe, now, than she was when she measured conclusions with Shamrock I. Her skipper and his crew are as good as ever, worked together on the deck of a yacht. They full realize the importance of the task before them. The Columbia is ready for the defense.

Half a mile or more down the shore from Bay Ridge, where Columbia was being groomed stood the Shamrock in the dry dock of the Erie Basin. She too was being prepraed for the contests that would make or unmake her. As in the case of the Columbia, vast crowds gathered about the sides of the dry dock to feast their eyes on the green Irish beauty as she stood up undergoing the grooming process. Her enormous mast was the first thing that attracted the attention of visitors, then the size and length of the boom, and the depth of her keel. The Shamrock looks a powerful ship and a racer with all. It is written in every line of her fair body. When garbed in the sails Ratzey has made for her—and Ratzey is the prince of sail makers—she presents one of the prettiest sights a sailor's eye can rest on. All last week Shamrock rested in the Erie Basin, receiving every attention that her designer and captain may deem necessary to fit her for the coming struggle. Here she remained and was measured and when she left the basin yesterday and proceeded down the bay to her anchorage inside of Sandy Hook, she was as well, if not better equipped, to sail for the cup, as any yacht that ever sailed over the green waters of old ocean.

There has been a great deal of money wagered on the result of these races. At our side in their enthusiasm, and acting under the belief that the American defender, was invincible, men belonging to this side of the herring pond have laid long odds that the cup would not be lifted—that America's trophy would remain here a short time longer. While that feeling is creditable to American patriotism, a tribute of the genius of Herreshoff, and a belief in the ability of American sailor men—there never was such difference in the boats, their management and their crew to justify, any such odds. As an expression of faith three to one sounds very well and seems quite patriotic, but there is really nothing to warrant it. There is really little or no difference in design or construction of Columbia and Shamrock. Watson may have improved on the lines of Herreshoff, as he studied them from Columbia. Herreshoff did not improve on himself, apparently, in the making of the Constitution; and if he did the Constitution must have been terribly handicapped in one way or other, or she would have made a better showing. Her sails could not well have been worse, and with all these disadvantages the Columbia did not get away so easily with the new boat in the trials. All the accounts of the Shamrock's performances in foreign waters as well as here show her to be a much faster boat than the Shamrock of two years ago. These facts are mentioned only to show there was never any legitimate reason at any stage of the game, since challenger and defender went over board from the ship yards, to justify any such odds.

However, be that as it may, I but reecho the desire of many an American yachtsman when I say "may the best boat win."

The United States "Are" or "Is"?

We should treat the term "the United States" as we treat any other noun which, though plural in form is sometimes plural, sometimes singular in meaning. In speaking of the United States, when we mean the several states we use a plural verb; when we mean the nation, or the government entity, which is designated by the term "the United States," we use a singular verb. —(The October Ladies' Home Journal.

Right giving always means having.—(October Ladies' Home Journal.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

By W. T. Manning.

(Copyright, 1901, Cosmographic Co.)

Washington, Sept. 25.—When congress convenes in December, dozens, if not scores, of bills will be introduced providing for the suppression of anarchy and anarchists. The immigration laws will, of course, be amended so as to exclude these hyenas, but how are they to be discovered is the question? The suggestion is made that every immigrant shall be compelled to produce a certificate that he or she is a reputable citizen, signed by an official of their government. As many of the European governments do not look with much favor upon emigration, it is suggested that a provision of this character might work very great hardship in the case of a large number of deserving people whose addition to our population would be desirable. Germany, for instance, would be very slow to allow men of the fighting age to leave if she can keep them at home on any pretense. Again, it is the interest of all of them to ship these wretches, male and female, from their soil. The proposal looks well on paper, but it is apprehended that very practical difficulties will present themselves when it is put into operation.

The question is one of the very largest magnitude with which congress has had to deal in years, and will take a long time to digest it thoroughly. It is suggested that in order to exclude the foreign anarchists it will be necessary to enter into some arrangement with the European governments by which the secret services of all of them can co-operate in the work. To deprive the anarchist of an asylum would undoubtedly be an effective measure of repression. England and the United States are now the two countries in which they principally seek refuge when they get into trouble with the police. Whether she can be induced to join in the exclusion movement is problematical, but it is thought the chances are that if the proposal were to come from this government it would receive favorable consideration.

Another branch of the subject is the proposed deportation of anarchists now here, and who have become citizens in name although not in spirit. Here again grave obstacles present themselves which it will be difficult to overcome. "What country," it is asked, "would allow the professed enemies of law and order to be landed on their shores?" Not one, obviously.

Hence the proposition of a penal colony in one of the islands of the Philippines, especially set apart for the purpose, and where, by putting them to work, they might be made very nearly self-supporting. In that climate expensive buildings would be unnecessary, and it would be possible to select so isolated a place that escape would be out of the question. This idea finds a good deal of favor. If crystallized into law the United States would provide the colony, and the separate states by framing new statutes against anarchy and anarchists could impose the sentence of life imprisonment.

Another branch of the question is the suppression of anarchist literature and adequate punishment for seditious writing. There is, to be sure, the constitutional inhibition against interfering with the freedom of the press, but that provision has not prevented the passage of laws against malicious libel. Their constitutionality has never been questioned. They are one of the safeguards of society and buttresses of civilization. If the individual citizen is thus protected, why not the government, the nation itself, and the institutions upon which it rests? Now that the last sad honors have been paid to the best of presidents, the most universally beloved American that ever lived, these are some of the ideas and thoughts that are in everybody's thoughts in the capital which has known him so long and revered him so deeply.

A more magnificent monument than Washington or any other city in the country possesses will certainly be erected to the memory of the of the dead president. Indeed, so deep is the feeling that very likely the proposed memorial may be the finest in the world. Public opinion is almost unanimous that it should take the form of an arch near the capitol, colossal in its dimensions and elaborate in its construction and decorative effects. Not a voice is heard against the suggestion, and it is an assured fact that a bill will be introduced on the subject at the next session. Great national events were crowded into the first administration of President McKinley, the expansion of the republic, the restoration of prosperity, the settlement of the financial question, the defeat of Spain on land and sea, and greater than all of them, the reuniting of the sections which the civil war had severed. During the last thirty years much had been done toward that end, but it remained for President McKinley to put to it the seal of accomplishment. Most fitting then, is it that the glorious arch of a restored union should be the national monument to William McKinley.

What is to be done with Wellington of Maryland? He may, of course, solve the problem himself by resigning the seat he disgraces, but that is not regarded as probable. One thing is certain, he will be a marked man if he has the effrontery to come forward as one of the law makers of the republic. He will be cut by his colleagues, and the doors of society closed against him. Impeachment proceedings are not thought of, the offense of which he has been guilty not being of a character to justify action by the house of representatives, where impeachments must originate. The senate alone can deal with his case, and, judging from the conversation of several members of the body who came here on the occasion of the obsequies of the late president, some action will undoubtedly be taken within the first few days of the session. It will probably take the form of a resolution of expulsion, which, to be effectual will require a two-thirds vote of the senators present.

The great ambition of the late Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts was to be president. To further that end James Parton wrote his life. Butler calculated that after the second term of Lincoln came to an end the Republicans in order to win, woud have to take a war Democrat as their candidate, and that he himself was head and shoulders above any one that could be named. In the spring and summer of 1864 the Republican leaders, those that were not for Chase, were casting around for a candidate for the vice-presidency to to put on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. It was offered to Butler, but he resolutely declined on the ground that it would be the end of him politically. So the nomination was given to Andrew Johnson, and when Johnson went out the man to whom all turned was Grant, not Butler. In the same way, another Massachusetts man, Daniel Webster, missed the presidency.

W. T. Manning.

London Letter.

By Henry Devereaux.

(Copyright, 1901, Cosmographic Co.)

London, Sept. 16.—Our aristocracy, from the king down are profuse in their expressions of sorrow over the tragic death of President McKinley, and of sympathy with the American people, who, by the vile hand of an anarchist assassin, have been deprived of the very best ruler in the world, and who was at the very same time one of the greatest of modern statesmen and the best beloved of men. This, in their own opinion, sacred section of the British people, are undoubtedly as sincere as it is possible for men with their peculiar ideas of government and selfish appreciation of their own position to be. At heart, every king and every aristocracy cannot but detest a republic. That is human nature. To them "Triumphant Democracy," to quote the title of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's book, is an ever present specter, menacing the stability of their castle and threatening its overthrow. Not one of them that would not hail the downfall of the republic in France tomorrow even if a million human lives were lost in the catastrophe, and the terrible misery and oppression that crimsoned the reign of Louis the Fourteenth and Fifteenth were reimposed upon a prostrate people. And so, notwithstanding all they may say and do on the present sad occasion, the king and lords of England would send up hosannahs if the United States decided to revolutionize their institutions and substitute imperialism for democracy.

But whatever may be the degree of sincerity in the effusive demonstrations of the British and European royalties and aristocracies, there can be no question as to the depth and intensity of the sorrow of the English people themselves, the bone and sinew of the nation, when the news of the awful tragedy at Buffalo was read by them. During these recent years the ties of a common kinship have been knitting themselves closer and closer, but we did not realize how fine and firm the web and woof of it all was until the president's assassination. In an instant every Englishman thought and spoke and acted as if he were an American. Each and all felt that they belonged to the same great family, the revered head of which had been stricken down. This was the sentiment that pervaded the heart of every Briton, bowed his head and blanched his cheek. Splendid expression was given to the popular thought in the newspapers, with their copious accounts of every important incident connected with the tragedy and the tributes paid to the dead, but they all failed to photograph the gloom that darkened every home and threw its pall over the entire country. Never have the people of England mourned for one not an Englishman as they have mourned for President McKinley.

What of it all? Is it to be a mere wave of emotion sweeping over the kingdom, heaving up to a mountainous height, subsiding, melting away into oblivion? I do not think so. On the contrary, I am convinced that for years to come it will have a permanent influence on the governmental administration of Great Britain, whatever party may be in power. What I mean is this: Within a very recent period not a few of our public men and many of our newspapers have endeavored to make capital and acquire popularity for themselves by inflammatory appeals to the supposed prejudices of their countrymen against America and Americans. They went, on one occasion, almost to the verge of war. Even now some of them are doing all that lies in their power to foster animosity between the two countries by attributing to the American government, with respect to pending disputes and contentions, unworthy motives which all fair-minded and enlightened Englishmen know to be utterly unfounded. Tactics of this kind may be necessary in order to bolster up Mr. Chamberlain's vaunted imperial policy and throw dust in the eyes of the people, but the time has come when so far as the United States are concerned they must be laid aside. If they can be at all avoided, as they can, the English people are resolved to have no quarrels with Americans. Even now hints are beginning to be thrown out in influential journals that it is time to let the United States have their own way in the Isthmian canal. It may be that this is prompted by the thought that they will have their own way no matter what opposition is made; that is a preparation for a grand backdown. But whatever be the object in view, the suggestion meets with the approval of the people. Again, if the dispute about the Alaska boundary line assumes an acute form, it is very certain that the people will not tolerate any drastic measures with respect to it. Bickering with "our kin across the sea" must come to an end, and it is well that it should be so.

If we get into another war it will not be so easy to procure soldiers as it was when hostilities in South Africa commenced. The treatment of the men in the ranks is something awful according to the complaints made by them which happen to find their way into print. In the first place, the officers, commissioned as well as non-commissioned, are brutal toward those under them. Heavy fines are imposed for the most trivial offenses, so that at the end of the month only a mere pittance of their pay remains to the greater proportion of the men in every command. Again, the food is bad, and the cooking would be a disgrace to savages. It is not surprising in view of these disclosures that recruiting has gone down to the vanishing point, and that desertions are alarmingly on the increase.

Public interest is now centered in the race for the queen's cup. Nothing would give the average Englishman so much delight as to read that Sir Thomas had at last succeeded in lifting it. The spirit that prompts this feeling is not so much a desire to score an English victory over Americans as it is to procure a balm for wounded vanity in other fields. The fact is we have met with so full a measure of adversity in South Africa and elsewhere that the pessimists among us are beginning to lose confidence both in themselves and in the future. The bringing home of the cup would be a great national tonic and cheer us all up.

Did the late Empress Frederick of Germany contract a morganatic marriage with her secretary, Count Seckendorf, to whom she left a substantial fortune? The story has been affirmed in many German papers, and contradicted in others as a "monstrous assertion." Labouchere, in a recent issue of his journal, printed a malicious paragraph on the subject. "Why should it be a monstrous assertion," it is asked, and adds, "The truth is that the private marriages of royal and imperial widows are not the exception, but the rule, and have been for centuries. Some august widows were satisfied to look much lower for their second husbands than the Empress Frederick is said to have done." Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire is an old saying, and it must be said that there are few of the smart set in the British metropolis who do not give implicit credence to the statement.

State Ownerships.

The ownership of the telegraph and the railways by the government is likely to be much discussed in the United States within the next generation, says Charles A. Conant in the September Atlantic. There are many objections to such control, but the proposition is capable of candid discussion and does not in itself go beyond the confines of a legitimate political issue. Railway corporations held their privileges under the right of limited liability. This makes each of them an artificial creature of the law. They have obtained by favor of the state another important privilege, in their right to take land for their tracks by right of eminent domain. That the state has the right to revise these grants of special privileges so as to establish a closer supervision over their use and abuse is unquestionable, except perhaps in exceptional instances. If the proposal that the government shall acquire the railways is socialistic or revolutionary, it is a form of revolution already achieved in the most conservative countries of Europe,—Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Russia. Switzerland has only recently completed arrangements for the acquisition of the chief private lines and their conversion into state railways. The telegraph lines are now controlled by the government in nearly every European country, including Great Britain, and the functions of the postoffice are steadily encroaching upon the business of the express companies.

Being asked one day what one should do in order to become an efficient piano player, Liszt replied laconically: "One must eat well and walk much."—(October Ladies' Home Journal.

Facts and Photographs from Colorado Game Fields

SOME INCIDENTS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S TRIP TO COYOTE BASIN

No subject concerning which anything has been written during the past year, touching upon Colorado's out-of-door life and attractions has been so generally commented upon or so generally misrepresented as was the hunting trip in the Rocky mountains, taken last winter by Theodore Roosevelt, now president of the United States, accompanied by friends who reside in Colorado.

The metropolitan papers of the country published stories that were copied by the smaller press generally, the effect of which was to spread broadcast through the country the impression that the then vice president-elect spent five weeks in Colorado slaughtering innocent animals in hand-to-hand combat, sometimes dealing death by crushing in the skull of his victim with a club, sometimes shooting the playful kitten of the wild through the heart, sometimes stabbing her in the back. These stories made what seemed to many people throughout the land very interesting reading and they also had the effect of placing Mr. Roosevelt before the people in a very unenviable, unpleasant and uncalled-for light.

Upon his return to Colorado Springs Mr. Roosevelt gave to the Gazette, with the request that it be turned over to as many papers as possible, a statement that at no time during his trip was he interviewed by any newspaper representative and that anything that had been printed concerning him or his trip was wholly unauthorized and written by someone who was at no time a member of the hunting party or nearer to it than Denver. This statement was published in the Gazette but in practically no other paper in the country, nearly all the rest having given currency to the unreliable stories which were so distasteful and so unjust to the man whom they involved.

The Gazette publishes herewith, however, several of the photographs that were taken while Mr. Roosevelt and his party were in the Colorado mountains, given to the Gazette by a member of the party for publication. They show some interesting facts concerning the hunting expedition, the members of the party whose honor it was to accompany the man who is now president, and the dogs of the famous guide, John Goff, who has accompanied President Roosevelt on all of his vacation excursions in the Colorado mountains.

During the trip last January there were killed in all 17 mountain lions and seven wildcats, all of which game fell at the hand of Mr. Roosevelt himself. The party was five weeks away from Colorado Springs and the expedition was in what is known as Coyote Basin, headquarters being maintained at the Keystone ranch.

The picture showing a single dog shows Goff's best hunter, whose name is "Jim."

The picture showing two dogs shows "Tony" and "Baldy," dogs distinguished from all others by their tree-climbing ability. They were killed on this trip, their gameness having caused them to mix up too freely with a magnificent specimen of the mountain lion which proved too much for them. It was their manner of hunting to tree a lion in a tree that had branches growing out from the trunk at a distance of not more than eight or ten feet from the ground. They would then run swiftly toward the tree, grasp the lowest limbs and gain a foothold in the branches of the tree. They would then climb through the tree and compel the lion either to jump to the ground or fight. The picture of a lion treed shows the lion that proved more than a match for "Tony" and "Baldy." They succeeded in getting the lion into the tree in which he was photographed and then succeeded in getting him out of it into his den, a big cave in the rocky side of the mountain. Here they followed him and gave battle. It was a tremendous struggle in which the lion was put to his best efforts, but proved a match for all the dogs that could be sent after him. It was impossible to stop the fight until both "Tony" and "Baldy," Goff's valuable tree climbers, had been killed and six other dogs had been badly wounded. The men then succeeded in getting the dogs away from the den and another method of taking the lion was resorted to. A fire was built in such a manner that the smoke found its way into the den and in a comparatively short time the lion, too game to come out, even to escape death by suffocation, succumbed to the smoke, and "Turk," another of the dogs, went in and dragged him from his den.

The picture showing John Goff and Mr. Roosevelt is easily distinguishable.

The picture showing a wild cat in a tree, apparently photographed at very close range, is no deception in this respect. It was photographed by Mr. Philip Stewart, who took all the pictures reproduced here. To get this picture Mr. Stewart ascended a tree that was in close proximity to the one up which the cat had been driven.

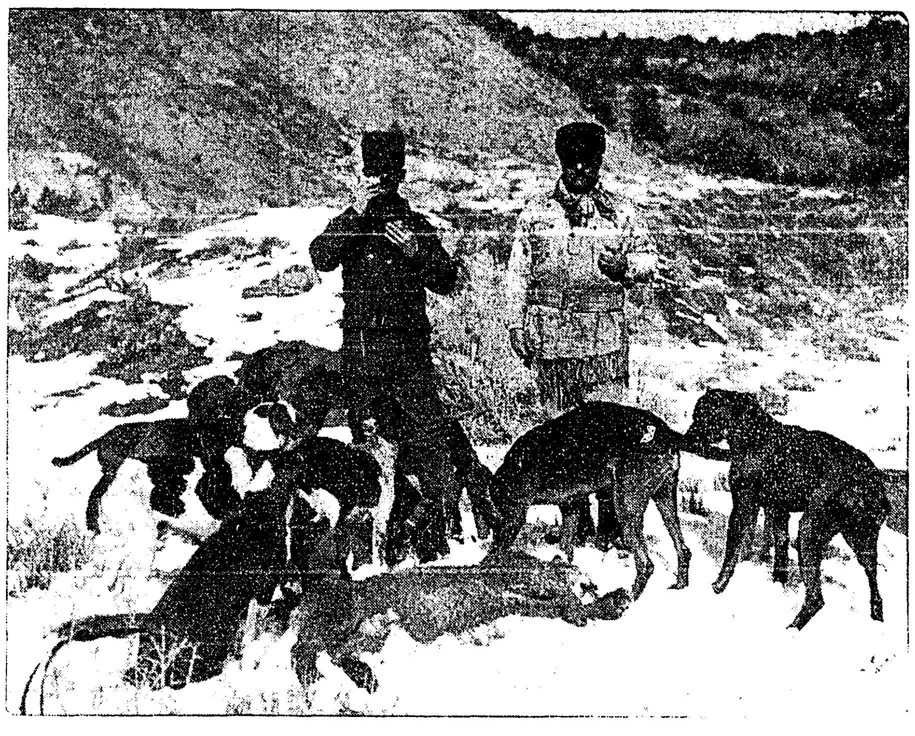
"Boxer" is the dog shown in the picture of a dog lying on the ground. "Boxer" has been one of Goff's best dogs for more than ten years, during which time he has been in at the killing of more than 300 lions. Goff regards "Boxer" as the best lion trailer that he ever had.

The picture that shows the magnificent elk is not one of the Roosevelt series. It is included in this collection because of the magnificent specimen of elk and because it is a typical Colorado hunting picture.

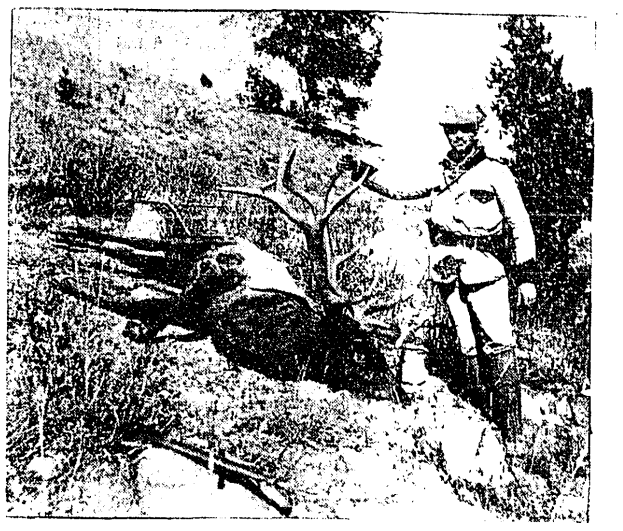
"TONY AND BALDY."

"JIM."

WILDCAT SHOT AT CLOSE RANGE WITH A CAMERA.



JOHN GOFF, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE DOGS.



A ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK.

GOOD PROGRESS BEINC MADE ON THE NEW PARK FOR COLORADO SPRINGS

Out at the end of the Cheyenne car line is a broad wooded valley through which a mountain brook murmurs in ceaseless monotone. The trees here, unlike the scraggy growth farther up the mountain, attain a good size and are luxuriantly leafed and fairly peopled with blue-jays, orioles and the modest, sweet-voiced brown thrushes. The shelter of the valley invites all kinds of life and the timid little denizens of the forest fairly revel in happiness here. It is a wild place, but cultured with the grace and beauty in which nature loves to disport herself when in a mild gentle mood.

The entire valley along here has been indefinitely known as Camp Harding. A portion of it, about one hundred and twenty acres or more, has been fenced in recently. This part is the garden spot of the entire valley. It is called Dixon park, and this is the park which W. S. Stratton is preparing to delight the people of Colorado Springs and the thousands from all over the world who annually make a summer pilgrimage to Colorado. The park will be a gift to the people—all the enjoyments and pleasures which the place will bestow will be as free as the air and sunshine.

For the past six or eight weeks a force of over 20 men has been at work clearing the underbrush, removing old dead trees, trimming up the scraggy ones, and in other ways encouraging the work which nature is doing. Already, the improved condition of this natural park is a delight to the eye. The small scrub oak trees have been trimmed and cleared of a rubbish growth, and by care and a little artificial stimulus, it is confidently thought that these trees can be coaxed to attain a considerable size. They may not ever become the giant, wide-spreading oak," but they will make a good leafy shade and that is ambition enough for them. A clump of these trees on a gently sloping knoll every tree carefully trimmed and the soft grass cleaned of all harsh growth of bush and briar, is a pretty sight indeed, especially now when every leaf has been transmuted by the great alchemist into gold and bronze and copper of most wondrous beauty.

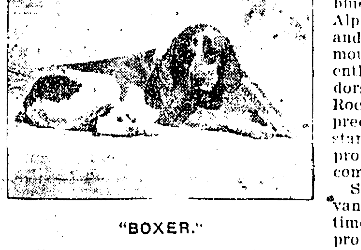
There is a fine growth of aspen, yellow willow, mountain ash, wild cherry and plum, some cottonwood, and a great deal of pine and cedar. Many of the trees are draped and festooned with clinging vines, in the most gorgeous colors imaginable. The ground is carpeted with soft, tender grass, in which here and there the wild strawberry breaks the tufty green and flowers splash their pretty colors all summer through, long after Jack Frost has squelched the blooms farther up the mountain. Permeating every part of the park is the smelly balsam of the odor of spruce and pine which town and city bred person loves to inhale in long, deep draughts. Facing the park, and sheltering it, is glorious old Cheyenne mountain standing there like a sentinel of all the ages and looking down from its verdure-covered heights in tolerant patience at the fitful changes which time and man have wrought.

So much now for the natural part of the park, and this is an abundance indeed. The western people surrounded by all kinds of lavish beauties in nature, are apt to become blase to the treat which is ours every day in the year, and sigh for a greater superfluity. Travelers come to us from Italy and tell us of the wondrous azure blue of our skies. From the famed Alpian Switzerland others come here, and after gazing in rapture on our mountains, they tell us with buoyant enthusiasm, of the picturesque splendors of the heights and depth of our Rockies. Perhaps to show proper appreciation, we ought to be in a constant state of ecstasy but we would probably get out of breath and this comes high in these parts.

So much again for the natural advantages of Dixon park. It is sometimes said that nature cannot be improved upon, but Mr. Stratton has set to work to prove the fallacy of this.

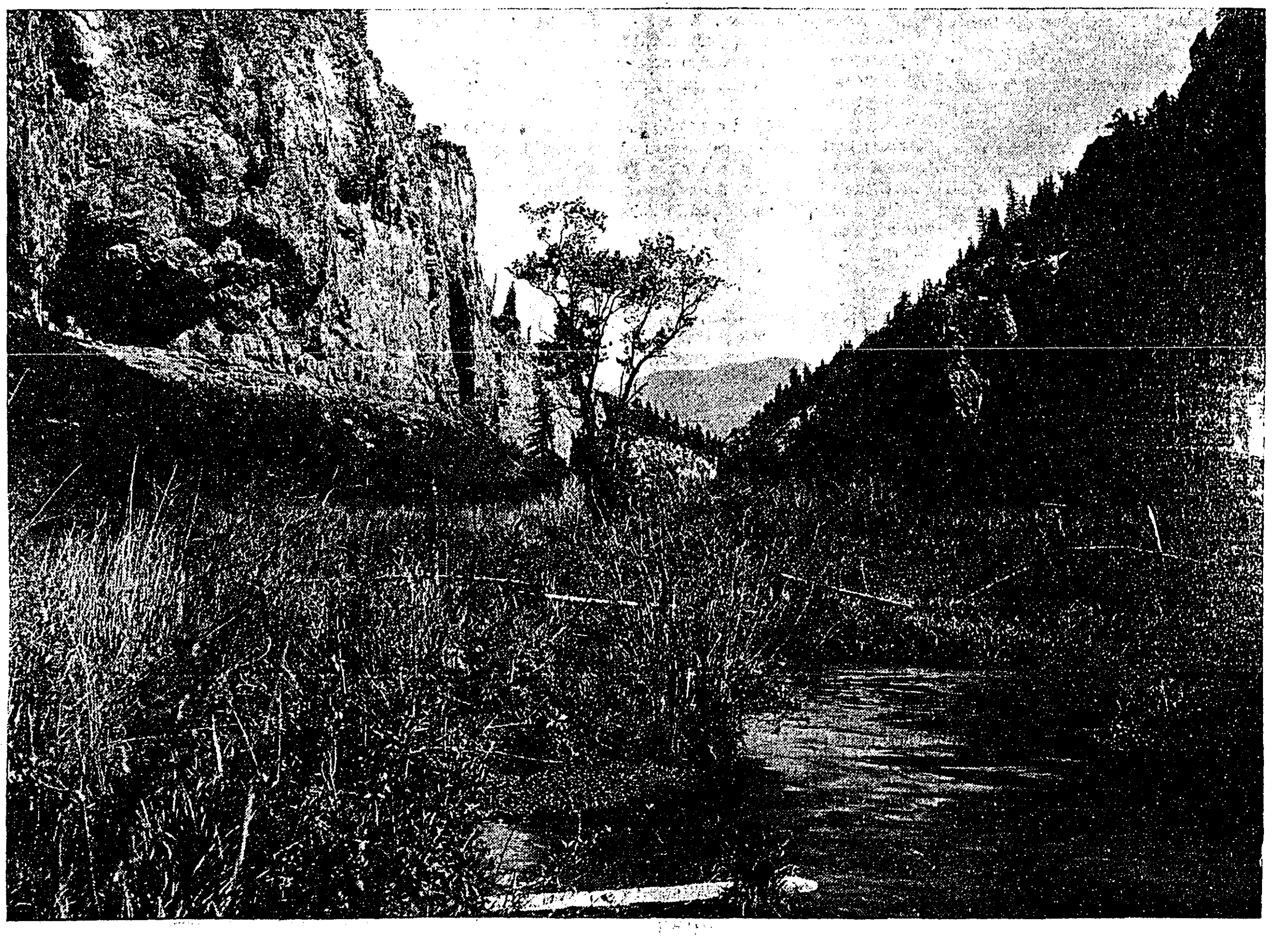
The most conspicuous addition to this park is a lake which is being put in the eastern part. The land here is boggy and full of springs and what with the water from Cheyenne creek, an artificial lake is easily constructed. A large force of men is at work here deepening the bed of the lake and by the time the creek is ice-bound, the lake will be in fine shape for skating. In the summer, row-boats will be stationed here. A large pavilion to accommodate about 2,000 people or more will be erected there. In case of storm or rain, the pavilion will afford ample shelter. An orchestra or brass band will be here to supply music during the busy summer months. The stream that flows through here will be spanned by a dozen or more rustic bridges and all over the park rustic seats will be provided.

A large, but hitherto unknown iron spring, will be walled up and fixed in such shape that water can be conveniently capped up. The water of the spring is just like that of the famed Iron springs at Manitou and this alone will attract hundreds of people to the park. A road that winds along the course of the stream is being constructed through the park. For the fortunate owners of horses and traps this will be one of the finest drives in this part of the west. All the surroundings are ideally picturesque and there seems to be nothing lacking, either in nature or art, to make this plot of forest land a gem of a park. Either for the children or their parents, it is a playground where one can dream away many delightful hours of fine enjoyment.



"BOXER."

THE LION THAT KILLED "TONY" AND "BALDY."



Photograph by Stevens.

SCENIC COLORADO IV.—EAST RIFLE CREEK CANON.

Located in Garfield county. A favorite trout-fishing resort of western Colorado. The cliffs on either side rise perpendicularly 300 feet or more and are composed of massive mountain limestone. The summit of Mesa mountain at the head of the canon is the edge of the White River mesa, the famous hunting ground of northwestern Colorado.

Andrew Jackson's Marriage.

In the October "New" Lippincott there is an entertaining paper by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton about early days in Washington. Of General Jackson's marriage to Mrs. Robards she writes as follows:

"It is not our purpose here to discuss the propriety or impropriety of Jackson's marriage with a divorcee. His carelessness in not thoroughly investigating the legal bearings of the case is absolutely unpardonable. There was really no law of divorce in Virginia at this time. The legislature of Virginia passed an act authorizing the supreme court of Kentucky to try the case with a jury. Robards took no action for two years. Two or three years after their mariage, upon hearing of the final action of the court of quarter sessions of Mercer county, Kentucky, in granting a divorce, Jackson and Mrs. Robards were married again. 'The circumstances of the marriage were such,' says Mrs. Sumner, 'as to provoke scandal at the time, and the scandal, which in the case of a more obscure man would have died out during thirty years of honorable wedlock, came up over and over again during Jackson's career. It is plain that Jackson himself was to blame for contracting a marriage under ambiguous circumstances, and for not protecting his wife's honor by precautions, such as finding out the exact terms of the act of the legislature of Virginia. . . . Having put her in a false position against which, as a man and a lawyer, he should have protected her, he was afterwards led by his education and the current ways of thinking in the society about him to try to heal the defects of his marriage certificate by shooting any man who dared to state the truth, that said certificate was irregular.' "

A Remarkable Vitality.

Few children's classics have had a broader circulation or shown a greater vitality than Mary Mapes Dodge's delightful story of Holland, entitled "Hans Brinker or the Silver Skate." Year after year, irrespective of fads and fashions, and in spite of the constant appearance of new popular favorites, the sale of "Hans Brinker" goes steadily on. This has been its history for the 26 years that have elapsed since its first publication, and the yearly sales now are greater than the sales of many new books that are much talked about in print and otherwise. In fact, the years bring scarcely a diminution in the sales, and every once in awhile, without apparent reason, there is a sudden considerable spurt in the demand.

And now the Scribners, who publish this popular story, are cutting $1 off the price of their New Amsterdam edition in order to give it a still wider circulation. This brings it down to the price of an ordinary novel, while it retains Allen B. Doggett's 100 illustrations. It will be interesting to see what effect so radical a cut will have in the sales of a book with such a history.

Russia Opening a Vast Grain Area.

The Transsiberian road has been engineered so that it runs through the richest part of the territory. The name Siberia stands for all the Asiatic dominions of Russia except Trancaucasia, Transcaspia and Turkestan. It is at present divided into the following provinces: 1. Western Siberia, including the governments of Tobolsk and Tomsk, in the basin of the Obi river. Its area is 42,000 square geographical miles. The southern part of these regions, lying immediately east of the Urals, stretches far south toward the Khirgiz Steppe Borderland and the region known as Baraba. Over an area twice as large as Japan this West Siberian plain is composed of black earth, and has scarcely a rock or stone. This black earth, or chernoziom, is the real treasure of Siberia, and makes the western plain the granary of Russia. Wheat, rye, oats and barley are grown in large quantities; crops of many fold were reaped last year. The two things that militate against the crops are the late frosts and the want of snow in winter. But when I rode through the wheat fields a few weeks ago in June the land seemed as rich and prosperous as Dakota. For hundreds of miles, even up as far north as Tobolsk, at 59 degrees, I saw nothing but grain fields growing green. Winter wheat is seldom sown, but spring wheat is sown from April 10. Frosts in the wheat area generally begin in September. The land is tilled by the fallow-land system, that is, one section is sown without fertilizing for ten years, and then allowed to lie fallow for ten years.—(The Rev. Peter MacQueen in Leslie's Weekly.

A GARFIELD COUNTY PIONEER.

Captain Joseph M. Watson is a native of Connecticut. He served with credit in the civil war as captain of Co. H, 21st Iowa infantry, and came west after the war, engaging in mining in Colorado and Utah. He settled in Garfield county soon after the opening of the Ute Indian reservation and is widely known throughout the state.

The Weekly Gazette

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

TRIBUTE OF THE BUSINESS WORLD TO PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

THE TOTAL suspension of business last Thursday at the hour of President McKinley's funeral was one of the greatest tributes that could have been paid the great leader, and yet it has been little commented on. Throughout the length and breadth of the land mankind rested from toil, and gave thought to the dead. Nothing so complete in the way of suspension of business has ever been attempted before. At exactly 2 o'clock the railroad trains stopped for five minutes; every operator at a telegraph instrument stopped work at the stroke of two.

A gentlemen who was traveling across the plains on the Santa Fe road that day says that the appearance of the towns was that of Sunday. Out on the plains a few miles from Emporia the train slowed down and stopped for five minutes. The men in the car arose and removed their hats. Suddenly a woman's voice broke clear and flute-like with the words of "Nearer My God to Thee." It was thrilling, the very climax of a dramatic situation, and those who could speak at all joined in the song until the train moved on again. The people of this generation will never witness such scenes again.

ROOSEVELT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE WASHINGTON correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat stated last week that President Roosevelt would make a substantial advance all along the line in the reform of the civil service. It is said that just before McKinley was shot Mr. Roosevelt talked with a confidential friend and pointed out where the merit principle could be further introduced in national affairs.

He is reported as having declared that the consular service should be brought under the civil service, that pension examining surgeons should be similarly classified and later fourth-class postmasters. The president is an expert in civil service work after his years of training on the national commission and as police commissioner of the city of New York.

That there is great evil in the present system of clerical appointments in many of the departments at Washington all must admit. It is said that merit counts much less than "inflooence" with the heads of some departments. On the other hand, there are departments in which the civil service is now in force where a great evil is appearing. The tendency is to fill the offices with aged men and women. This evil could be met no doubt by congressional action in providing a pension for the superannuated.

These matters come directly under the executive department of the government, and Mr. Roosevelt can exercise great influence over them.

It is not expected that President Roosevelt will attack these reforms in a precipitate manner, but will be guided by conditions.

One of the needs of American foreign commerce is the reform of the consular system, with promotion from the lesser to the more important posts. It is seldom that an American consul remains long enough in office to become of any value to his countrymen, either abroad or at home.

For the pension examining surgeons, Commissioner Evans himself has recommended that they be brought under classified service. There are said to be striking abuses in physical examinations for pensions, the result of appointing medical examiners for political reasons. Mr. Evans has accumulated a large amount of evidence on this point. The classifying of the fourth-class postmasters presents a more complicated question, and the president cannot deal with it except in co-operation with congress.

The Springfield Republican suggests, however, that in view of the extension of the free rural delivery it ought to be easier to take the fourth-class offices from the politicians, since their importance and attractiveness are bound to decrease.

CRIPPLE CREEK MINING.

THOSE who have had the most to do with and have the greatest knowledge of the Cripple Creek mining district have the greatest faith in it. In uninformed business circles of the east there is still a great deal of skepticism concerning Colorado's wonderful gold camp as there is of every other mining district that ever existed.

If the facts about Colorado mining were more widely known this doubt would cease. Nothing can stop the gradual increase and growth of the mining industry in Colorado but at the same time its expansion and development can be materially hastened by the securing of capital; and to induce investment facts must be known and knowledge disseminated.

No class of men have made more money out of the mining industry of Colorado than the conservative class. Our bankers are a preeminently conservative class of men and it would be difficult to name one who has not made a profit out of mining and is not today directly interested in some mining investment. D. H. Moffat, president of the First National Bank of Denver, is a striking example of the millionaire mining man who has made more out of that industry than in the banking business. Outside of Denver we may glance over the names of all the heavy financial men of the state and we find that all owe their wealth, in a great measure at least, to Colorado's mines.

In Cripple Creek, as in other camps, we find that those who have made the most thorough investigations support it with the greatest enthusiasm. In many cases original investments have been made because others have guided it but at the same time with a certain measure of individual skepticism. Such investments in scores of instances have returned profit and it is not to be wondered at that further and heavier investments have followed.

In short Cripple Creek has proved itself by ten years of development and an increasing output each year and it is most thoroughly believed in by those who know it best. The most conservative and businesslike class of people and those who have tested results with their cash are among its most enthusiastic supporters so there should be no hesitation about investing in wisely chosen stocks by those who may not have had the opportunities to investigate as thoroughly as those who already know the gold camp well.

We have not yet had the equinoctial storm, which leads an eastern exchange to challenge the old theory. That the atmosphere is disturbed on the 21st of March or September because the sun crosses an imaginary line seems doubtful. Accurate and prolonged observations do not give much evidence in support of equinoctial storms. To prove that the sun's relation to the equator is productive of storms it is necessary to show greater uniformity in the equinoctial disturbances.

THE MELON IS KING.

THE MELON growers in the Arkansas valley are beginning to count up on their season's work. The result is large and the figures most impressive. The time may not be far away when the chief boast of Colorado will be not that it produces more gold and silver, not that it has the finest climate, the tallest mountains and the most beautiful cities in the west, but that it is the home of the watermelon. According to figures sent out the Rocky Ford dealers find their bank accounts swelled to the tune of about $200,000.

From Rocky Ford alone there were shipped 398 carloads of cantaloupes, and it is estimated that 500 cars went out from the district. Each car held an average of 400 crates and each crate contained 45 melons, a grand total of nine million melons. In addition to this, 68 carloads of watermelons were shipped from Rocky Ford, the total shipment amounting to over 80,000. It is estimated that the growers received $1 a crate for the cantaloupes and 10 cents apiece for the watermelons. Of the latter it is said that about one thousand can be produced on one acre.

Here is food for thought on the part of agriculturists who are seeking homes in the west. Can they do better than get hold of the cheap land along the Arkansas valley? Take the eastern farmer who plants wheat as his principal crop, and make a comparison. Suppose that he puts in sixty acres. He plows and reaps and threshes through the weary months, and in the end perhaps meets failure.

If he gets 40 bushels to the acre and sells it at 65 cents a bushel he is the marvel of his neighborhood. In that event he has received about $1,500 for his crop, and out of this must pay heavy wages and keep expensive machinery. Take the Arkansas valley farmer. Sixty acres is about three times more land than he needs if he proposes to raise melons alone. But take the sixty acres and plant twenty in melons. If he gets a thousand to the acre and ten cents a melon he has $2000 cash receipts at the end of the season. On twenty more acres he can plant sugar beets and one the remaining twenty, put in alfalfa. From the last he can get two or three cuttings with very little labor. The watermelons and the beets need only such cultivation as can be put in by a man with a hoe and a shotgun. The sixty acres should produce in cash from $3,000 to $4,000 for the season. The best of it is that the crops are always sure because they are raised by irrigation in a land of perpetual sunshine.

The figures may appear astonishing, but they are not exaggerated. Hundreds of families are becoming independent and getting splendid homes for themselves in the Arkansas valley by combining these three crops, and they are doing it with a minimum amount of labor.

A dozen years ago the valley was practically a desert. Now its fame has extended to the four corners of the land. Go where you will in the east during the melon season and you hear of Rocky Ford. At the restaurants and hotels they are placed first on the bills of fare as the daintiest melons in the market. Their wonderful flavor seems to be due to the soil in which they are raised, because the seed planted in the east has not produced anything like as delicious a fruit. The industry grows larger every year and it is a field of almost limitless possibilities.

CORN AS A FOOD.

OWING to the dreadful drought in some agricultural states food stuff is more costly than at any other time in the history of the country, unless perhaps during the war. The potato has become a staple of life that seems almost as indispensable to us as it does to the Irishman, but this winter the price will make it a luxury to a great many.

There is no good reason why the potato should be more generally used than other vegetable products. As a food it contains no better qualities than rice or corn. The poor of the country should give more attention to the use of corn. Hominy easily takes the place of potatoes after one becomes accustomed to it. There is no more delightful breakfast food than the old fashioned corn cake, and corn-meal puddings are delicious when properly prepared. A skillful cook can find hundreds of uses for the corn products.

Until 1888 the poor people of Europe scorned to use corn as a food. It was determined to begin a corn bread crusade and the American agricultural department sent an agent abroad. Corn kitchens were established in nearly all the large continental cities. At every exposition delicious dishes were prepared and served hot to the people. The object was to create a demand for American corn, and many smiled at the efforts that were made.

The effect of the effort began to be felt almost immediately, however. In 1888 our exports of corn were 24,278,417 bushels. In 1891, three years after, they were 30,768,213 bushels, of which over two-thirds went to Europe. In 1900 we sent abroad 209,348,273 bushels, of which Europe took two-thirds again. A very large part of the export went into food for the people. That was a very literal return for the bread cast upon the waters—or stomachs—of Europe by the agricultural department.

The people of Belgium took more kindly to the corn bread than almost any other, where it is becoming largely the food of the poor people. They have eleven large mills for grinding the meal, one of which has a capacity of seventeen million pounds per year. That country took nearly twelve million bushels of our corn in 1900.

The production of corn in this country has not greatly increased in 10 years, while the amount exported has increased nearly seven fold. Perhaps there is more relation between 60-cent corn and the 1888 corn-bread crusade in Europe than is generally supposed. It shows what can be done to introduce American products in foreign countries when we go about it in the right way.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

THE CHAIRMAN of the program committee for the Young Men's Christian association state convention has supplied the Gazette with an advance copy of the suggested program for that meeting. The convention is to be held this year at Canon City, October 4, 5 and 6. Delegations have already been chosen from a number of points, but the attendance is not limited to members only. Christian workers of all denominations are invited and will be given privileges of corresponding members in the convention. There are to be papers and discussions on vital and timely subjects. They are to be treated by well-known specialists, including such names as ex-Governor Adams, Bruno Hobbs, C. S. Ward of Minneapolis, George D. McDill of New York, E. T. Colton of Chicago, Dr. B. B. Tyler of Denver, W. H. Day, Lester McLean, Rev. C. K. Powell and others. The railroads and the hotels are making special rates for the occasion.

The custom of advancing officers on the eve of their retirement that they may draw more pay from the government cannot be unreservedly commended. However, there will be none to criticise the first act of President Roosevelt in advancing General James M. Bell, because his career was a long and distinguished one. He began as a volunteer in the civil war and was brevetted four times for distinguished services, and then saw service among the Indians on the frontier. In the Santiago campaign he commanded the Eighth cavalry and was wounded at Guasimas. He did good work later in the Philippines.

INDUSTRIAL WORLD CONQUERING.

AMERICA is expanding in some lines that even Edward Atkinson and his followers cannot disapprove. Andrew Carnegie has declared that nation must be first in commerce that controls the cheapest steel, and America is that country. With all troubles settled between the steel workers and employers, American industrial expansion will again go ahead with great leaps and bounds. Tourists now go from Cairo to the Pyramids in American electric cars. American-made cars will soon be running from the seaport of Athens to the Parthenon. In Korea, the Seoul-Chemulpo railway has been built by H. Collbran, formerly of this city, and sold to the Japanese. It connects the capital with its seaport. In London, Mr. Yerkes is supplying the city with American systems of urban transportation. India, Russia and China are using American engines. Americans are getting concessions everywhere, and sugar plants, factories, etc., are springing up in regions the very names of which were unknown to a majority of Americans 10 years ago.

American steel is supreme. Our mills turn out more than one-third of the product of the world. The total output of American mills is 11,375,000 tons annually. The Carnegie company produces double the quantity of steel made in France, and the Carnegie and Federal Steel companies combined make more than all of Great Britain.

The fires that burn in the steel mills are conquering the nations of earth more successfully and more enduringly than could the cannon of the greatest navy that could be constructed. If Uncle Sam wants to be really melodramatic he can bob up on any old island of the sea and, like the hero in "Monte Cristo," exclaim, "The world is mine."

GOOD IMMIGRANTS AND BAD ONES.

WHEN it comes to discussing public affairs and public men we Americans "talk through our hats" quite a good deal. It is a habit we have got into and we bluster and blow and tell how the government is going to pieces and denounce public men as arch enemies to mankind. We only mean it in a Pickwickian sense, and when anything happens we stand together. We are like the Irish woman that turns in and helps whip the deliverer who would save her from a husband's beating. The trouble is that foreigners do not always understand us, and when they hear the buncombe talk they are likely to believe it and get a wrong idea. The second generation, however, easily falls into the plan. They are working out a new word now. It is "alienigenate," and means born of alien parents. There is a good deal of that same kind of "hat talk" just now regarding foreign residents and the restriction of immigration. It grows out of the assassination of the president, but how many who talk so glibly stop to think that of the three slain presidents each was killed by a native-born citizen? Booth, Guiteau and Czolgosz were eligible to the presidency. How many of us would be here right now if immigration had been stopped or much restricted 50 years ago?

Announcement yesterday that the Colorado Springs baseball team is to pass into the hands of local men is most pleasing. Mr. Thomas Burns joins the ranks of the magnates, and we are pretty well assured that the "fans" are to have their rightful dues next year. It was demonstrated most satisfactorily the past summer that Colorado Springs is a good ball town. The attendance kept up at high prices of admission long after the games had become a farce. The old management could not have sold $50 worth of season tickets another year, but the ball enthusiasts will no doubt support the new management liberally. Mr. Burns did not make the deal until fully assured that this town is to be in the Western league again next year. A new ball park is among the things that are sure to come, and the outlook for the entertainment of citizens and visitors is bright for next season. Vale, Hulen et Donahue! Welcome Burns.

COLORADO A REPUBLICAN STATE.

UNLESS all signs fail, at least 35 counties out of a total of 56 will this fall swing into line for the Republican ticket. The Republican party fully appreciates its opportunity, brought about mainly by the utter lack of cohesion among the fusion forces and their entire lack of governing ability in state, county and municipality.

Wherever Republican conventions have been held this year the best possible candidates have been selected. Every large county in the state is certain to give a Republican majority for the entire county ticket.

If a good ticket is named in Arapahoe county, as it undoubtedly will be, that county should give at least 10,000 majority.

El Paso will give 2,000 majority. Pueblo will give from 1,500 to 2,500, and with the excellent ticket named in Teller county, Thursday, that county will give from 500 to 1,200 Republican majority.

The Republican tide is running high in Colorado this year and a landslide of Republican victories is scheduled for next election day.

It is estimated Mrs. McKinley will have a fortune that will bring her an income of about $10,000 a year. It is pleasant to know that the widow of the president will be spared all financial trouble, but undoubtedly congress will do something. This will be following the precedent set at the time of Garfield's assassination. Mrs. Garfield received her husband's salary for the rest of the year in which he was killed, a pension of $5,000 a year for life, and the right to use the mails without the payment of postage. Congress paid for the medical attendance and the expense of the funeral. In the Garfield case the medical bills amounted to $35,500, but he lay for 70 days after being shot. The large item now will be the railroad expenses for the trains from Buffalo to Washington and then to Canton.

In the death of John George Nicolay this week the country lost an interesting figure. Mr. Nicolay was the private secretary of President Lincoln while he was president of the United States. Colonel Hay, now the secretary of state, was Mr. Lincoln's military secretary and assistant to Mr. Nicolay. Both were young men from Illinois and were employed at Springfield at campaign headquarters during the campaign of 1860. Mr. Lincoln liked them and took them to Washington with him. The history that they jointly compiled a dozen years ago is the most authoritative publication on Lincoln and affairs at the White house during the war that we have. Mr. Nicolay has lived quietly at Washington for many years.

The excise commissioners of Newark, N. J., have notified the saloon keepers of that place that they must not harbor anarchists, and anyone who permits them to hold meetings will lose his liquor license and be debarred from ever taking out a license again. Perhaps that gives a suggestion for the cure of the disease. Deprive the anarchists of their beer as the most horrible punishment that can be meted out to them.

Johann Most admits that he steals his editorials. Now if Johann would only imitate the Arabs and steal away from America, all will be forgiven.

THE DURANGO FAIR.

FROM the 8th to the 11th of October, Durango will give a fair which will be more novel, interesting and entertaining than any fair ever held in Colorado. The Denver News of yesterday contains the following notice of the fair:

> The annual New Mexico-Colorado fair will be held at Durango October 8 to 11. The scope of this exhibition includes the Animas valley of Colorado and northwestern New Mexico, the Montezuma valley, the Silverton and Rico mining districts—in brief the whole San Juan country. It is an interstate exhibition to display the resources and illustrate the progress of a great and growing section of the Rocky mountain country. The Animas valley is one of the most fertile and productive in all Colorado, and retains the same characteristics as it passes southward into New Mexico, where it becomes noted for its fruit, especially apples. The Montezuma valley presents all possible attractions in the way of agriculture and horticulture. The mining districts surrounding these valleys are among the richest in the state. A large and interesting display of industrial products is therefore assured, while an attractive program of entertainment has been arranged. Durango is the central commercial city of that region, and an unsurpassed location for such an exhibition. The people are enterprising and hospitable, and are doing their utmost for the success of the fair. It possesses all the facilities for entertaining a large crowd, and those who may be contemplating a trip to the southwest should make note of the dates and visit Durango during this great industrial event.

Colorado Springs should cultivate closer relations with Durango and it is to be hoped that a large delegation of our citizens will attend the fair.

DENVER WILL GO REPUBLICAN.

THE ACTION of the Democratic convention in Arapahoe county, both on platform and nominees, insures the carrying of Arapahoe county for the Republican ticket by at least 10,000 majority.

The court scandals in that county, the utter lack of unity on the party of county officials, the jealousies of Democratic leaders, on the one hand and the clean, able and strong administration of Mayor Wright and the other Republican city officials on the other hand, have so impressed the people of Denver that there promises to be the greatest Republican uprising in the history of the city and any less majority than 10,000 will be a disappointment to the Republicans of the state. Denver should really this year give one of its old fashioned Republican majorities of 16,000. And we look for it to do so.

THE TELLER COUNTY TICKET.

THE REPUBLICAN ticket named in Teller county on Thursday is a very strong one. The convention was perfectly harmonious and many of its delegates were men who had followed the banner of fusion for the past five years.

The people of Teller county are patriotic and always faver the best government possible to obtain and for that reason they will vote the Republican ticket this year.

This is a good year to vote for Republican candidates and for Republican principles in all parts of Colorado.

There is every reason why undesirable immigrants should be kept out. We do not want the criminal, the pauper and the mentally perverted of the old countries, but the time has not come yet when we should close the door and say that immigration must cease. We can assimilate a good many immigrants of the right sort yet, for instance a few A. T. Stewarts or Andrew Carnegies.

That there are abuses and very serious ones in the management of immigration affairs there can be no doubt. The recent arrest of an officer of one of the big steamship lines on a charge of offering a bribe to an immigration officer if he would admit undesirable persons, is an evidence of what is probably going on. Congress should take some very vigorous action, not only narrowing the restrictions, but also in seeing to it that the officers are doing their duty.

If the government lumber and timber near Rosemont park was fired by an incendiary it is sincerely hoped that the government officers will be able to collect sufficient evidence to prosecute and convict the perpetrator. The American people are just beginning to awaken to the necessity of forest preservation, and they are beginning it rather late. A few more years of delay and there would be no forests to preserve. When a few men are devoting their lives and best efforts to preserve the forests, when the results of denuding the mountains of their timber growth are so serious, incendiarism seems a serious crime indeed. Timber thieves have had full sway in Colorado and New Mexico for a quarter of a century, and when caught they should be vigorously prosecuted.

The personal relations of the president and Governor General Wood of Cuba are very close, and the islanders can feel an assurance that in their military governor they have an influential friend at court. Governor Wood is contending that the Cuban people are now quite ready for self-government under free institutions. He has perhaps a better knowledge of Cuban disposition and capacity than any other officer who has served there, and he is trusted and respected by the people. After the Cuban general election in December next, and subsequent installation of successful officers, the substitution of domestic civil authority for alien military control on the island should be accomplished with ease and celerity.

There are four negro chaplains in the regular army, and now some of them are demanding as a right that they shall be assigned to white regiments. The matter is absolutely in the hands of the war department and there is no likelihood of such a thing happening. It would present the curious anomaly of a large body of white men under the spiritual charge of men of color. A black parson could hardly be a more superfluous adjunct to a white regiment than are some of the white parsons now.

No monument erected by hands can add to the fame of William McKinley, but a monument is a very impressive thing when properly executed. Judge Day and others have organized an association for the purpose of building a monument to McKinley. It is an excellent movement and if every person who feels that he has been benefited in the least bit by the past five years of McKinley prosperity will contribute only a mite, he will have the largest and most costly monument ever erected to any man.

There was nothing to be said for Czolgosz so the attorneys appointed to defend him put in the time explaining and apologizing for their connection with the case.

The naval investigation up to date has determined only one thing, and that is the sailor men as well as the doctors do not always agree.

FROM THE PRESS OF THE NATION

His Historical Stature.

(Portland Oregonian.)

What will be the historical stature of William McKinley when his public career shall be considered 20 years from today, when the eyes of the critic are not blurred with tears for his melancholy fate? In our judgment he will hold a high and honorable rank among those public men of all countries who are described as opportunists. This designation is not used invidiously, for the opportunist statesmen of Europe include no less men than Peel, Disraeli and even Gladstone in England, Gambetta in France, Cavour in Italy, while in our own country Jefferson and Seward were clearly opportunists, and in the administration of his war policy Lincoln was an opportunist. Whether a man is or is not an opportunist in politics is more a question of temperament than of pure intellect. A pugnacious or obstinate man like John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Johnson, Thad. Stevens or Cleveland, could not play the part of an opportunist; neither could a political enthusiast like Sumner or Kossuth or Mazzini. The opportunist quality shows itself even in the history of Ireland, for compared with the leader of the present Irish party in the house of commons even O'Connell was an opportunist. Alexander Hamilton was too pugnacious to be an opportunist, and Webster was too imperious, too lofty and sour to those who loved him not to be one of the successful opportunists, who from Jefferson down to Seward have been men of genial, social nature, optimistic and non-pugnacious. Clay was fascinating in his geniality, but he was not seldom so pugnacious and imperious that he neglected to seize his opportunities at the right moment or recklessly sacrificed them by his imprudent management. Andrew Jackson won his honors and kept them by sheer force of his masterful will and his indomitable courage and pugnacity; while Van Buren grew fat and smooth and sleek by feeding on the crumbs that fell from Jackson's loaded table.

Seward, the most accomplished opportunist statesman of the last 50 years of our national life, won his political start chiefly by his genial temper and cordial manners. He was a distinguished lawyer, a man of literary culture, and had a large, calm, philosophical intellect, which was exhibited in his dispassionate language at a time when florid rhetoric and vituperative denunciation were the staple of the anti-slavery pulpit, press and platform. He could be radical enough in thought when he thought his opportunity demanded it, but his genial temper and social tact kept him clear of all touch of personal bitterness of speech, so that while he became influential with his party through his intellect, his charming temper saved him from disagreeable collision with his political foes. He could look pleasant after his great defeat for the presidential nomination in 1860; he could cordially serve in the cabinet of his successful competitor, Lincoln; he could loyally endure the evisceration of some of his diplomatic notes by Lincoln's revising hand. The same cool, genial temper enabled him to serve Andrew Johnson as secretary of state as loyally as he did Lincoln. To the last he enjoyed social life among his friends and neighbors of all parties. He liked a good glass of wine, a good dinner, and good company to the last as much as did Jefferson, whom he resembled in his social charm, his political dexterity and his genuine philanthrophy. He was a natural-born opportunist, but none the less a very patriotic, able and useful American statesman.

To this school of non-pugnacious opportunist statesmen belonged William McKinley. He started in life with no capital save his remarkable natural gifts, among which were included good looks, good temper, good sense, good manners and good morals. His lack of money was also an important advantage, for the spur of necessity beat constantly on his flank and forced the best possible speed out of a man whose naturally easy temper demanded stimulus to rouse it to full exertion. His fine record as a soldier was a valuable credential in the first years following the civil war. His good looks, his charming temper and cordial manners won the favor of the young; his good sense and good morals obtained the respect of men of middle life and observant old age. He made a good marriage because it was a true marriage. Within less than ten years after his admission to the bar he is sent to congress, where he rapidly rises to distinction and influence; from congress he steps into the governor's chair of Ohio, and from thence he goes to the White house and is easily renominated and triumphantly re-elected, only to die prematurely by an assassin's hand. History will not fail to quote his remarkable career as an admirable illustration of the possibilities of public eminence that await the young American who is equipped in his start in life with the wealth of clean hands, a pure heart, high native intelligence, resolute ambition and a humane temper, and that gift of leadership which cannot be conferred by schools.

McKinley was not sent to congress because he was a brilliant lawyer; he was sent to congress because he had the gifts which speedily obtain and retain a large and influential following. Rising steadily from one responsibility to another, he proves equal to the occasion. His administration is met by unexpected emergencies; he meets them tentatively at first, but his ear is always close to the ground, and he has taken no important step that has not obtained popular support. Mistakes he has made, of course, he has met vigorous opposition in his own party, but his policies in the main have been supported by a larger public opinion in his party than any president has enjoyed since Lincoln. His natural abilities must have been great, for without a college education he was a far finer master of English speech in his public addresses than many public men who are practiced writers. Harvard graduates, whose profession it has been to writes books for bread. As a public speaker his famous Boston speech in defense and explanation of his policy extorted words of warm admiration from such able Democratic critics as ex-Secretary Olney and ex-Secretary Whitney. The impression he has made abroad is that of an able, conservative statesman. It is always difficult to explain a successful man by analysis in detail, but in a broad way it is safe to describe William McKinley, not as a statesman of the first intellectual rank, like Washington, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Lincoln, but as belonging to the school of opportunists, at the top of which stand Jackson and Seward.

"Such is Fame."

(From the New York Times.)

A man to fortune and to fame unknown seldom makes any claim that his physiognomy should be known in a public restaurant. When a man "in the public eye" whose likeness has been posted for several years in "three-sheet" style all over the country comes into a public place and is not known he is likely to say: "Such is fame."

An incident illustrating this occurred in a restaurant near Coney Island much frequented by race track people and lovers of good dinners.

"No sah, youse can't have this table, sah. This table is reserved for Mr. Sofa and a party of eight."

The man addressed was Mr. Sousa, "the march king." He had come over from Manhattan Beach with his party.

"Why, I engaged this table," said Sousa, with a smile and a "don't-you-know-me?" look. The waiter did not. Then the proprietor was called. He said that a Mr. Sofa had engaged the table and that Mr. Sofa was entitled to it and not Mr. Sousa.

"Of course, you can have the table," he finally said, "but if Mr. Sofa comes with his party you will have to wait."

Sousa smiled and ushered his party into the dining room. But how the telephone had happened to tangle Sousa's name into Sofa has not yet been explained.

Consult a Specialist.

(Des Moines Daily News.)

Peddlers of spectacles and eye glasses are going from house to house in the city selling their wares. Presumably they do a good business or they would not follow it.

Persons should be warned against the indiscriminate purchase of spectacles. A persons seldom has both eyes alike. The eyes should be measured by a competent oculist and the glasses manufactured and adjusted to order. The organ is a delicate one and needs a specialist. It is easy to pick up eye glasses that seem comfortable for a time, but eye strain is likely to follow such a rude adjustment. Any physician will inform an inquirer that the strain upon the ciliary muscles, or muscles of accommodation, is not only likely to permanently injure the eyes, but brings in its train a long procession of nervous disorders little suspected by those who have not studied the matter.

Patronize a competent specialist.

A Brake For the Divorce Mill.

(Nebraska State Journal.)

Chancellor Andrews is doubtless right, in discussing the divorce law in this state, when he indicates that all tho check needed on divorce not contained in the statutes, is a provision forbidding the remarriage of the person in each case whose transgression is found by the court a sufficient cause for freeing the other party from the bonds of matrimony.

The effect of a provision of this sort depriving a man or woman unfaithful to marriage vows, of the privileges of matrimony thereafter would be an effective deterrent in a good many cases where the divorce proceedings arise from a mere desire to "change partners." The lawless husband or wife has shown an unfitness for the marriage state that is very properly recognized by those states like New York that prohibit future marriages to the divorced person found in fault by the court.

Mr. Thommason's Troubles.

(From the Indianapolis Sun.)

When I came home yesterday the maid met me at the door.

"Mr. Thommason," she said, "some one with a bill was here yesterday."

I glanced in the parlor and saw that the room was full of neighbors.

"Some one of the bills?" I queried; "was it the lawyer?"

"No," answered Marie, with a smile, "it was the stork."

I have since heard that some people say that the dialogue between the maidservant and myself was arranged beforehand, so as to give out the impression in the neighborhood that I was a wit, but that's a lie.

Modern Heroes.

(Chicago Journal.)

When we contemplate the degeneracy of some of the idle rich and of the besotted outcasts of society that cumber the streets of all great cities it is not hard to believe that human nature has been enervated by modern civilization. But scenes such as those which accompanied the loss of the British torpedo destroyer in the North sea last Wednesday morning occur with sufficient frequency to prove that the race to which we belong retains all of its ancient virility and courage.

Great occasions invariably develop great souls, and in all the records of civilization what greater soul has been brought to notice that that of the Cobra's captain, who, standing with folded arms on the bridge, went unflinchingly down with his ship into the caverns of the sea, there to sway silent with sightless eyes among the horrid monsters of the deep? Or than that of the man who swam to the dingey and, finding that it was full, said: "All right, comrades; there's no room for me," and abandoned himself to the engulfing waters?

The capacity of heroism may too often be obscured by the veneer of civilization, but we are the same men still who fronted fate without fear in the old time.

Wit and Wisdom from New Books.

(Compiled by The Literary Era.)

"When the lights are out," he said, "when forever and a night the actor bids the stage farewell: when stripped of mask and tinsel, he goes home to that auditor who set him his part; then perhaps he will be told what manner of man he is. The glass that now he dresses before tells him not; but he thinks a truer glass would show a shrunken figure."—(Audrey.

He rubbered hard to see the stage,
  But only saw a hat;
Next day he heard the play was bad,
  And he was glad of that.
—John Henry.

It is a miserable thing to linger on the threshold. The daring spirits pass across and close the door.—(Sister Teresa.

Yo' can't cuss yo' way to glory. No, sah, yo' can't do it.—(The Petrel.

The devil possesses no one who does not desire him.—(Sister Teresa.

Men are born to hardship. It is the alloy which gives firmness to their metal.—(When the Land Was Young.

He is governed by two things—his stomach and his pocketbook. He can satisfy the first if the second is well supplied.—(J. Devlin—Boss.

The over-exercise of a critical faculty is always dangerous, and by too much judging of port Benjamin ruined his career.—(The Seal of Silence.

Professional saints are very tiresome people. Amateur sinners are much more interesting.—(Casting of Nets.

To learn the worth of a man's religion, do business with him.—(Aphorisms and Reflections.

Rules of grammar cannot give us a mastery of language, rules of rhetoric cannot make us eloquent, rules of conduct cannot make us good.—(Asphorisms and Reflections.

A poet may be a good companion, but, so far as I know, he is even the worst of fathers.—(D'ri and I.

Altruism is a privilege rather than a duty.—(The Symphony of Life.

Heaven and hell are very real, but they are states of mind.—(The Symphony of Life.

When the law sets out to punish, it doesn't stop with the guilty only.—(The Manager of the B. & A.

To make good tea and coffee the water should be taken at the first bubble. Remember, continued boiling causes the water to part with its gases and become flat. This is the cause of much bad tea and coffee.—(October Ladies' Home Journal.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Edited By Ella Celeste Adams

AT eventide there shall be light,
Why should I ever fear the night?
God's love and constant care attest
He will not suffer me, his guest,
To thread the dark without a light.

The light of life is Love; and quite
Content am I if but Love might
Be near when I lie down to rest
At eventide.

And Love, if we but read aright,
Is God, who is the Light of Light.
What fear have I from Love's behest,
When Love through life hath made me blest?
That Lore, I trust, will be my light
At eventide.
—James T. White.

◆ ◆

We ought to measure out actual lot, and to fulfill it; to be with all our strength that which our lot requires and allows. What is beyond it is no alling of ours. How much peace, quiet, confidence and strength would people attain, if they would go by this plain rule.—(H. E. Manning.

◆ ◆

THE sympathies of all true-hearted women are with those who by force of cir-umstances are obliged to live a life of onstant change. Women so readily ecome attached to a locality, to home, nd their personal effects and in much reater proportion than men do. They ling to such seemingly valueless hings, that is, valueless to others, yet, riceless to them, because of associa-ion. The old homestead with its out f-date, common-place furnishings, the ntique china and pictures are ever dear. The worn toys, the tiny cast-off garments,—sacred to the memory of a beloved child—how very precious they are! Brought from the "home" in the far east nothing is more cherished. For they represent those on the "other side" of life and it is then that inani-mate things become a part of ourselves.

None so poor that they have not some belongings which stand for "the loved and lost awhile." A wealthy but unrefined woman, thoroughly lacking in appreciation of the finer side, was heard to remark impatiently: "When-ver I change servants I generally have o wait for them as they are unwilling o come at once, offering the excuse hat they must go home, first, and look fter their things."

In some of the minor chords of her therwise cheery, bright book, "Far West Sketches," Jessie Benton Fre-ont gives expression to the echoes of adness which never ceased in her ventful life.

"Deep down in the silent depths of e heart of most women who have had e life of uprooting and transplanting at goes to make the new life of far ountries, must lie the wail:

"Oh, its hame! hame! I fain would be
Hame again to my ain countrie."

Often and often have I met this, though it was but a passing phase ith me, yet the chances of separation dd to its pain."

I hae seen great anes and sat in great ha's,
Mang lords and fine ladies a' covered wi' braws;
t feasts made for princes wi' princes I've been,
When the grand shine o' splendor has dazzled my e'en,
ut a sight sae delightfu' I trow I ne'er spied
s the bonny blithe blink o' my ain fireside,
My ain fireside, my ain fireside,
O, cheery's the blink o' my ain fireside;
My ain, fireside, my ain fireside,
O, there's naught to compare wi' ane's ain fireside."

◆ ◆

Did it ever occur to you education chiefly adaptation to environment? or instance, the environment of wo-en in the home has vastly changed the last 20 or 25 years, and, the old ducation or rather the lack of it will ot answer present needs.

Still, the public conscience is far from roused to the fact of the immense im-ortance to the state of whatever in-uences the home life exerts. However, dvance has been made, for growing irls, nowadays, are generally given ssons in domestic science and that in e most attractive and efficient fash-n.

Happily education in this direction is ot confined solely to the young and e women's clubs are affording great pportunities for self-culture along do nestics lines. There is scarcely a club the land that omits a "Home Eco-omics" department. That club which evotes itself to literary attainment lone is out of date completely.

Work in the home department em-races a wide range of research, all ading to the development and educa-on in a high degree. It is essential at the work be not limited to the ere writing and reading of papers. Knowledge that cometh not into action asseth away."

So having courted the full bloom of eory, fair fruit must follow, for true is that valor without discretion vails but little, though far more than iscretion without valor. We must do, r we learn by the doing.

The training schools for the house-old workers have been watched with reat interest and out of their partial ccess and partial failure has risen e belief that above all it is the em-oyer who must herself be taught.

"To know how to buy food and to use does not come to a woman by the ght of nature," says a certain learned rofessor. He might have said, neither es a woman because she is a woman now good from bad plumbing or the ws of physics on which depend the entilation of a room. In order to di-ect others every woman must know ow to purchase the family stores, for othing is more vitally important than e proper selection of food, the rela-ve food values and how to prepare od for the table.

◆ ◆

"Do you know Major McKinley?" sked Mrs. McKinley of a visitor at ew Orleans during the trip across the ntinent this spring. "Ah, no one can now him, because to appreciate him e must know him as I do, and I am speaking now of Major McKinley the president. I am speaking of him my husband. If any one could know hat it is to have a wife sick, com-aining, always an invalid for twen-five years, seldom a day well, and never a word of unkindness has passed his lips; he is just the same tender, thoughtful, kind gentleman I knew when first he came and sought my hand. I know him because I am his wife, and it is my proudest pleasure to say this, not because he is the president, but because he is my husband. I wish that I could have seen him yesterday. I love to see him among the people whom he seeks to serve so faithfully. But I read his speeches this morning. I read all his speeches. I only wish that I could help him as I should. But he is so kind, so good, so patien He gives me all the time he can. He never forgets me, no matter how busy he is. But I will be glad when he is out of public life. I did not want him to run a second time. I thought he had done enough for the country, and now I know that he has done enough and when his term expires he will come home, and we will settle down quietly and he will belong to me."

◆ ◆

Roosevelt is the first president of the United States since Abraham Lincoln who had expressed himself publicly in favor of women suffrage before attaining the presidency. Cleveland proved himself favorable to it by actions rather than words, as he signed bills giving women partial suffrage in New York when he was governor of that state. Hayes favored it in his quiet way, and helped the senior editor of the Woman's Journal to get a woman's rights resolution through the national Republican convention in 1872. Garfield recognized its growing importance. He said: "Laugh as we may, put it aside as a jest if we will, keep it out of congress or political campaigns, still the woman question is rising on our horizen larger than the size of a man's hand; and some solution, ere long, that question must find." Some other presidents were believed to be more or less friendly to it, but Roosevelt and Lincoln have been the only ones to put themselves conspicuously on record.—(Editorial Notes, Woman's Journal.

◆ ◆

It is still fresh in memory what consternation Roosevelt excited among conservatives by his recommendation of woman suffrage in his message to the legislature when governor of New York. And Lincoln said, in a letter to the electors of Saugamon county, Illinois, published in the Saugamon Co. Journal, June 13, 1836, "I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens; consequently I go for admitting all whites to the right of suffrage who pay taxes or bear arms, by no means excluding females."

◆ ◆

Rev. James M. Buckley, in a recent address before members of the Methodist Preachers' association, at Los Angeles, is reported as saying:

One of the most awful things, aside from actual sin, that can befall a man, is to be obliged to retract. It is not so bad for a woman, and there is reason for this. The woman is not legally responsible, and she may change her mind as many times as she pleases. When women become voters they will very soon divide into two classes, the first made up of sensible women who say as little as they can in public, and the second, like Mrs. Carrie Nation, who say all they can all the time. Up to the present, the women have been like outsiders looking on at the business of life, and nobody has thought of contradicting them. What would you think of a man who would contradict a woman? With men it is different, they are responsible, and a man must be careful what he says in public.

Amazing Dr. Buckley! Did he not contradict Frances Willard when she said she was entitled to sit as a lay delegate in the Methodist General Conference? Has he not for years been loudly, continually and abusively contradicting all the women who have put in a plea for equal rights in church or state? And now he unblushingly asks, "What would you think of a man who would contradict a woman?"—(Woman's Journal.

◆ ◆

In an address made not long ago at the Leland Standford, Jr., university, having as a subject, "University Tendencies in America," Whitelaw Reid, the brilliant editor of the New York Tribune, made these comments on co-education:

"There are objectors, too, who question the advantage of the present overwhelming tendency, especially at the west, towards collegiate and university co-education. Certainly in no part of the educational field has greater progress been made than in the facilities for the education of women; and shrivelled must be the soul that would have it otherwise. Vassar, Smith, Wellesley and Bryn Mawr have long marked a higher standard than similar schools for women in other lands; and now colleges abroad, like Girton and Newnham, enjoying high university affiliations, are at last finding their worthy counterparts here in Radcliffe and Barnard and others. It is an inspiring progress, and even if it may have been carried in some institutions to an illogical development, the error, if error there be, will court itself. But certainly it must be admitted that the western trend to direct co-education in colleges and universities is plainly at variance with another development we have all regarded as characteristic of progress towards the higher education—the process of differentiation and specialization. Grant at once, as a thing nobody in this age dreams of questioning, the right of woman, quite as clear as the right of man, to learn everything. But the fact remains that the great majority of women seeking an advanced education will probably in time come to do the same thing the men do—specialize it with reference to the life they are going to lead; and the girl graduate from one of the great co-educational universities is not, as a rule, going to lead the same life as the bachelor of science or the bachelor of electrical engineering. If the highest progress be in differentiation and specialization of effort, then women are entitled to that progress as well as men; and university co-education, though perhaps as yet the most economical, is manifestly not the best way of supplying it. On the disadvantages that some think they find in throwing the two sexes into the intimacy of a common college life at the most impressionable period, when their thoughts ought to be on their books and are so easily kindled instead into dreams of love and matrimony, I do not imagine it profitable to dwell. The parents who send their sons and daughters to co-educational institutions know what they are doing. One can only say about the system they are likely to select what Mr. Lincoln said about the book: 'If you like this kind of book, then I reckon this is just about the book you would like.'"

The Day That Summer Died.

The day that summer died we saw a change
Creep slowly o'er the sunshine of her face—
A fleeting beauty, dim and wholly strange,
Unlike the brightness of her earlier grace.
We felt a chill in every breeze that blew
And saw across the meadows green and wide
A veil of frost that silvered all the dew
The day that summer died.

The day that summer died a read leaf fell
From out the maple's green and stately crest,
And all the slender fern leaves in the dell
In robes of white and palest gold were dressed.
A late rose shed its petals one by one,
The poplar stirred its trembling leaves and sighed,
A glowing dahlia blossomed in the sun—
The day that summer died.

The day that summer died the forest stream
Crept forth to catch the blueness of the skies,
The hills grew dim and hazy as a dream
Or like a vision viewed by tearful eyes.
A growing shadow, chill and vaguely drear,
Swept o'er the landscape like a rising tide,
And winter's footsteps sounded all too near—
The day that summer died.
—Emma G. Weston, in Youth's Companion.

◆ ◆

Telling "Nice" Things.

I know a girl—in fact, she's a very dear friend of mine—a young, timid, struggling artist who is trying to support herself by her brush. This is not a small thing to accomplish, as perhaps many of you know by experience; so my little friend has begun housekeeping in a modest way. She lives in two rooms at the top of a very tall house, and she does her own cooking on a small kerosene stove; but she's a brave girl, and paints away for dear life.

I went to call upon her the other day, and took with me a friend of mine who is also an artist, but one who is far along that hill of success which Nan is now so patiently climbing. I had hoped much for Nan from this call, so introduced them with a beating heart.

She shook hands cordially enough with Nan, who was trembling with nervousness, and seemed graciously interested in her work, for she turned over sketches, looked at paintings, and then, with the picture of an old woman's head in her hand, sat down and talked art all the rest of the afternoon to her heart's content. I did wish it had been to Nan's "heart content," but one glance at the child's face told me it was not, for it was art that was away over her head.

Meanwhile there was no word of praise from her lips, neither any criticism, even of the kindest, and her comments were of the mildly polite style that is exasperating like the faint praise that condemns.

Do you wonder that I felt like shaking her when I looked at the repressed hope and longing on the face of the poor little striving Nan? I was almost ready to cry with disappointment when we got into the street again.

"Why didn't you say something nice to that child, you miserable woman?" I burst out at last. She looked at me in unmitigated astonishment.

"Say something 'nice' to her?" she echoed, her face one whole exclamation point of surprise. "Why, it never entered my head to do so. Do you suppose she expected me to say anything?"

"But," I artfully inquired, with an eye to the future, "don't you think she has talent?"

"Most certainly I do. The head of that old woman is a gem in itself, and what is more, I know a man who will buy it at her own price. I wonder who her model was?"

"I don't know," I said, abstractedly, for I was planning a call upon Nan for the very next day, "but I will ask her." And I wish you could have seen Nan's face when I carefully repeated the "nice" thing I had saved for her. It was the impersonation of joy itself.

"And to think what a perfect goose I was yesterday," she said, with a happy laugh. "I actually cried myself to sleep after you had gone, and forgot about my supper. But, there, I do believe I'll never be discouraged again," and she shook the frying pan so joyously that the chop she was frying over the kerosene stove, danced a merry jig as though out of pure sympathy with her.

Oh, it's a wonderful tonic, is this "telling nice things to people!" I have seen it work the most surprising results at the most surprising times. I have seen jaded men lift their tired heads and square their shoulders after a hard day's work at desk and counter or bench, and the bright light of hope leap into their eyes again, from the magical influence of a timely, sincere word of praise, or that "nice" thing one has heard, or thought, about them, and remembered to tell them. I have seen wives and mothers whose faces were faded and worn with the weary round of planning, baking, stewing and boiling, and the drudgery of counting the pennies, look up into the faces of their husbands at some unaccustomed word of praise, or tenderness, with the light of youth in their eyes, and a tremulous feeling in their hearts that glorified every duty to them.

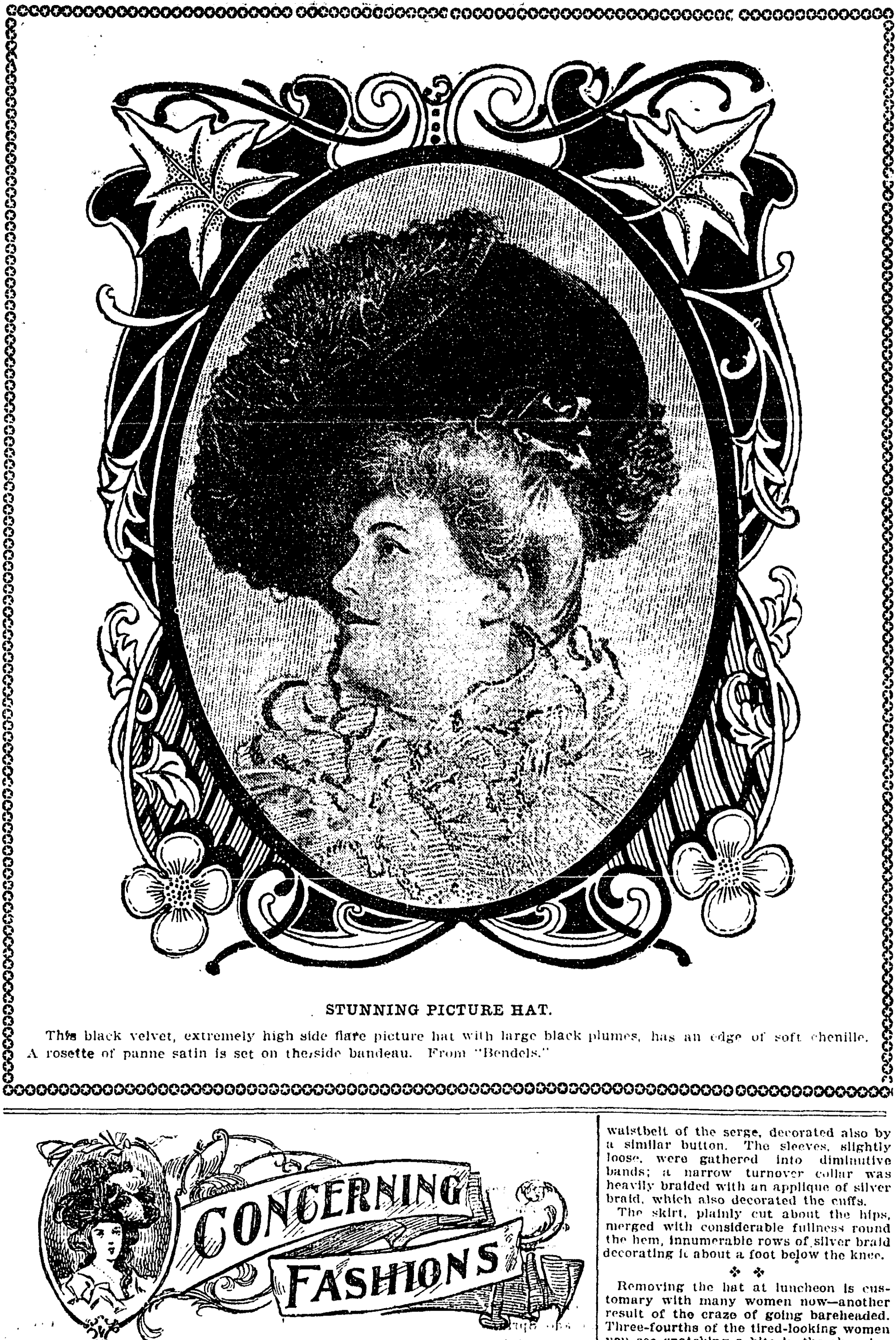
I have seen servants take their brooms and sweep more carefully in the corners; dust the picture rails, the pictures; take up the rugs and give them an honest shaking, and then brush away the cobwebs that they had noticed hanging for a week at least, but had not though it necessary to remove until that happy word had made it a pleasure to do so.

And I, myself—why, I feel to this day the glow of strength and hopeful possibilities that filled my heart at a word of affectionate appreciation from my pastor. He is dead now, but often, when tempted to see the dark side of life, I recall the tender words of encouragement he uttered that day so long ago, and hope refuses to be thrust away.

"The really selfish element in telling the nice things to people—(if one can call it a selfish element), is the exquisite happiness it brings to one's self. I can liken it to nothing that is earthly but to everything that is heavenly. Try it and see for yourselves.—(Christian Work.

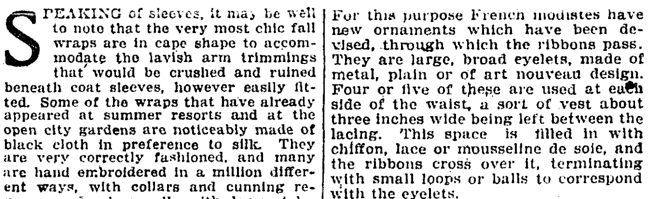
◆ ◆

So others shall
Take patience, labor, to their heart and hand,
From thy hand, and thy heart, and thy brave cheer,
And God's grace fructify through thee to all.
The least flower with a brimming cup may stand.
And share its dewdrop with another near.
—Elizabeth B. Browning.



STUNNING PICTURE HAT.

This black velvet, extremely high side flare picture hat with large black plumes, has an edge of soft chenille. A rosette of panne satin is set on theside bandeau. From "Bendels."



CONCERNING FASHIONS

SPEAKING of sleeves, it may be well to note that the very most chic fall wraps are in cape shape to accommodate the lavish arm trimmings that would be crushed and ruined beneath coat sleeves, however easily fitted. Some of the wraps that have already appeared at summer resorts and at the open city gardens are noticeably made of black cloth in preference to silk. They are very correctly fashioned, and many are hand embroidered in a million different ways, with collars and cunning reveres, and, above all, with long stole-shaped panels just clearing the ground in front. They are the rage of the moment at the seashore.

◆ ◆

Princess gowns are by no means easily made, but they are to be so emphatically favored by fashion this season that they refused to be passed by without special mention. At present the princess skirt that began just below the bust line, and that everyone by this time has become familiar with, is undergoing an evolution. Gradually it is mounting above the bust and eventually it will doubtless resume its "tout ensemble." Just now it is somewhat "separated" in appearance, simulating a gown that is made in two parts, though in reality it is built on one lining.

◆ ◆

Fan plaitings are promised great success for the coming season. A dashing effect is gained by slashing full fan plaitings of plaid silk into the bottom of plain cloth skirts that are box plaited. The box plaits, widening as they do from the belt down, together with the fans that are inserted between them, give an incredible width to skirt them. Such a suit in deep blue has Scotch plaid silk fan plaits on the skirt and an odd-looking plaid vest. The vest, though it buttons straight down the center, is not snug, but falls in two short panels in front and hangs quite straight in box effect. It is shaped in at the sides and back and shortened over a girdle of black satin. The latter is hidden in front by the panels. At the top the vest turns back in a small coat collar and revers over an extremely short cloth bolero. The three-quarter-length cloth sleeves that are stitched into the bolero shorten over puffs of plaid silk that are shirred closely around the wrists to the depth of a cuff. Between the revers may be seen a chemisette of white linen lawn surmounted by a straight band collar of lace. Nothing could be more delightfully youthful than this mixture of plaid silk and cloth.

◆ ◆

There is absolutely no place in the season's modes for high, stiff collars. Even the shirt waists have abandoned the accustomed linen collar and are accompanied by lingerie bands with plain or tucked protectors, which are worn over the ribbons that are passed softly around the neck and tied in small bows or fastened with fancy pins. In foulards and other silks, collars of white tulle, lace, maline or net are draped on transparent featherbone foundations, or else the foundation is covered smoothly with the net and the strips of featherbone concealed by narrow folds of velvet or panne ribbon. These collars are pliable, cool and comfortable and will, no doubt, be much worn during the coming season. The return to low-neck bodices and soft trimming is taking away the lines of brown that disfigured many beautiful necks and were caused by the extremely high and stiff collars recently in fashion.

◆ ◆

Boas of soft gray ostrich feathers are suitable accessories to the popular blue gowns, the combination of colors being very pleasing and becoming.

Lovely effects are produced by intermixing white chiffon and violets, small bunches of these flowers catching the airy material here and there. The ends consist of innumerable pieces of white ribbon about an inch wide knotted at intervals and finished with rosettes of chiffon and tiny bouquets of violets.

There are also ruches of Brussels net, tulle and chiffon which are charming adjuncts to any toilette. Boas of coque feathers are also very well liked.—(Modes.

◆ ◆

A unique idea is the closing of bodices by lacing them down the back or front with velvet or satin ribbon (No. 5). For this purpose French modistes have new ornaments which have been devised, through which the ribbons pass. They are large, broad eyelets, made of metal, plain or of art nouveau design. Four or five of these are used at each side of the waist, a sort of vest about three inches wide being left between the lacing. This space is filled in with chiffon, lace or mousseline de soie, and the ribbons cross over it, terminating with small loops or balls to correspond with the eyelets.

◆ ◆

For some time we have had a continued run of circular flounces in many different widths and styles, but these have, for the present, been set aside to make room for the old-fashioned ruffles. No doubt the season's fabrics have something to do with this change, for lawns, dimities, muslins and mercerized cottons, especially those intended for the laundry, are much more practical ruffled than cut in circular flounces. These full ruffles are seen in all widths from one to twenty inches, and adorn skirts, sleeves and bodices. Narrow satin or velvet baby ribbon and valenciennes insertion are applied on the edges of the tiny ruffles, while the wide ones are sometimes composed of alternate rows of lace and tucking. Crepe de chine and foulard are sometimes treated in the same manner.

◆ ◆

It is astonishing what a quantity of hand work one sees on street clothes nowadays. Everywhere one comes across bits of the most elaborate embroidery, in vests, cuffs and collars, black being introduced with deep reds, blues and yellows with superbly decorative result. Sometimes the embroidery is in the Russian cross-stitch, with the rich tan of the coarse canvas upon which it is worked showing at intervals. This, in red and black, is very chic on flannel shirt waists in solid colors, the embroidery forming collar, cuffs, button band and belt.

◆ ◆

Under the heading, "What Not to Wear," Leslie's Weekly gives these terse and timely hints:

White petticoats on muddy days.
Cheap jewelry any time.
Bright red with a florid complexion.
Conspicuous bicycle costumes.
A broad belt on a stout figure.
A plain basque on a slim figure.
Cheap trimmings on a good dress.
Cheap lace on anything.
Diamonds in the daytime.
Linen collars with dressy frocks.
Picture hats with outing costumes.
Theater bonnets with street suits.
Soiled white gloves on a shopping expedition or any time.
Worn shoes with an elaborate toilet.
Dotted veils with weak eyes.
A linen collar that is not immaculately fresh.
Gloves with holes in or boots with buttons missing.
Hair dressed high with a snub nose.
Hair in a Psyche knot with a Roman nose.
Pointed shoes when bicycling.
Gaudy colors in cheap materials.
The new tight sleeve on a long, thin arm.
Tan shoes in midwinter.
A long, draggled skirt on a rainy day.
Lace frills or chiffon for work or school.
Elaborate toilets for church.
Untidy frocks for breakfast.
Horizontal stripes or tucks on a stout figure.

◆ ◆

A stunning costume for the mountains is of white mohair trimmed with folds of red grosgrain on skirt and Eton jacket. The blouse is of white silk, the tint of the mohair on which red polka dots are embroidered, and the sash of wide white Louisine ribbon has similar dots on the ends. The hat is of soft creamy white felt in marquise style, with a twist of white silk and white wings for decoration.

◆ ◆

Some of the autumn gowns for mountain and seaside are most alluring in their chic simplicity. A blue serge, having a little coatee jacket suggestive of the bolero, was banded into the waist. It fitted tightly, and was fastened down the front by three large antique silver buttons, the coatee being slightly gauged into a fitted waistbelt of the serge, decorated also by a similar button. The sleeves, slightly loose, were gathered into diminutive bands; a narrow turnover collar was heavily braided with an applique of silver braid, which also decorated the cuffs.

The skirt, plainly cut about the hips, merged with considerable fullness round the hem, innumerable rows of silver braid decorating it about a foot below the knee.

◆ ◆

Removing the hat at luncheon is customary with many women now—another result of the craze of going bareheaded. Three-fourths of the tired-looking women you see snatching a bite in the shopping district around noon have taken off their hats as one factor to increase comfort. In restaurants farther down town frequented largely by working women—beg pardon, "business" women—the woman who lunches with her hat on is a novelty. She takes it off almost invaribly as does a man. It is noteworthy, too, that few hats worn by the women now in town are of the heavy, elaborate variety. Most of them are of white or ecru stitched duck or linen, light in weight, well ventilated, easily cleaned and guiltless of all trimming unless it be a gauzy scarf and feather pompon.—(Exchange.

◆ ◆

Extremely pretty Lamballe mantelets, as they are called—the warp of the moment—made of taffeta, and gathered into the neck with a hood edged with chiffon rushings, are seen in numbers, says a Paris letter.

A hat to accompany such a garment as this mantelet, having quite a success, is "the Casino hat." A wreath of roses and a black velvet bow on a flat Leghorn straw shape constitute this charming chapeau.

It was suggested some time ago that a syndicate should be formed to buy Parisan models of dresses destined to be copied in America. This truly Western idea, happily for the fashionable women of the United States, has fallen through. Such a project would have resulted in the death of individuality as far as dress is concerned, and really, since it has met with no response, appears too absurd ever to have been considered.

◆ ◆

The belt pin has replaced the belt cause the former lends itself more readily toward securing the fashionable long-front effect.

The head of an Indian warrior in bristling feathers, in silver in French gray finish, makes a smart belt pin to adorn the waist of the American maiden.

Another artistic pin of medallion design shows the head of Diana, the goddess of the night, brought into relief against the sky; a tiny amethyst is set close to the edge to simulate the evening star rising in the distance.

◆ ◆

It hardly semes credible now that any one ever wore high, stiff collars, canvas-lined and of the most unyielding description. If a collar is used at all nowadays it must be soft and transparent.

◆ ◆

There is perhaps, after all, no more useful gown for this season than a white alpaca, which may be the extreme of simplicity or most elaborately trimmed, as one chooses.

Judging from the number of pleated skirts that are now appearing, there is reason to expect that this style will extend into the autumn. Indeed, on the authority of a well-known couturiere, it is stated that at the beginning of autumn pleated skirts will be one of the features of the new models. There will be, of course, some attempt to introduce novel ways of pleating, and several of these have already appeared in summer fabrics.

◆ ◆

The Song of Life.

One must sing of the sunshine;
One must sing of the rain;
One must sing us the songs of joy,
And one sing woe's refrain;
Yet in the end all the songs will blend
In one harmonious strain.

One must sing of the future,
With hopes and fearings rife;
One must sing of the misty past—
Its dreaming and its strife—
Yet they will meet in a chord full sweet—
The marvelous song of life.

One must sing of the mountains;
One must sing of the sea;
One must sing us the song of love,
And one in hate's shrill key;
Yet all will rise to the bending skies
In one grand harmony.

Love and hate and compassion,
Sorrow and right and wrong,
Fast and future and war and peace—
Rise in an anthem strong,
And all will grow, as they ebb and flow,
To life's unceasing song.
—Baltimore American.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

THIS is almost the only country in the world that does not protect the consumer of food products against the adulterations of manufacturers.

"I have come to the conclusion that more than half the disease which embitters the middle and latter part of life is due to avoidable errors in diet."—(Sir H. Thompson.

* * *

PROBABLY no part of a modern millionaire's palace is more attractive to a housewifely woman than the linen room. Here exquisite stores of fine table linen and bed linen are orderly arranged, each set tied with ribbons by the linen-room maid.

There are piles of damask cloths with serviettes to match; embroidered and lace-trimmed pillow cases to go with sheets that are similarly decorated, dozens and dozens of towels with deep borders, and bath towels that are worthy of special mention, so lovely are they in texture and color.

Small sets of table linen with Venice borders and exquisitely embroidered monograms are reserved for state and are too costly for one to even guess at the price.

The shamrock very properly figures frequently on the linen spreads, as well as on the Irish linen napery. Wonderful designs are produced by means of drawn thread work so elaborate and intricate that one finds it difficult to believe it is not lace insertion. Net spreads with inlets of renaissance lace in a Marie Antoinette design only want a background of rose-pink satin to make them superb. Dainty and rather novel are embroidered linen and lawn cushion covers for boudoir and drawing-room use. Some of the latest have ribbon bands run through them at the sides, others French baskets embroidered in the center with delicate blossoms trailing from them.

One of the imported novelties is a table cover that will endure no end of wear and not exhibit signs of diminishing beauty. The material used is thick bolton cloth which resembles unbleached sheeting but it is heavier. On it are traced designs of flowers, leaves, scrolls, etc., the effect being decidedly oriental. The flowers used in the design vary with the different cloths. Three colors are shown—navy blue, deep red and [illegible]det blue. Some are embroidered in one color, others combine the shades of blue, but most of them show all three colors tastefully blended. The work is done by Hungarian peasant women who have made them for years for their own use. Every particle of the work is done by hand, from the tracing to the putting in of the embroidery. Tray cloths, square table covers and tiny doylies come in this work, but the large round covers are more attractive.

The latest creations have Venice point lace incrusted on marble damask. The designs are Van Dyke, Italian or Renaissance to correspond with the style of decoration in the dining room. The incrustations form a tracery along the edge of the cloth. Napkin and mats for decanters and finger glasses come to match.

Ribbons, plain or gathered, are used to ornament sideboard scarfs and make a pleasing interpretation in the long narrow expanse of damask. Ribbons about an inch wide are run around the hem of pillow cases or shams and terminate in artistic bows at the corners. In some cases it is run through wide embroidery beading at the edge of the hem.—(Modes.

* * *

In making catsup, use a granite or porcelain kettle; vinegar boiled in copper forms acetate of copper, which is a greenish poison. Always stir catsup with a wooden or silver spoon. The vegetables and fruits should be fully ripe, solid, and free from decay. Put the contents through a colander, then through a sieve to make the pulp fine. Simmer rather than boil, and stir often to prevent burning. Mix and sift all the condiments before adding them to the pulp.

Seal catsup in bottles, which should be perfectly clean and free from cracks. If they are stained inside put some finely chopped raw potato in them, add a little water and shake vigorously. Soak the corks in boiling water; while hot drive them into the bottles as far as possible, then cover with sealing wax; or over this tie two thicknesses of cloth saturated with wax. Seal the catsup while hot. When cold put away in a dry, cool place, resting the bottles on their sides.

PLUM CATSUP.

Wash the plums and stew until tender in enough water to prevent burning then strain and weigh. To four pounds of pulp, allow one pound of sugar, four teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls of pepper, and salt to taste. This is an excellent relish to serve with roast meats.

GRAPE CATSUP.

Wash, drain and put into a preserving kettle. Mash well, place on the fire and cook until tender, and then strain. To every ten pounds of pulp allow six pounds of sugar, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice and pepper, and a teaspoonful of salt.

TOMATO CATSUP.

Scald, peel, slice and core a peck of ripe tomatoes. Use the bright red tomatoes. Place in a porcelain kettle, and cook until tender, and then strain. To this quantity of tomatoes add three large onions chopped very fine, one tableshrdlu RA HT HT HT HTHTT tablespoon of cayenne pepper, five tablespoons of ground mustard, and a tablespoon each of ground black pepper, ground cloves, and celery in a bag. Simmer six hours.

CUCUMBER CATSUP.

Pare large, ripe cucumbers, remove the seeds; grate fine and measure. Place the pulp in a colander and drain well. To every quart of the pulp allow a half teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, one tablespoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of grated horse-radish, and a pint of good cider vinegar. Mix together thoroughly; do not cook; bottle and seal. Try this with fish and game.—(Mary B. Keech in What to Eat.

* * *

"I always advocate plain wall papers for nurseries and children's bedrooms," says a physician of the new school in the Philadelphia Record. "Don't you remember from your own childhood how prone little children are to see hideous, grinning faces and cruel and pursuing forms in the most harmless scrolls and traceries— in a wall paper, say, that has a pattern of roses and rose vines? That is hard on the children—hard on their nerves. I remember, when I was five, I would lie in bed and in the faint lamplight I would see on the wall a great, gaunt ogre who pursued a little maid, and though I knew that the ogre was really a sunflower and the little maid a cluster of vine leaves, still this cruel pursuit distressed me. Often I would not sleep for terror and pity. I have traced a number of nervous diseases in little children of the more delicate and imaginative sort to these fancied horrors in the things among which they live."

* * *

Cucumbers served with cheese is something new in the world of gastronomy, biscuits or thin wafers being the accompaniment.

Cheese omelets may be substituted for the usual cheese course.

Roman punch was served with the soup at a very swell dinner given at a very swell Newport mansion recently. Grape fruit served as the first course at a dinner was another innovation.

Asparagus is taking the place of peas to serve with sweetbreads.

A row of small baked tomatoes is a new garnish for a roast fowl.

A baked fish stuffed with mashed potatoes should be served with little cakes of mashed potatoes rolled in eggs and bread crumbs and fried.

Thin slices of breakfast bacon make a savory garnish for steak; thin slices of pork rolled in egg and bread crumbs and fried are a garnish for fried chicken.

Fried chicken with cream dressing may be served with cauliflower on the same dish.

Horseradish sauce, made with cream is the best accompaniment for roast beef.—(Exchange.

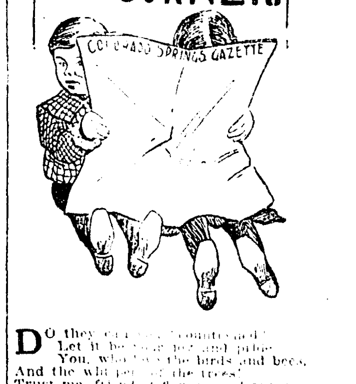
* * *

An Italian chef derides the American manner of preparing the dressing for lettuce, by which a goodly part of the oil and vinegar is left in the bottom of the dish. His method is to put the salad in the bowl, and, turning the leaves with one hand, cover them slowly with oil with the other until every leaf glistens. He then seasons them with salt and pepper, adds a few drops of vinegar, gives a last stir and serves his salad at once.

* * *

Many babies suffer from thirst, especially when teething. We have heard young mothers say, "I cannot understand what ails the child; he has fussed and fretted all day." And to them we reply: Try giving him a little cold water at frequent intervals. The effect is magical. At this time their gums are sore and swollen, and the cold water or ice allays the inflammation, and baby stops fretting.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.



DO they call you "countrified"?
Let it be your joy and pride,
You, who love the birds and bees,
And the whispers of the trees!
Trust me, friend of flowers and grass,
Little brown-faced lad or lass,
Naught in all the world beside
Equals being "countrified."

Up, of mornings, when the light
Reddens on the mountain height,
Hearing how the bird-throats swell
With the joy they cannot tell,
Conscious that the morning sings
Like a harp with unseen strings,
Over which the breezes glide—
This is being "countrified."

Roaming far on summer days
Or when autumn woodlands blaze;
Learning how to catch and tell
Nature's precious secrets well,
Filled with sunshine, heart and face,
Or, where branches interlace
Dappled like the shy trout's side—
This is being "countrified."

What though little fit to pose
In the city's ways and clothes?
There is vastly more to love
In the brawn of nature's glove.
Health and happiness and tan
Are best fashions for a man.
All who near to God abide
Are in some way "countrified."
—James Buckham in Union Signal.

A Novel Checker-Board.

A story of Mr. Dodgson (Lewis Carroll) and a little girl friend in Oxford comes from Good Words. She was made quite unhappy one winter by having to wear a dress she did not like, a wool of a large checked pattern in light blue and light drab.

One day when she was going with her father to pay a visit to Mr. Dodgson, she was put into the hated dress and, in spite of protests and tears, was forced to wear it. When she got to her friend's house her tears were dried, but her eyes were still red, and it was not long before she had opened her full heart.

"But it seems a nice warm dress, Alice," Mr. Dodgson said.

"It is warm," she admitted, with overflowing eyes.

Then, seeing her grief, Mr. Dodgson drew her kindly to him and told her a lovely story of the sheep and the fleece, the washing of the wool; the carding and the spinning; the shuttle and the click, click; and then how it was packed for the shops and sold.

The story was so interesting that the little girl's tears had quite disappeared by the time it was finished, and she patted the front of her despised dress with a new interest.

"I shall like it better now, and I won't be silly any more," she said bravely.

"There are lots of little girls in the world, Alice, who would like to have a warm, useful dress like yours. And not only is it useful, it is very amusing—at least you might make it so."

"How?" she cried. "Tell me, please."

"You shall see," Mr. Dodgson said, laughing, as he brought out from a drawer a draught-board and men, also a square drawing-board, which he told her to put under the skirt of her dress. Then, Alice sitting on one little stool, he on the other, they played a most novel game of draughts on the large blue and drab squares of her dress. It was a splendid game, and she won it, and her father laughed and said, "It was a grand idea to turn her into a real walking draught-board!"

She forgot all her troubles and was quite merry, and often afterward Mr. Dodgson would say, "Put on the blue and gray frock, Alice, when you come for a game of draughts."

He was small for his age, worked in a signal-box and booked the trains. One day the men were chaffing him about being so small. One of them said: "You will never amount to much. You will never be able to pull these levers; you are too small."

The little fellow looked at them.

"Well," he said, "I can do something that none of you can do."

"Ah, what is that?" they all cried.

"I don't know that I ought to tell you."

They were all anxious to know and urged him to tell them what he could do that none of them were able to do. Said one of the men, "what is it, boy?"

"I can keep from swearing and drinking," replied the little fellow.

There were blushes on the men's faces and they didn't seem anxious for any further information on the subject.—(Selected.

MINES AND MINING

GOLDEN CYCLE.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 27.—The Golden Cycle company today commenced hoisting ore. No ore had been taken out since the disastrous fire at the Legal Tender shaft, two months ago. The ore is coming from the ninth or 700-foot level and is an excellent average grade. Three out of the eight new ore bins are completed and the whole ore house will be ready for operation by the middle of next week. The prospecting that was commenced from the 700-foot level was discontinued on the finding of a new ore shoot at that depth. When the full production can be made the company will make a heavier output than ever before with the tonnage running about 200 per day. The ore house is patterned after that at Stratton's Independence although it is a little larger in proportion. The company employs 100 men and will use from 15 to 18 machine drills.

Fair Bros. and Hatton, leasing on the Theresa main workings on Bull hill, sent out a 30-ton shipment of $40 ore this week.

A steady production is being maintained from the American Eagle shaft of W. S. Stratton's property on Bull hill. An average of about five carloads of three-ounce ore is sent out each week. The bulk of the ore is from the east drift of the 600-foot level.

The Vindicator company will make the heaviest production in its history for the month just closing. The average grade of the ore has recently shown a decided improvement, 15 carloads of high grade running $50,000 for the consignment.

DRIFTING ON EMMA ORE BODY.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 28.—F. G. Whipp, leasing the Emma claim of the Isabella company, today commenced drifting at the 50-foot depth on the ore body recently opened at the surface. The returns from the trial ten tons sent out several days ago were very satisfactory and warranted the starting of the drift immediately. The ore body is about three feet in width and carries values running from $50 to better than $100 in gold per ton, making an average grade of shipping ore running close to four ounces. The showing is improving with each foot of work, and Mr. Whipp will undoubtedly have a big mine with a little more work accomplished. The lessee, with the Glenn brothers, opened up good ore in the Pinnacle company's property on Ironclad hill nearly two years ago and realized a comfortable profit during the time they worked this lease.

The Practical G. M. company, operating the Conductor claim in Arequa gulch, is installing a new plant of machinery and intends to do extensive development work on the property. J. F. Erisman is in charge of the company's workings. There has been little development work done on this claim, although it is very well located on the east slope of Beacon hill, adjoining large shipping properties.

Hatten, Fair and Newby, leasing in the main workings of the Theresa on Bull hill, today encountered a four-inch streak of ore that assayed 100 ounces in gold or $1 a pound. The streak was found in stoping from the 500-foot level, and may develop into a bigger proposition. Alongside of the rich body there is a three-foot body of $40 ore.

Lessees Crawford & Triplett, operating the Forest Queen claim, adjoining the Jerry Johnson company, on Ironclad hill, have commenced work in the deep shaft on the property, temporarily suspending operations in the 40-foot hole. A crosscut and drift is being run for the vein which was opened in the shallow shaft. Assays show values of $48 ore obtained from the shaft, but it was found that the ore was not continuous enough to allow shipments. If the vein does not prove good in the drift that is being run at the 200-foot depth the shaft will be deepened for 200 feet, where a new level will be run.

Two carloads of ore were sent out today by Lessee Leonard Worcester, operating the old Matoa block of the Dante company's property on Bull hill. One carload is of low grade ore, running about $22 to the ton, while the other is expected to return from three to four ounces in gold to the ton.

THE SEPTEMBER OUTPUT.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 30.—The output for the Cripple Creek district for the month of September totals up to 50,400 tons of ore shipped with a gross value of $2,144,800. The record is slightly below that of August, although there is no material decrease. The palpable reason for this is that there were two off days during this month, none of the mines working on Labor day and there was a more or less general close-down on the day of President McKinley's funeral. The average grade of the ore treated by some of the plants shows an improvement which, although it is slight, is a good indication, as it would be naturally expected that the grade should become lower in time. The Economic mill made the biggest run in its history, the total clean-up for the month amounting to $135,300. The Colorado-Philadelphia and Standard plants of Colorado City treated a heavy tonnage of ore on account of the Metallic and Union plants of the syndicate at Florence being closed down. It is understood that these two mills are to be started up within the next week or 10 days, the Metallic mill having been improved at a cost of $40,000, new concentration tables having been put in, making it possible to treat a very low grade of ore. The capacity of the plant is now rated at from 400 to 500 tons daily. A sum of money a little larger than that put into the Metallic improvements has been expended on the Union mill, and when this reduction works starts up it will be improved in every possible way and have a capacity of treating 300 tons of ore daily. The figures for September as furnished by the different plants are as follows:

Plant.	Tons.	Value.	Total.
Colo.-Philadelphia-Standard	24,000	$28	$ 672,000
Economic	4,100	33	135,300
Dorcas	2,300	25	57,500
Smelters and Miscellaneous	20,000	64	1,280,000
Grand total	50,400		$2,144,800

The Short Line is hauling a great deal of ore from the different mines in the camp to the sampling works and also from the sampling works to the mills at Colorado City. Possibly the best of the business is over the spur from Bull hill to Battle mountain, including the Last Dollar, Portland and Independence. While a large tonnage of the Last Dollar ore goes to the smelters, the output from Stratton's Independence and the Portland has been increased since the connection was made. On Saturday 12 carloads of ore were shipped from the Independence by the company and the different lessees who are working over the dump.

The Short Line is rapidly completing its grade over the Strong mine dump, and shortly the erection of the depot at Victor will be commenced.

Lessee George Bent, operating the main workings of the Red Spruce company's property, adjoining the Pointer on Gold hill, has received returns on the trial shipment sent out by him last week. Five tons of the consignment returned values of 24 in gold to the ton, while three tons of the ore went $16 per ton. The mineral is from both levels of the mine, at the 150 and 250-foot depth. Sinking will be commenced to put the shaft down to 350 feet on Wednesday morning.

ECLIPSE-SUNSET DEAL RATIFIED.

The proposition to consolidate the properties of the Eclipse and Sunset properties was submitted to the stockholders in each company at meetings held in this city yesterday afternoon, and met with the approval of the stockholders who were represented.

At the meeting of the Eclipse company there were represented, either in person or by proxy, 1,000,000 shares out of 1,250,000, and the ratification of the deal was unanimous, while an equally large representation of Sunset stockholders voted on the proposition favorably.

The following board of directors was sanctioned by each meeting to serve the consolidated company for the ensuing year: F. F. Costello, W. S. Nichols, F. L. Ballard, George L. Keener, E. H. Richards, H. L. Shepard and W. B. Pullen.

A new company has been organized under the laws of Wyoming with a capitalization of 3,000,000 shares, and the deal is to give the Eclipse 1,135,000 shares of this, the Sunset will get 1,365,000 shares, while 500,000 shares will be placed in the treasury of the company.

It was found necessary for the board of directors to hold their first meeting in Cheyenne, and a majority of the board will leave for that place today to hold the organization meeting. The officers of the company will be elected then.

Work has already been started on the property under the management of Mr. Keener. A large amount of new machinery is to be installed and very active work will be started. The company owns about 40 acres of choice ground on Battle mountain, which is to be developed through the Eclipse shaft, now down to a depth of 450 feet.

WORK GOES ON JUST THE SAME.

Brokerage circles both in this city and in Cripple Creek are complaining of the lightness of the stock market, and when the complaining mood is uppermost they are always ready to attribute the quietness in business circles to the mines themselves, but all reports which are coming from camp are to the effect that the activity there is better than it has been for months. Mr. E. E. Rittenhouse of the Dorsey Investment company, returned yesterday from a two days' visit to the camp and is very cheerful in speaking of conditions.

"It is true," he said, "that things looked dull in Cripple Creek itself, but I spent two days tramping over the hills, and work was going on just the same, in all sections of the camp. It has been stated lately that there is a small amount of leasing being done, but I can testify to any amount of it.

"All of our properties are leased, and we attribute it to the fact that we have made it a point to go after the lessees and so not to wait for them to come to us. There are plenty of lessees, and all they need is a little encouragement. Mining companies should offer them greater inducements in the way of long leases, and give them time for prospecting, and a fair royalty rate. It will pay every time if this is done; and surely the lessees deserve it, for it is they who have developed the camp."

Mr. Rittenhouse said that there was a great deal of activity on the north slope of Bull hill, Ironclad, Beacon and Tenderfoot hills, and that several properties on Galena hill were again being actively worked. Not only are his hopes for the future bright, but he believes the present is more truly prosperous than it is given credit for being.

EL PASO SHIPPING RICH ORE.

The El Paso mine has shipped some of the richest lots of ore which have come from Beacon hill in recent years. A consignment of 50 tons was sent out during August which was settled for at the rate of $250 in gold to the ton, and in September a similar amount was marketed which was worth $378 a ton, and which netted the company $18,605. It is expected that more of the valuable ore will go out this month, and the usual run of the production is averaging around $100 in gold to the ton.

Figures for the production of August have recently been made up and show that the company shipped 878 tons of ore, of which the gross value was $61,526.78, and from which the company received $52,868.86, net. There are many consignments of ore marketed in September which have not yet been settled for, and it will be three or four weeks before the exact production will be known, but it is thought that the amount will be equal to that shipped in August.

As yet the El Paso mine has not begun to make a big production. It is the aim of the management to open the ore for a long distance, and from the 600-foot level, which has now been run north for a distance of 600 feet, only development ore will be taken out.

The company has just bought the Armpriester lease, formerly the Spratt lease, covering block 2 of the Kimberly. The shaft on this block is down to a depth of 400 feet, and an upraise is now being constructed for a connection. This will give excellent ventilation to the workings. After the connection is effected the company will probably make a much larger production.

SEPTEMBER DIVIDENDS $162,650

The showing of the dividend paying companies for the month of September was not a very favorable one. Elkton was the only company whose quarterly distribution fell due in the month, and the Doctor-Jack Pot and Ingham dividends were passed. It was rumored during the month that the Free Coinage company had declared a dividend of $120,000, but this has not yet been confirmed. The Gold Coin and Consolidated Mines companies are the standbys, making their regular monthly distributions, while the Elkton can always be counted on once a quarter for $75,000, and it is believed that the dividend rate will be increased before another distribution is made. The list of amounts paid in September is as follows:

Consolidated Mines	$ 19,000
Elkton	75,000
Gold Coin	30,000
Granite	5,000
New Zealand	7,650
Strong	25,000
Total	$161,650
With the Free Coinage	120,000
Total	$281,650

MINING NOTES AROUND TOWN.

News from Florence that Mr. T. H. Newkirk has received assay returns from mining properties in Arizona, which give 2.26 ounces in gold to the ton and show 10 per cent copper. These assays come from the property Canon City and Gold Nugget mines in which Florence and Canon City mining men are interested. The properties of this mining company are situated near the Vulture mine near Phoenix, Arizona.

Mr. A. A. Ireland, formerly of Leadville and Cripple Creek, has been put in charge of the developments on the property. The ore from the Canon City and Nugget mines is free milling and is a gold-bearing quartz with cross leads of copper.

Messrs. Waldron and associates who have a lease on the property of the Katinka Gold Mining company, are now ready for steady shipments from the portion of the ground that they are working. The lessees have been working the property for about two years and have shipped considerable ore from the upper workings before they were exhausted. After that they sunk the shaft down through a barren territory and have finally caught the ore shoot at the 700-foot level.

During the middle of last week a 30-ton shipment was made from workings of the Theresa which is under lease to Hatton and associates. The ore that composes the shipment is $40 ore. A like shipment is being saved to be sent out about the middle of this week. The lessees are meeting with much encouragement and it is their intention to sink lower and explore from there. Nixon & Co., who are working in the same property, have also made a shipment during the past week.

Lessee J. H. White who has a lease on a part of the property belonging to the Trachyte Gold Mining company, has discovered some good ore in this workings at the depth of 300 feet. Two shipments have been made from the property during the past week. One of these two shipments ran $50 in gold to the ton and 40 tons of the other shipment that was sent out yesterday are thought to be equally as good. The production of the property that is under lease is being steadily increased.

Among the mining deeds filed for record in Cripple Creek on Saturday was one conveying to the South Gold Coin Mining company, the Providence claim, from the Amazon Mining company and Scott Ashton. The consideration named in the deed is $40,000. This property is situated at the south of the Gold Coin property. This ground has been actively worked for some time and is considered to be very valuable.

On Saturday a shipment of 180 tons of low grade smelting ore was shipped out by the Doctor-Jack Pot company. This shipment came from the old workings. While the work in the lower levels of the mine cannot be prosecuted on account of the water, the management is falling back on the reserves of low grade ore. The pumps have been ordered and are expected to be put in place this week. No time will be lost in putting the pumps in operation.

Messrs. Mitchell and associates who have been working a lease on the property of the Pilgrim Consolidated company, have made a strike in a drift in the 100-foot level. The claim that they are at work on is known as the Maud Helena.

Ore is being saved for a shipment and the assay returns show from $36 to $40 in gold to the ton. The vein so far encountered is four feet wide and is holding out well under further developments. The lessees intend now to send out regular shipments.

The present outputting from the big Ajax mine on Battle mountain which is in the center of so many large producers is greater than it has ever been in the history of the mine. This company being a close corporation, little information is given out about the underground condition of the property.

It is given out that the developments have opened some very fine bodies of ore. The vein encountered in the 800-foot level is thought to be an extension of the famous Gold Coin vein.

Much surface improvement has been added during the present year and the company has been quietly buying additional territory.

From the present indications in the 1,000-foot level on the Orpha May belonging to the Stratton Cripple Creek Mining and Development company, the appearance is that a large bonanza ore body is being discovered that is as rich as any ever opened up in the Independence.

The occurring of a body of ore in the shoot at the depth of 1,000 feet on Bull hill fully seven feet wide and the sylvanite throughout the rock is one of the best strikes that has been made for some time. This is a most pleasing fact to know that such ore can be found at a depth of 1,000 on Bull hill.

Great progress is being made on the new plant of machinery on Stratton's Independence on Battle mountain. There is no question but that the manufacturers of the plant will have the plant in readiness to turn over to the company by October 15. The reason for such a great rush on the plant is that for every day after October 15 the contractors will have to pay a penalty of $250 a day for every day it is not completed. In the meantime the production from the mine is being maintained at the rate of 250 tons a day. The production for September will reach as high as 7,500 tons and the grade is running higher than heretofore.

During the last few days a system of washing the slimes in the El Paso mine has been inaugurated and is now working successfully. While this work may not be technically called washing slimes it accomplishes very much the same end. The slimes are here made before sorting the rock. Superintendent Bainbridge is effecting a substantial saving in excess of what has been possible under the old system.

A carload of ore saved every month is very valuable, running on the average of $250 in gold to the ton. At present some very fine ore is being saved from the 600-foot level. It is stated to run on the average of $150 per ton. The monthly shipments from the mine run about 500 tons.

There has been much improvement in the various workings of the property of the Acacia. In the block of ground under lease to Owenby and McFarland, a large strike is reported to have been made. They are at work on the old Wrockloff shaft on the Burns claim. At the depth of 200 feet on a drift a shoot has been cut.

The assays taken from there on Saturdayday morning from various points on the three feet of quartz run as high as $500 in gold to the ton. The ore is beautiful in appearance for it shows much rusty gold. In the same workings Lessee Fitch is at work and has been in ore for over a week. A shipment is being saved and will be sent out early this week. Some of the ore in this shipment will run very high. A part will go as high as $550 in gold to the ton.

The Vindicator No. 2 mine has made a very good production of ore this month, and is fast developing into one of the most important mines owned by this company. The operators have sent out about $50,000 gross value this month, although returns are slow in coming in and the exact value cannot be estimated. The mine is showing particularly well in the bottom levels. Connection with the main workings of the Vindicator has been effected which gives better air, so that operations can be carried on on a much more extensive scale than heretofore. The main workings of the Vindicator are outputting at a good rate, and the company will be able to make a better report for this quarter than it has done for a long time. The lessees have been shipping regularly, and the surface equipment is now so complete that the company has had few outlays to make in the way of improvement.

THE GAZETTE IS THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE WITH ITS OWN PRIVATE WIRE TO THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, Oct. 1.—The mining stock market opened this month with trading a little more lively than it was yesterday, although the activity was chiefly due to the extraordinary trading in Isabella shares. In all 60,000 shares were traded in during the two calls, and the price was forced down to 49½ cents. Considering the strength which was manifested by the stock during the last week or two, the present movement comes as something of a surprise, although the fact that the upward movement was attributed to a bull scheme is given by some in explanation of the weakness now. The trading, however, was very general, and it is impossible to trace it. No news is at hand from the mine. The balance of the market did not look very encouraging. Elkton was strong at $1.74, but El Paso slumped back to 60½ and Gold Dollar was heavy at 18¼. A.-J. was weak at 7, having declined very precipitately owing to the loss of the ore shoot at the mine. There was no demand for the shares whatever. Golden Cycle sold at 65 and Pointer at 7¼. Eclipse sold at 11¾, and Calera was strong at 26. Easter Bell was active at 2¾, and German-American was also in demand at 3¾. Sedan was very weak, declining to 5⅝, while Navajo closed at $7 per 1,000 shares.

MINES.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum-J	6	7	2300
Anaconda	20½	30	1000
Battle Mountain	17	17½	1000
Cripple Creek Con	8	8½	1000
Coriolanus	9	10	....
Dante	5	5⅛	3000
Doctor-Jack Pot	55¼	55⅞	1000
Elkton Con	1.73¾	1.74	4556
El Paso	60½	60⅞	10000
Fanny Rawlings	15	....	....
Findley	7¼	8¾	....
Gold Dollar	18⅜	18½	21000
Golden Cycle	64	65½	500
Golden Fleece	....	40	....
Gold King	99	....	....
Ingham Con	....	13½	....
Isabella	49	49¾	62000
Jack Pot	37	39	....
Katinka	30	50	....
Last Dollar	60¼	....	....
Lexington	6	6¼	....
Mint	....	18	....
Molly Gibson	21	....	....
Moon-Anchor	....	30	1000
Nugget	14½	16	2000
Orphan	19	20½	....
Pinnacle	....	8½	....
Pointer	6	7	2000
Portland	3.00	....	....
Prince Albert	4	4¼	....
Vindicator	1.16	1.19	....
Work	13	13⅜	....

PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alamo	13½	14¼	....
Beacon Hill Ajax	5	5⅛	2000
Ben Hur	6	7½	....
Blanche	....	2⅞	1000
Bob Lee	....	4	2000
Bostwick	5	6	....
Buckhorn	....	3½	....
Calera	26	27	....
Central	8½	9¾	....
Columbine-Victor	....	8	....
Constantine	4	4¼	....
Curreney	1	....	....
Des Moines	....	5	....
Dorothy	1⅝	1⅞	4000
Easter Belle	2⅝	2⅞	2000
Echo	2	2⅞	....
Eclipse	11⅝	11⅞	4000
Eleanor	2⅜	2⅝	....
Flower of the West	2⅞	3	....
Flying Cloud	2½	....	....
Fulton-Marguerite	1⅞	2½	....
German-American	3⅝	3⅞	3000
Gold Bond	4½	5¼	2000
Grace Gold	1⅝	2⅛	....
Greater Gold Belt	....	2⅛	4000
Hart G. M. and L.	....	8½	....
Ida May	....	23	....
Ironclad	5	5½	1000
Jolly Jane	3½	4	....
Keystone	....	9	....
Little Bessie	4⅝	4⅞	5000
Little Joan	....	6	....
Little Nell	6	6¼	5000
Little Puck	6⅜	6⅝	....
Mariposa	2½	2¾	8000
Mary Cashen	10	11½	....
Midway	3⅜	3⅝	2000
Missouri	4¼	5¼	4000
M. J. T.	....	2	....
Mobile	....	2¼	....
Molly Dwyre	6¾	6⅞	25000
Monarch	3¾	4⅜	....
Morning Star	4½	4⅝	6000
Mountain Beauty	5¼	....	2000
National	3¼	3⅝	....
Nellie V	3¾	4⅛	....
New Haven	5	5⅛	1000
Olive Branch	3⅛	3¼	4000
Pappoose	3⅝	3⅞	1300
Princess	....	4¼	....
Progress	....	4¾	....
Pythias	3	3¼	....
Republic	3½	4⅛	....
Reward	1	....	....
Robert Burns	....	3	4000
Rocky Mountain	3⅜	3½	....
Rose Maud	5⅝	5⅞	....
Rose Nicol	6	6½	....
Sedan	....	5½	7000
Triumph	2½	....	1000
Twin Sisters	2½	....	....
Volcano	1¾	2	....
Wide Awake	2¾	3¼	1000

PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Agnes	5¾	6	....
Alice M	003	006	....
Anchor	....	2	....
Anna May	....	2	....
Antelope	1	....	....
Aola	3⅜	3¾	4000
Arrow	2¼	2⅝	....
Astor	....	005	....
Avalon	....	1½	....
Avondale	005	007	....
Big Dick	004	009	....
Cable Con	....	4	....
Cadillac	1	1½	....
C. C. G. Bullion	....	1¾	....
Celestine	....	1	1000
Chicolo	....	2	....
C. K. and N.	1⅝	2	2000
Colfax	1	....	....
Colonial Dames	1	....	....
Croesus	0045	0055	....
Cumberland	0095	1⅜	....
Detroit	....	2	....
Emma Almee	1	....	....
Ernestine	1¼	1⅜	....
Figaro	....	005	....
Forepaugh	1½	2	....
Free Gold	0095	....	....
Gold Calf	....	1⅛	....
Golden Age	....	1¾	....
Golden Dale	1¼	1⅜	....
Goldfield	1½	....	....
Gold Hill	1¼	1⅝	....
Gold Knob	5⅝	5¾	3000
Hayden Gold	1	1½	....
Helen B	3⅜	3¾	1000
Hermosa	1	....	....
Hoosier Boy	....	2	....
Jean L	003	005	....
Josephine	009	....	....
Kitty Gold	....	2⅛	....
Lacota	....	008	....
Lasca	....	0085	....
Leon Con	008	1⅛	10000
Little Cut Diamond	1	1¼	3000
Little Man	....	1	....
Magic	003	....	....
Magna Charta	2¼	....	....
Magnet Rock	2⅛	2¾	....
Magnolia	1	....	....
Margery	....	2	....
Maria A	1¾	2⅛	....
Marion Con	002	....	....
Marquette	....	009	....
Mary Nevin	....	2¼	....
Montrose	1½	1¾	1000
Navajo	0065	007	25000
O. K.	2	2¼	....
Omega	1	....	....
Palace	008	....	....
Pelican	009	1¼	....
Prin-Seti	1	....	....
Quito	1	1½	....
Rattler	2¾	3¼	....
Red Spruce	....	3¼	....
Rio Grande	005	006	....
Shannon	1¾	2	....
Silver State	1½	1⅞	1000
Silver Gold	....	....	1000
St. Thomas	3	3½	....
Transit	008	1⅛	....
Trenton	....	1⅜	....
Union Belle	7	7½	....
Xerxes	....	006	....
Zoe	2¾	2⅞	1000

UNCLASSIFIED.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Acacia	15¾	16¼	6000
American Con	4¼	5	....
American Gold	....	009	....
Banner Gold	1	1¾	....
Blue Bell	....	15½	....
Defender	005	006	....
Gold Bullion	....	005	....
Gold and Globe	2	2¼	....
Golden Eagle (C. C.)	1½	3	....
Gould	15½	17	....
King Gold	1	....	8000
Reno	3¼	....	6000
Rose Archer	004	005	....
Santa Fe	001	....	....

Norris Silver, North Stratford, N. H., "I purchased a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure when suffering with a cough doctors told me was incurable. One bottle relieved me, the second and third almost cured me. Today I am a well man." Hefley-Arcularius Drug company, C. E. Smith, 117 South Tejon street.

MORNING CALL

SEPARATE SALES

MINES.

Argentum-J—500 at 8½.
Elkton—500 at $1.72¾, 2,000 at $1.74.
El Paso—3,500 at 61.
Gold Dollar—2,000 at 18½, 1,000 at 18½ (s 30), 1,000 at 18½ (b 30).
Golden Cycle—500 at 65.
Isabella—500 at 55½, 3,000 at 55, 1,000 at 54½, 4,500 at 54, 2,000 at 53¾, 500 at 54⅛, 6,000 at 53½, 3,600 at 53, 1,000 at 53½ (s 30), 3,000 at 53 (s 30).
Nugget—2,000 at 15½.
Pointer—2,000 at 7.

PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

Blanche—1,000 at 2⅝.
Bob Lee—1,000 at 3¾.
Easter Belle—2,000 at 2¾.
Dorothy—4,000 at 1¾.
Eclipse—4,000 at 11¾.
German-American—1,000 at 3½.
Gold Bond—1,000 at 4¾.
Greater Gold Belt—5,000 at 4¾.
Little Bessie—5,000 at 4¾.
Ironclad—1,000 at 5.
Mariposa—7,000 at 2½.
Midway—1,000 at 3⅝, 1,000 at 3½.
Molly Dwyre—1,000 at 6⅞.
Mountain Boy—2,000 at 5¼.
Olive Branch—3,000 at 3⅛.
Robert Burns—4,000 at 2⅞.
Sedan—2,000 at 5¾, 3,000 at 5⅝.

PROSPECTS.

C. K. and N—2,000 at 1⅞.
Gold Knob—3,000 at 5⅝.
Helen B—1,000 at 3¾.
Leon—10,000 at 1.
Little Cut Diamond—3,000 at 1¼.
Montrose—1,000 at 1½.
Navajo—5,000 at 0075.

AFTERNOON CALL

SEPARATE SALES

MINES.

Battle Mountain—1,000 at 17.
Argentum-J—1,500 at 7, 300 at 8.
Anaconda—1,000 at 30.
C. C. Con—1,000 at 8¼.
Dante—1,000 at 5⅛, 2,000 at 5.
Doctor-Jack Pot—500 at 55½, 500 at 56 (b 30).
Elkton—2,000 at $1.74, 56 at $1.73.
El Paso—3,000 at 61, 500 at 60⅞, 500 at 60¾, 2,500 at 60½.
Gold Dollar—6,000 at 18⅜, 10,000 at 18¼, 1,000 at 18¼ (s 30).
Isabella—1,000 at 51¾, 1,500 at 52, 1,500 at 51, 1,500 at 50½, 1,000 at 50⅜, 3,500 at 50¼, 1,000 at 50⅛, 6,500 at 50, 2,500 at 50 (s 30), 2,000 at 49⅞, 4,000 at 49½, 1,000 at 49¼, 500 at 49¼ (s 30), 5,500 at 49½ (s 30), 1,000 at 49¾, 1,000 at 50½ (b 3), 500 at 50 (b 30), 1,000 at 49.
Moon-Anchor—1,000 at 27½.

PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

Beacon Hill Ajax—2,000 at 5⅛.
Bob Lee—1,000 at 3½.
Calera—1,100 at 26.
German-American—1,000 at 3⅝, 1,000 at 3¾.
Gold Bond—1,000 at 4¾.
Little Nell—5,000 at 6.
Mariposa—1,000 at 2⅝.
Missouri—4,000 at 5.
Molly Dwyre—5,000 at 6⅞, 20,000 at 6¾.
Morning Star—5,000 at 4½, 1,000 at 4½ (s 30).
New Haven—1,000 at 5.
Pappoose—1,000 at 3¾, 300 at 3.
Olive Branch—1,000 at 3⅛.
Sedan—1,000 at 5½, 1,000 at 5⅝.
Triumph—1,000 at 3½.
Wide Awake—1,000 at 3⅛.

PROSPECTS.

Aola—4,000 at 3½.
Celestine—1,000 at 005.
Navajo—20,000 at 007.
Silver State—1,000 at 1⅜.

CRIPPLE CREEK EXCHANGE

Following are the sales and closing quotations on the Cripple Creek exchange as received over the private wires of J. McK. FERRIDAY & Co., Hagerman Building:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Arno	....	1	1000
Big Four	....	....	2000
Cons. Mines	....	....	90
Copper Signal	007	1¼	1000
Com'l. Men	....	....	11000
Eclipse	11⅜	11⅝	2000
El Paso	60	....	5000
German-American	3⅝	3⅞	5000
Gold Sovereign	1	1⅛	2000
Golden Dale	1¼	1⅜	3000
Isabella	48	....	2500
Little Nell	5¾	6¼	2000
Lucrative	1⅛	1½	10000
Mountain Beauty	3⅜	3¾	2000
Mollie Dwyre	6⅝	7	1000
Magic	003	0035	10000
Pharmacist	7⅞	8⅛	6000
Pinnacle	8⅜	8½	1000
Pointer	....	7	1000
Quito	1¼	1⅜	11000
Red Spruce	....	4	5000
Sedan	5⅛	5⅞	7000
Solitaire	4⅞	5	1000
Total			91,590

DEVER MINING LETTER.

(Special Correspondence.)

Denver, Sept. 30.—A well known Denver mining man, just returned from Reno, Nev., reports an important strike in the Wedikin mine five miles north of that city, which in superficial appearance greatly resembles the mines of the Cripple Creek district. The property was discovered by A. J. Wedikin who found a red streak of decomposed material which, after being followed 10 feet through the wash, developed into a solid porphyry. This vein is extremely rich in gold, but the unique feature of the discovery lies in the fact that the Wedikin and Bell, both adjoining properties are the only claims as yet discovered in adnesitic breccia. Reno is confessedly an argentiferous district, but the Bell and Wedikin are gold properties.

Much excitement prevails over the discovery, the facts of which, after two years were only recently brought to light through a law suit involving apex rights, instituted by the Bell people, Cripple Creek parties, against the owner of the former. It is claimed that $500,000 have been blocked out in the Wedikin, yet the most persistent prospecting has failed to disclose a continuation of the vein beyond the limits of the locations owned by both parties.

Valuable copper finds are being reported in Shasta county, Calif., and already 25 companies have been formed to develop the copper fields. In Utah the Oregon Short Line is pushing construction from Milford south through a rich copper district. The Search Light mine, which employs 20 teams for the transportation of copper ores, has convinced the railroad company that Lincoln county, Utah, will prove a Mecca for men with capital to invest in copper mining.

STATE MINING NEWS.

A.-J. QUARTERLY REPORTS.

The quarterly annual report of the Argentum-Juniata company has just been issued, and a discouraging condition of affairs is reported. The company lost heavily during the quarter, although if it had not been for the great expense of recovering the 10th level of the mine, the company might have held its own. It may be necessary to hold a special meeting of the stockholders to decide what is best to be done.

The report of the general manager shows that the mine produced during the year 857 tons of shipping ore, netting $75,681.01; 7,127 tons of lease ore, netting $63,658.40; and 21,306 tons of milling ore which produced concentrates netting $97,009.35, a total of $236,348.76. The average gross value of the ore milled during the year was $7.98 per ton gross, in the mine. The net value of the shipping ore was $88.81, while the lease ore averaged net $8.93. There was 2,881 feet of development work done during the year, and the 10th level was recovered.

The report of the treasurer shows that the net ore returns were $234,435.50. After there had been subtracted from that sum $201,264.55 for operating expenses of the mine and mill, including the payment to lessees; $47,925.81 for 10th level recovery; and $8,974.03 for Colorado Springs expenses, taxes, legal expense and $4,200 for salaries of officers there was nothing left, but a deficit of $23,695.22.

Ther eport of the president is as follows:

Colorado Springs, Sept. 21, 1901.

To the Stockholders of the Argentum-Juniata Mining company:

I herewith submit the reports of the general manager and treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

When the last quarterly report was issued, May 27, 1901, the large production of ore of good grade then being made from the eighth level encouraged the management to hope that the operation of the property for the quarter ending June 30, 1901, would result in a profit to partially offset the loss incurred during the previous nine months; but I regret to state that, owing to the sudden diminution in both the quantity and grade of the production, the results obtained during the month of June were very disappointing and the operations for the quarter show a net loss of $12,762.99.

From the treasurer's report you will learn that the loss in the operation of the mine and mill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, amounted to $23,695.22; the amount expended this year upon account of the recovery of the 10th level was $47,925.81; it will, therefore, be seen that a profit would have been made had it not been for this extraordinary expense, which was, however, absolutely essential to the continued operation of the property.

During the year, $28,378.69 was expended in additions to the mine plant.

While a small net profit has been made for the months of July and August, the entire output of the mine is coming from the eighth level, where the stopes, with the exception of stope No. 4, are closely approaching the plane of the seventh level; above which the ore bodies of known importance are worked out.

The net indebtedness of the company at this time is approximately $50,000. With receipts barely meeting current expenses, no radical development of new territory is possible, and in view of the fact that the chance of discovering new and important ore bodies depends upon the carrying out of an aggressive development policy, it may be deemed prudent to call a stockholders' meeting in the near future to consider a plan for the raising of working capital.

Respectfully,
J. A. Hayes, President.

SUGAR LOAF DISTRICT.

One of the most active sections of the "outer rim" is the Sugar Loaf district, which had a good record in early days, and which is likely to duplicate its performance in the future. The Fanchon placer is looking particularly well at the present time. Since Mr. Al. Boyd and his associates have been operating under the present lease fourteen cars of ore have been shipped from the railroad switch at Arkansas Junction, one car just shipped showing .8 of an ounce gold and 32 ounces silver. Other ore of lower grade will net the mine $11 a ton. Three shafts have been started, all of which are in ore, while a fourth is about to be started, so as to cut the vein at the most advantageous point, and a good plant of machinery will be installed, capable of going 500 feet if necessary. The foundations for the engine and boiler are now being built, and an active campaign will at once be started.

A strong combination has been formed recently on the property of the Bartlett Mining company on the same mountain for the purpose of developing the ground. It is not long on capital, but strong on labor, sixteen active Swede miners having taken the lease on the ground, and after working the dump for some time began taking the water out of the old shaft. This has been completed and the boys can now get into the old levels and hope to begin taking out ore in a short time. Each man chips in his share to buy provisions, powder, machinery, tools and other supplies, and his labor is also added, so that actual money expenses are reduced to a minimum. With sixteen good men on the property, all of them interested in its success, good results ought to follow. This is the kind of mining that makes a camp prosperous.

Another set of lessees have started up the Gunnison, and are taking out the water so as to reach the old levels. This property was worked very successfully a few years ago by Mr. Boyd, the ore being highly silicious but of a good grade of silver.

James McNeece has two plants on the Tiger and General Shields, and is already opening up some good ore.

Parker brothers on the Lady Loftus have cleaned out the old 900-foot tunnel, and then drove it 33 feet further, disclosing a vein of good ore, which will be shipped at once.

The McLaughlin boys are working the New Discovery property near the Dinero, having started a new shaft to cut a known vein. They have been very successful in their operations on Sugar Loaf, having taken out a lot of high grade ore from the Red Hook.

The Dinero lessees are now taking out some high grade ore and making surface improvements that will greatly increase the facilities for the handling of the ore. It will be remembered that in sinking the old shaft a fine body of ore was encountered carrying sensational values.—(Herald-Democrat.

LEADVILLE.

The operations at the Yak tunnel have been conducted so quietly during the past few years that the general public hardly realizes that it has gradually grown up to be one of the largest and most important propositions in the camp from a mining standpoint. For many years the Yak proved to be a steady drain on the pockets of the gentlemen who were back of the enterprise. In order to carry out the purpose for which the work was started it was necessary to push the breast as far into Breece hill as possible, but as ore had not been opened up in large quantities these operations were very expensive. For the past year, however, conditions have greatly changed for the better, and the past six months or more have seen this enterprise placed on a solid financial basis. Large sulphide bodies have been opened up, which yield a heavy production, the grade of most of it being above the average. In addition to the sulphide that is shipped to the lead smelters there is considerable zinc ore mined, some of which goes to Kansas, while a new market has recently been found for ore of this character at a zinc smelter in Wenona, Illinois. Several lots have been shipped to this plant with satisfactory results.

The ground along the line of the tunnel is now being developed by lessees, and the output from this source is larger than at any previous time in its history. The Yak, including the lessees, is at present shipping 200 tons of ore per day, and even this will be increased as further development proceeds. It is well equipped with a first-class plant of machinery, the power being used principally for the operation of air drills. This is obtained from water power furnished by the ditch, making the operation of the plant very economical. The Yak combination takes in over 150 acres of the choicest ground in the silver-lead district, as well as a promising area on Breece hill.

The lessees of the Neusitz placer, on Capitol hill, the Capitol Hill Mining company, are arranging to resume work on the ground in the near future. The tract comprises 40 acres on the west side of Harrison avenue, from Ninth ago to a depth of over 100 feet. The ago to a depth of over 10 0 feet. The company decided to put down a diamond drill, or if the solid formation was not met with then a churn drill, which would penetrate more easily through the wash than a diamond drill. Owing to the ill success of certain of the companies that had failed to find mineral the money to carry forward the enterprise was not forthcoming, and the property closed down. Another streak of bad luck followed in the loss of a considerable portion of the machinery, which was broken up and movable portions stolen by thieves, two or three of whom are now paying the penalty by terms in jail. There is now a very good prospect that work may be resumed. Mr. Denison, the manager of the company, has, it is reported, raised the necessary funds to carry out the original plans, and drilling operations may be commenced some time this fall. This work is of very great importance because it opens up an entirely new section of the down town area that has never been explored. It would be impossible to predict with the slightest degree of accuracy the character of the formation, or the chances for finding ore, but there is no valid reason why Capitol hill, which is one of the series of elevations which include Carbonate, Iron and Breece hills, should not be a treasure vault like the others. The only difference is that the outcrop does not appear.—(Herald Democrat.

CHAFFEE COUNTY.

The mineral conditions of the Vivandiere at the 500-foot level were such that the management felt fully justified in sinking another hundred feet before commencing the work of running levels and stoping. On Tuesday the shaft was 530 feet deep. Below the 500-foot station it has been in the vein and ore of an excellent quality, and improving of quality and strength, has been taken out. Since the strike at about 350 feet the ore conditions have improved with depth. The management feels warranted in saying that when the 600-foot level is reached they will have fully 300 feet of stoping ground. At that point the present plant will have accomplished the purpose for which it was intended and the company will replace it with a plant of sufficient power and all the modern appliances for extensive mining.

Arrangements have been made for regular shipments, which will commence with a shipment of four cars within a week.

The Vivandiere company is to be congratulated upon the success with which it is meeting. It is eminently merited.

Reports from the Independence continue to be of a most satisfactory nature. The shaft is now about 30 feet deep and fully three and a half carloads of fine copper ore are ready for shipment and will be shipped as soon as cars can be obtained, or if no cars can be had at Hecla the ore will be hauled to Buena Vista in wagons. Besides the ore now ready for shipment, two wagon loads have been delivered to Buena Vista. Returns from the first showed the Independence to be a paying proposition.

Camp Summit, a part of the Monarch district, is coming to the front again with developments in many of the old properties and new discoveries by prospectors. The outlook is for a very general activity within the coming year and a rejuvenation of the old camp.

Quite an excitement was occasioned a few days since by a strike made by J. F. Herzinger on Mt. Aetna near the Columbus mine. Mr. Herzinger had found some very rich float and was sure that there must be a rich lead not very far away. He invested a considerable amount of grit and muscle in the enterprise and was rewarded by uncovering what seems to be one of the best finds ever made on the mountain.

The ore is of an iron character, carrying values in gold, silver and lead. A ten-foot shaft was sunk at the point of discovery and the vein exposed for some distance on the surface. At ten feet there is a streak 18 inches wide composed of white, yellow and brown talc. At first glance one who knows the character of the Columbus ore would be ready to declare that it came from that property.—(Salida Record.

CREEDE DISTRICT.

The Big Kanawha mill building is almost ready to receive the machinery, the four lower floors are now ready and the two next floors are about completed while at the two top floors the frame work is up and ready for the siding and roof. Another week will probably see the entire building enclosed with the exception of the boiler room which is being built on the north side of the main mill building. While the machinery is being put in, the flume to carry the water from the mouth of the Nelson tunnel to the mill will be built. Six more weeks will probably see the mill ready for work.

Another carload of machinery for the American Sulphur & Mining company's refining plant arrived Monday and has been conveyed to the mine where machinists are now erecting the plant. This company has already spent over $40,000 on the property in machinery and improvements and the plans they have outlayed to be completed before this time next year require the expenditure of over $200,000. It is without the least doubt one of the most beneficial companies to our county that has ever invested here. They possess the capital and are freely investing it in a proposition that no one else would tackle. These sulphur beds are a proposition that requires an immense amount of capital to put them in condition before any returns can be expected and we are glad to see this company take hold of them and especially in the manner in which they are and they have the good will and best wishes of every citizen who is interested in the welfare of our county.—(Creede Candle.

SAN JUAN DISTRICT.

The Contention Mining company, Geo. E. Collins, manager, having recently purchased the North Star group of mines on Solomon mountain, is building extensive works above Silverton on the Animas river, brushing up the old property and putting it on its feet as it deserves. A 100-ton mill is to be put up, about 15,000 feet of tramway strung and other extensive improvements made. The old mine has been a great silver producer in the past, and its depths are said to yet contain immense bodies of ore carrying silver, copper and gold. Its great dumps and ore reserves can be mined and milled at a profit, if it is handled economically and extensively and these equipments appear to be a necessary feature in their successful operation. At the lower terminal a large boarding and bunk house, together with several other buildings, have already been completed, and the mill will be put up and equipped without delay. Side tracks will be put in and the enterprise set in motion all along the line. It has ample capital, and the wealth of old Solomon to draw upon. When in full swing it will give employment to 150 men and handle that many tons of ore daily.

A large amount of work is being done on Sultan mountain. The Hercules Consolidated and other interests managed by Thomas H. Kane, are cutting a broad figure there. The company's splendidly equipped 150-ton mill, great compressor plant, well appointed offices and other buildings, render the extensive property one of the most valuable in the county. There are probably two miles of development and a dozen productive veins have been cut in the openings. Among the improvements not enumerated are a flume, conveying an ample volume of water to two turbine wheels, surface tramway, electric lighting, convenient railway facilities and other valuable interests. It is not only an extensive enterprise already, but it is growing greater with every click of the drill.—(Silverton Miner.

CONEJOS COUNTY.

Although there is no boom on at Platoro, steady development upon a number of claims progresses. The most important and at the same time most profitable work being done in the camp is that of Messrs. Shepard and Kutzleb who have a lease on the Mammoth mine. Last month they made a shipment of ore which they took out of the mine during the three months preceding, netting them something over $1,100. It is thought they will do still better the next three months.

A number of persons, principally from Monte Vista, have located over 1,000 acres of oil lands along the Conejos river above Platoro. There are splendid indications of oil on these claims and it is confidently expected that a good flow of petroleum will be encountered when a well is bored.—Monte Vista Journal.

GUNNISON COUNTY.

The Silent Friend and Mackenzie properties have passed into the hands of the Colorado Smelting and Mining company. The former group was sold last week and the latter this week. The exact consideration is not known. The Silent Friend was located in the early days and has produced a large tonnage of ore. It is being operated now under lease and the lessees have a good body of mineral in sight. The Mackenzie joins the Maid of Athens and Citizens mines in the Mineral Farm basin and the workings consist of a 100-foot shaft. Owing to the change of ownership of the first named property an esteemed exchange says that they believe that the Colorado Smelting and Mining company intends to control the entire district. We can state authoritatively that such is not the case and that the purchasing of claims by them has been comparatively finished.—Pitkin Miner.

CRESTONE DISTRICT.

Next Monday the whistle will blow at the above mine and a force of 16 men will start to work. This property has been idle all summer, but now under the personal management of L. N. Fitts work will be pushed rapidly. The entire force will endeavor to cut the large vein known to run through their property, and are now in good ore. The mill will be started just as soon as enough ore can be got out. Inside of the next 60 days we hope to have a glowing account from the San Isabel.

Down on the grant everything is bustle and rustle and inside of 30 days it will look like old times. Their new machinery has not arrived yet, but 30 miners will be put to work the first of the month which with the force of men now employed will make a force of 70 miners. Some very fine ore has been found in the 285-foot level.—(Crestone Miner.

ELDORA DISTRICT.

A large force of men have been put to work on the Livingstone mine on South Sugar Loaf mountain, and preparations are about complete for sinking the shaft to 1,000 feet. The property is now controlled by Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek parties.

The tunnel on the Rosalind group is now in 300 feet. Manager Hughes states that the tunnel will probably cut the Anything vein at the 430-foot point and at 650 feet the Rosalind vein will be encountered, opening up a large body of ore. Recenty a 20-foot vein was cut, assays from which showed an average value of $12.—(Eldora Miner.

BONBRIGHT & CO.'S MARKET LETTER.

September 27, 1901.

The week has not been a particularly interesting one, though several new finds are reported and the production of several of the Cripple Creek properties has been considerably increased. The Golden Cycle has resumed the hoisting of ore, the first cage of rock going up from that property yesterday. When the Cycle shaft-house was destroyed by fire on June 15, last, there were many thousands of tons of ore broken and ready for hoisting. Now the shaft-house and ore bins are nearly completed and in a few days the mine will be outputting about 200 tons per day of ore of good grade. Encouraging reports are coming from the Anchoria-Leland, Alamo and Moon-Ancho properties, which bodes well for the future of Gold Hill. In the Conundrum claim of the Anchoria-Leland a fine showing is reported at a depth of 500 feet. This claim lies contiguous to the Moon-Anchor, and a very valuable ore chute has been encountered which it is thought will restore Anchoria-Leland's former prestige. The Moon-Anchor shaft is being steadily sunk and the property as steadily improving, the stock meanwhile receiving its share of attention in the mines list. Lessees are taking out quite a nice lot of ore from the old stopes and levels from which the company is receiving 50 per cent. royalties. In the drift being run from the Ophelia tunnel to connect with the main working shaft of the Alamo company, a good find is reported. A body of ore three feet across which averages well is being prospected through a winze, and many fine samples of free gold and sylvanite have been taken out.

Foreign Colonies in the Heart of Washington.

The official residence of an ambassador or minister accredited to Washington is foreign territory, technically if rented; but actually, if owned by the government. Our laws have no hold upon diplomats or their attaches detailed here. Their abodes enjoy immunity from our legal processes. Several foreign countries own their embassies or legations in Washington. The land upon which they are built is exempt from taxation.—(The October Ladies' Home Journal.

B. W. Pursell, Kintersville, Pa., says he suffered 25 years with piles and could obtain no relief until DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve effected a permanent cure. Counterfeits are worthless. Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co., C. E. Smith, 117 S. Tejon St.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS

MANITOU OSTRICHES TO WINTER IN FRANCE.

The experiment of raising ostriches in Colorado is no longer a problematical hazard. The Manitou ostrich farm concludes its first season next Saturday and the success of the first season in Colorado is most encouraging. The birds at the farm will be shipped from here directly to Nice, France, where a large exhibition and breeding farm will be established. This will be the largest ostrich farm in the world.

W. S. Bedfield, the genial manager of the Manitou ostrich farm, leaves for Nice next Saturday to perfect arrangements on the new farm so that when the birds arrive all will be in readiness for them. E. M. Cox of this city, will accompany the ostriches on their long journey from this country to France. Seventy or more full grown ostriches from the Pasadena, California, farm will be shipped with the birds from Manitou.

"The warm, even climate of this part of France will, we believe, make an ideal place for the breeding of ostriches," said Mr. Belfield last night, "and the great fame of Nice as the fashionable resort of all Europe, will make a show farm a profitable investment, and it will, moreover, be a most interesting place to visit for so far as I know, there is no ostrich farm in Europe, at least none of any importance. This one will be located right in the suburbs of Nice. We will probably have 50 to 60 acres of land upon which to raise the birds."

"We are more than pleased with the success of the first year here and intend to enlarge the farm next year. The climate here is too cold for the birds in the winter, but during the summer months they do as well here as in their native haunts. Most of the birds here—at least all of the younger ones—were raised in this country. The importation of birds from Africa is now forbidden by the British government. The best place to raise ostriches is Arizona where the climatic conditions are very similar to those of Africa. At the breeding farm near Phoenix, Arizona, we have about 1,000 ostriches, and as the birds are protected and cared for here, they do even better than in their wild state."

Mr. Belfield has devoted nine years to the study of the habits of these profit-yielding birds, and there are probably few persons better informed on the subject of raising ostriches. He has traveled to South Africa and the Sandwich islands in the interest of this study.

The stand at the Antlers hotel where the beautiful feather products of the farm are sold, will be maintained here all winter. The stock will be replenished from time to time from the feathers raised at the South Pasadena farm. On account of trade restrictions and also through the fashionable demand for ostrich tips this year, the prices have been advanced considerably, and the native grown feather, on account of its pronounced fineness of texture, is in great demand. The raising of ostriches in this country is one of the newest enterprises in this country, and is bound to become one of the successful industries in the warmer states as much land which is unavailable for agricultural purposes can be profitably utilized in this way.

IMPROVEMENT IN ROADS ON MESA.

Persons who have driven from the Garden of the Gods to the Mesa road during the past few weeks have noticed an improvement concerning which little has been said but which is one of the best things of its kind that has ever been done in this vicinity. From Glen Eyrie almost to Colorado City, a new road has been constructed along the west slope of the mesa. It is a beautifully graded drive, skirting the side of the hill and following the slope, being as even and smooth as the finest road that could be constructed in the most level country that could be found. The work has been done by General Palmer in order that there might be a better road from Glen Eyrie to Colorado Springs via Colorado City and it will also afford a much more perfect road from Colorado City to the Garden of the Gods than has heretofore existed.

The work on this road, it is understood, is to be resumed soon, there having been occasioned a few days ago a delay that came near being a permanent cessation of work. When it became known in certain quarters that General Palmer was building a new road, which would take the place of the old one that had always been used between Colorado City and the Garden of the Gods, a request was made to the board of county commissioners, for permission to build a trolley line from Colorado City to the Garden, the proposed route being, as nearly as could be ascertained, this road. Since the road was intended to replace the old county road it too would be a county road and the county commissioners could have, had they seen fit, granted the application for permission to construct a street railway line on the road.

It was not General Palmer's purpose, however, to build a road for the benefit of a corporation that could have for its object nothing but the laying down of big crowds of pleasure-seekers at the gateway to the Garden of the Gods, Sundays and other days, and as soon as the application for a franchise went before the board of commissioners the work on the building of the road ceased. General Palmer gave the commissioners to understand that he would not complete the new road unless they would assure him that the road would not be given up to a trolley line. It is understood that this assurance has been given and that the road is to be completed at once.

This is not the only road, however, that General Palmer is giving the people of the vicinity of Colorado Springs. The big hill over which travel toward Glen Eyrie descends from the mesa is furnishing the gravel for the construction of the road referred to and also for the rebuilding of the old mesa road which is the most direct route from Colorado Springs to Glen Eyrie. This road is being graded up to an even grade and graveled its entire length. The result will be one of the finest roads in this section of the state and the people of Colorado Springs and vicinity will undoubtedly be exceedingly grateful to General Palmer for this act, the results of which they share with him.

BOULEVARD TO THE PROPOSED CITY PARK.

During the past few days surveyors under H. I. Reid have been at work on the Austin Bluffs park site, recently acquired by General W. J. Palmer and which, it is understood, General Palmer intends to deed to the city of Colorado Springs, at least in part, for park purposes. The surveyors have been running boundary lines and determining the exact location of the property involved.

They have also been running lines to describe the proposed route of a roadway that will lead from Colorado Springs city limits to the proposed park, which is likely to be, when completed, one of the best roads in the entire west. Contrary to the impression that is quite general, the proposed new park is to be only three miles from the city limits, and the boulevard which will at some time lead from Colorado Springs to the park will be almost exactly three miles in length. It will have a gentle grade that will be continuous and it will furnish a drive unexcelled anywhere in the entire vicinity for its scenic grandeur. The route that is laid out by Mr. Reid is not exactly straight nor is it one that can be called circuitous. It follows the crest of the divide and is laid out with the idea of affording the best possible view in all directions.

There is, of course, nothing definite as yet concerning the construction of this boulevard. It is safe to state, however, that if the park becomes available for the people of the city, the city will find a means of affording access to it.

WILL MAKE TEST OF NEW LOCOMOTIVES.

One of the most interesting locomotive tests that has taken place in the United States for a good many years is being arrnged between the four railroads doing business between Denver and Pueblo, and the results of the tests that they are going to make are being looked for with great interest, not only by railroad men of this vicinity but by railway officials and locomotive builders throughout the country.

The Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado Midland, Santa Fe and Colorado and Southern railways have recently added to their rolling stock equipment a number of new locomotives each. Each company bought the best that it could find, according to its own calculations and opinions, yet it so happened that no two of the companies have secured locomotives of the same type.

It is proposed by these four companies that each shall take one of its locomotives and make a round-trip test run from Denver to Pueblo. It is likely that the south trip will be made via the Santa Fe tracks and the north trip via the Rio Grande, or vice versa, and the master mechanics of all the roads, officials in the other branches of the operating department, representatives of railway and engineering papers and others, will make a critical examination and estimates to demonstrate which type of locomotive does the work undertaken with the greatest economy of steam and coal and general wear and tear. The test will not be a trial of speed.

No dates for theso tests have as yet been set.

The Colorado and Southern road is said to be removing its tracks from Pueblo to Manitou Junction. This is the old line of the Gulf road and was used by the Colorado and Southern upon its succeeding to the business and holdings of the Gulf road, until the present traffic arrangement between the Colorado and Southern and the Santa Fe was entered into.

The Santa Fe company is building a new line of track for a distance of eight miles north from Pueblo for the purpose of establishing a better grade.

STOCKTON RETURNS FROM WESTERN TRIP.

L. C. Stockton of Lansing, Mich., accompanied by C. S. Fitzsimmons of Michigan, Judge Stockton of Denver and Dr. J. R. Menifield of Cheyenne, was in the city yesterday en route from a trip of inspection of some mining properties in eastern Utah. Every one of the party was fairly groaning under the weight of specimens of copper, coal, fire-clay, gold, silver and other specimens of mineral that they had picked up in their rambles.

"The possibilities of this western region are illimitable and boundless," said Mr. Stockton, as he enthusiastically narrated the events of his recent trip west.

"The inter-mountain region is comparatively unknown to even those of you who reside right in the very heart of it. The wealth of the undeveloped resources of this region is beyond measure. Any of the properties we visited would have been sufficient to attract the attention and gain the co-operation of those who were with us on a first visit to the west. The Westwater group of properties in Utah will bear close investigation and all of our party are enthusiastic over the outcome there. One of our party is now arranging his affairs to return to locate here in Colorado Springs."

The party is interested in the development of a vast water power system that will furnish electric power and lighting for the mining operations in the La Sal district and that entire section of the country which is said to be well mineralized. The power will come from Grand river and Westwater.

Mr. Stockton says that the trip would have been prolonged but for the circumstance of the party coming upon the fresh tracks of a bear. The imprint of the paws in the sand measured 11 inches. Immediately, Mr. Fitzsimmons, although related to the redoubtable Bob of fistic fame, remembered at that moment that he had urgent business in the east and to keep together the party had to hit the trail for the high ways and byways of civilization. From a hunter's view the trip was a delight and in every way a capital outing for every one of the party.

ADDISON DANFORD DIED SUDDENLY

Addison Danford, a widely known attorney of Colorado Springs, and a long time resident of this state, died suddenly at 11 o'clock last night at his home, No. 601 North Nevada avenue. Death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

Mr. Danford complained yesterday afternoon that he was not feeling well, and retired early last night. He did not sleep and said that he had severe pains in the region of his heart. At 11 o'clock he got out of bed and fell to the floor. Dr. Estill was hastily summoned, but Mr. Danford was dead before the physician reached the house.

Mr. Danford is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lucy A. Danford.

Mr. Danford came to Colorado in the early '70s and in Colorado first practiced law in Lake City, over 25 years ago, when that place was a thriving mining camp. He was then a partner of Judge A. T. Gunnell, now of this city. Mr. Danford has a large circle of friends throughout the state.

HEIRESS TO A LARGE FORTUNE.

The friends in Colorado Springs of Miss M. Belknap of Kansas City, who spent part of the past summer in Colorado Springs and Manitou, are pleased to hear of her good fortune. Her uncle, P. J. Neffer of Cincinnati, Ohio, a large stockholder of Pennsylvania coal mines and oil stocks, recently died, leaving her sole heir to his large fortune, which is estimated between two and three hundred thousand dollars. After the first of the year she will make her home in Cincinnati.

CHILD MEETS DEATH BY CAR WHEEL.

Norman Dunn, the seven-year-old son of Mrs. Jennie Dunn of 115 North Chestnut street, died at St. Francis hospital last night at about 9 o'clock from injuries sustained by being run over by a freight car on the Rio Grande tracks.

It seems that the little fellow was playing on the Huerfano viaduct along the tracks on his way home from school at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The trainmen were switching a flying box car that struck the boy and ran over his two legs, severing one and mangling the other so that it had to be amputated just below the hip. The police ambulance was called and Dr. Estill and Dr. Christopher arrived at the same time. After making the little fellow as comfortable as possible, the case was turned over to Dr. Hanford, city physician, and to Dr. Richardson, county physician. The case from the start was pronounced hopeless.

Although suffering greatly, the child seemed to realize the seriousness of his position. He told the attendants that his father was dead and that his mother took in washing for a living, and he also told where he lived. Dr. Christopher says that when the lad was first picked up, he said, "I wanted to see if I could get a ride." Whether it was this attempt to catch the car or because a flying switch was being made that he was hit by the car, is not known.

The coroner is investigating the matter and may decide that an inquest is necessary.

JEALOUSY MADE HER DESPERATE.

Will Schueler, 25 years old, was shot three times by his young wife, Kitty, in a Colorado City saloon last night and was probably fatally wounded. The woman fired four times at her husband, but only three of the bullets took effect. She was arrested, but refused to talk about the crime, except to say that she did it because she was jealous.

The city council spent over an hour last night deciding how to have plans made for the new city hall. It was finally decided to leave the matter of employing an architect, or two of them, to the public grounds and buildings committee.

The committee mentioned above reported through its chairman, Alderman McIntyre, that it had held two conferences with the architects of the city and had failed to come to an agreement. The committee reported that it was inadvisable to hold a competition as it would take too long and would entail about $2,000 needless expense as all the architects would want pay for their time. It was stated that the architects themselves were divided on the question of competition.

The matter was discussed in executive session and then the council re-convened into regular session and gave the public grounds and buildings committee power to act in the selection of one or two architects as they saw fit. No names were mentioned.

GROUND BORKEN FOR NEW PLANT.

Ground was broken yesterday on the lot at the northwest corner of Vermijo and Sahwatch streets for a new ice manufacturing plant which is to be erected at a cost of nearly $50,000 by the Union Ice & Coal company. The plant will be completed by next March, and will be the largest in Colorado Springs.

The Union company, of which Alderman William Banning is proprietor, is one of the oldest institutions in Colorado Springs. The company has a large establishment across the street from the site of the new plant, but has heretofore dealt only in coal and natural ice. The ice business has increased so rapidly recently that Mr. Banning decided not long ago to build a plant for its manufacture. The company owned a tract of land along the C. & S. tracks at Vermijo street, but the plot was not large enough, and an additional 50 feet was purchased from the Houston company for $4,000. This makes the tract on which the new building is to be erected 125 by 190 feet in dimension.

The plans for the new building, which will be of red stone and two stories in height, and 45 by 199 feet, were drawn by Architect Page. The structure will cost $12,000.

An ammonia plant, to cost over $30,000, will be installed in the building. The machinery will be made by the National Refrigerating company of Chicago. The plant will have a capacity of 30 tons of ice a day.

REV. MR. HAZLETT'S TRIP TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Rev. A. Lester Hazlett of the Methodist Episcopal church will probably sail on the transport Thomas for the Philippines on October 16. He goes as one of the commission appointed to investigate the canteen question in those islands and will probably be gone about three months.

Friday afternoon Mr. Hazlett received a letter from the general superintendent of the army transportation service in San Francisco, William D. Long, informing him that accommodation had been reserved for him on that vessel. There is no salary attached to the commission but the transportation is furnished by the government.

While Mr. Hazlett is away his pulpit will be occupied by different clergymen. Mr. Hazlett has already begun to make arrangements for his departure.

The members of the Methodist church congregation feel highly honored by having their pastor chosen for this important position. Mr. Hazlett goes to help settle the question as to whether or not the army canteen law has been faithfully complied with by the army officers in the Philippines. He will be given access to all army stations in the islands but will make his headquarters at the residence of the commanding general.

INSPECTED RUINS AT MESA VERDE.

Senor Leopoldo Batres inspector general of monuments and guardian of Antiquities of the Mexican government, returned yesterday from his tour of inspection of the cliff dwellings and ruins of Mances and the Mesa Verde, and was a guest of friends in Manitou. He left last night for Chicago.

Dr. Batres is an archaeologist of importance in his own country. He has made a life-long study of antiquities in Mexico, South America, and, to some extent, in this country. The ruins of Aztec and the more ancient Toltec civilization are numerous in Mexico, to such an extent that the government has an official department devoted to such research and investigation. The ostensible purpose of this trip to the Mancos canon was to determine, if possible, what connection existed between the Cliff Dwellers of that region and the Toltecs that inhabited Mexico before the reign of the Aztec. Professor Batres had always been of the opinion that the Toltecs were the direct descendents of the Cliff Dwellers. His personal investigations in these ancient ruins confirmed this belief, but whether the Cliff Dwellers were driven north by the Aztecs from the prosperous south, and fortified themselves in these impregnable fastnesses, until driven away or exterminated by the fierce Indian tribes that subsequently followed them, history does not relate, and there are no conclusive evidences to indicate what course they did take or where they came from, but scientists all incline to the belief that they came from the south, probably driven there by their foes.

Senor Batres penetrated farther up the famous watch tower than any one else has ever done, and is congratulating himself for his hazardous undertaking by the discovery of a number of most interesting relics. Among these, away up in the tower, was a bit of mural painting on stone, and a frieze of carved masonry that gives evidences of a higher civilization that was ever attributed to them. He also found specimens of willow ware that showed decided Japanese influences in decoration, and this also confirms that belief that these people probably came from Asia. The hieroglyphics on the walls are similar to the writings of the Toltecs. The skulls and other features are similar to those of the Toltecs.

Senor Batres expressed the greatest amazement that this government did not take better care of these ruins than it does. He thought that some day it would awake to the realization of their importance, but probably too late. There is no protection from the wind and weather, not to mention the tourists that vandalize it every year. There is only a mite of an appropriation, amounting to less than twenty dollars annually, and this is totally inadequate for the purposes for which it is meant. He thought it the most wonderful field for archaeological research on this continent and was more than pleased with the results of his trip.

Mrs. James D. Howell and Miss Howell, former residents of the City of Mexico, who have ben spending the summer in Manitou, entertained Senor Batres during his visit to the city. Miss Howell speaks fluent Spanish and was the interpreter for the distinguished guest.

WILL BUILD PLANING MILLS IN PHILIPPINES.

William H. Foster of Detroit, Mich., is spending a few days in the city en route to Manila and the Philippines, where he goes to organize a large lumber company in the interest of capitalists of Detroit and Cincinnati. Mr. Foster is a member of a large furniture manufacturing company in Detroit and the fame of the hard woods of the Philippines will be tested by this company and if the resources in this line are all that they are represented to be, a large planing mill will be established where these woods will be prepared for export trade.

"Since the capture of Aguinaldo, we have been taking this scheme under advisement for we thought that this event practically marked the close of the war. Before that, it was not safe to invest capital in that country, not that the issue was in doubt, but we could not receive protection of any sort in case we did invest there," said Mr. Foster last night at the Antlers.

"There is no modern planing mill of any kind in these islands and there is no place that we know of that has more need of one nor where such a mill could be erected with more profit. If our plans are carried out, we will erect a series of these mills throughout the islands and ship wood to all parts of the world. It is claimed that rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, ebony and other valuable woods grow in great abundance there and that all we will have to do is to prove our good intent to the government to get the land. Of course, we will have to pay for the land, but the prices we are told are very reasonable. All these tropical countries that produce valuable woods are lacking in enterprise and this is one reason why these woods are so expensive. There is no practical way of getting at the wood. Here we have a field that is almost exhaustless and there is no competition whatever.

"The company that is back of this enterprise represents a quarter of a million dollars. We are promised valuable concessions and I am confident that the enterprise will be one of the very best things for the islands, and incidentally for ourselves. We will also establish a small factory for the manufacture of nails and other implements that have hitherto been imported at a great expense."

BUTONHOLE INTERVIEWS.

George S. Elstun of the Alamo, returned on Sunday from a six weeks' outing and hunting trip, and he and his friends claim that he shot a big brown bear and a fine Rocky mountain deer. He was up near DeBeque where, he says, game is plentiful and game wardens are rare.

"People in that section of the country think that a neighbor who is 20 miles away lives next door, and they do not think anything of going 20 or 30 miles to spend an afternoon or to go to dinner. A number of us campers were invited to a dinner which was to be sort of a neighborly gathering. One man came on horseback 36 miles distant and several came almost as far," said Mr. Elston last night, in speaking of his trip.

"While there is no wanton slaughter of game, I really think that deer, antelope and other large wild animals are fast becoming exterminated. It is impossible to maintain a strict surveillance over the country, and while the authorities are doing the very best that they can, the distances are so great there that people do pretty much as their consciences allow.

"I am more than pleased with the trip, and every one of us gained in avoirdupois. We lived in a little log cabin right in the woods, and were too far from civilization to bother about anything. We met a number of hunting parties, even in that remote section, and there really does not seem any part of the state that is not visited by the huntsman."

DENVER CARNIVAL IS DRAWING THE PEOPLE.

From yesterday's sale of tickets at the local railroad offices it is evident that a large number of Colorado Springs people will attend the Festival of Mountain and Plain in Denver. Over 400 persons left this city yesterday for the Queen city, and as the celebration does not begin until today a good many more persons from Colorado Springs will enjoy the merrymaking. The Rio Grande, Colorado & Southern and Santa Fe lines are selling excursion tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip.

The Midland band will leave this morning for Denver and will not return until Thursday. The band will head the big historical and industrial procession this afternoon, and the floats built by the Quarto-centennial association of this city will have places of honor in the parade. A large number of business men will go from this city to Denver this morning to see the parade.

ROCKY MT. HOTEL MEN FORM ASSOCIATION.

The Rocky Mountain Hotel Men's association was organized a few days ago. It is a union of all the hotel men in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico. The movement is fostered by such well known men as J. D. Fanning of the Albany hotel, Denver, Henry Marucchi and W. S. Dunning of the Antlers, George S. Elston of the Alamo, E. E. Nichols of the Cliff, Manitou, N. Tabor of the Brown Palace, Denver, W. W. Atkinson of the Plaza, and others as prominent.

The object of the association is to agitate for legislation favorable to hotel proprietors, as under the present regulations there are many discriminations against them. The subject of regulating the employes and putting them on some sort of merit basis, the same as the railroads and other large concerns, is another one of the principal objects of the association.

The association will soon become one of the strongest factors in labor organizations in the state. Up to date, not all of the hotel men have joined, but it is expected that so soon as the matter will be laid before them, they will affiliate with the association. The following gentlemen, representing the best known hotel men in the state have already joined and are promoting the movement:

N. M. Tabor, J. D. Fanning, Henry Marucchi, W. S. Dunning, George S. Elstun, E. E. Nichols, Jr., W. W. Atkinson, Addison Lowry, Dr. F. M. Cooper, S. D. Johnson, J. M Ward, J. B. Laughlin, J. A. Ray, C. W. Barker, E. A. Tunnell, Thomas Gough, D. K. Torrey, C. W. Martin, John E. Mayo, Byron N. Himebaugh, John A. Himebaugh, Edward Davis, H. H. Hake, C. H. Morse, J. A. Wiggin and J. T. Todd.

WILL GET BIDS FOR TOP WORK.

At a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. directors yesterday, T. P. Barber, architect for the new building, was authorized to advertise immediately for bids for the superstructure. This part of the building will be of buff brick and the material will be made of clay from this vicinity. Samples of brick made from clay hereabouts were submitted to the directors and proved satisfactory.

Another gift of $1,000 to the association's building fund was announced. A gift of $5 from a college student who is earning his way through college by caring for furnaces was also acknowledged.

A communication was received from Professor Akers, organist at Grace Episcopal church, offering to get up a musical entertainment for the benefit of the building fund. The suggestion was accepted and a committee of arrangements will be named later. The entertainment will be given in December.

A special car will be provided by the Rio Grande railroad for the Denver and Colorado Springs delegates to the Y. M. C. A. state convention at Canon City. The local delegates will leave here Friday morning and will return Monday. Among those who will attend the convention are Mayor Robinson, Professor Hilbert, W. H. Day, Karl Schuyler, Walter C. Wright, H. R. Chapman, Dr. McClanahan, I. W. Isham and C. C. Owen. All young men are invited to attend the convention. The railroad fare will be cheap and board at Canon City will not be expensive.

NEW PLANT READY WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

Work is progressing rapidly on the construction of the plant of the Telluride Reduction company, on the Hobbs tract of land between Colorado Springs and Colorado City. It is expected that the works will be ready for operation within six months.

The new plant will be the first bromination reduction works in this country, although plants of this kind have proven successful for the treatment of low grade ore in Australia. H. W. Fullerton, president of the company, and other New York capitalists are interested in the enterprise.

At the outstart the new plant will probably have a capacity of 350 tons a day, and it is the intention of the promoters to increase the capacity. The plans for the plant include a two-story brick office building.

The company has asked the county commissioners to build a bridge across Fountain creek near the Midland shops, and Commissioners Fairall and Greenway visited the place yesterday morning. The construction of the bridge will probably be authorized.

ATTORNEYS' TRIBUTES TO DECEASED ASSOCIATES.

Within the past two weeks three prominent members of the El Paso county bar have died, and yesterday morning a meeting of attorneys was held in the district court to take appropriate action concerning the deaths. The meeting was well attended.

A committee consisting of Attorneys T. A. McMorris, A. T. Gunnell and G. W. Musser, appointed recently to draft resolutions on the death of Judge Emri A. Smith, who died September 18, presented its report and the resolutions were adopted. Another committee, appointed to prepare resolutions appropriate to the death of Col. Joseph W. Ady, who died September 23, presented the resolutions which were adopted. This committee consisted of H. G. Lunt, J. W. Sheafor, A. T. Gunnell, Ira Harris and W. S. Morris.

Both resolutions, which paid high compliments to the careers and personal characters of the deceased lawyers, were ordered by Judge Cunningham to be spread upon the records of the district court.

It was announced that a committee will be named to draft resolutions on the death of Addison Danford, which occurred Sunday night.

REALTY DEAL IN BUSINESS DISTRICT.

Perkins, Morton & Co. consummated a large realty transfer yesterday. It was the sale of the property at 24 North Tejon street from Mrs. Sally A. Hull to F. T. Sanders and Henry A. Wattson. The price paid was $25,000. The property is one lot 25x190 and a two-story brick storehouse now occupied by A. D. Craigue. At this valuation the property is worth almost $1,000 per front foot. Some idea of the value of business property may be deduced from this. It is a satisfying reflection upon the condition of Colorado Springs when land sells at such a figure. The property will be improved and more floor space added to the second story.

"HOLLY" SIGNED FOR THE MILLIONAIRES.

Hollingsworth will play with the Millionaires next season. Holly was signed yesterday and is the first man of the new team to be signed.

Holly started with the Millionaires last season but left on account of Tim Donahue. Hulen got him back later and he finished the season with the team. He will spend the winter in this city, having secured a position at the electric light plant. His wife and child will arrive in the city in a few days. Holly intends to make Colorado Springs his home as he likes the place and has many friends here.

REPUDIATED BY ALL CONCERNED.

Charges of Professionalism Against Colorado College Fall Flat.

It took but a short time yesterday morning for two graduates of the classic halls and the football team of Colorado college to nail to the stake a story of professionalism charges against Colorado college published in the Rocky Mountain News of Denver and alleged to be based on statements by Roland G. Parvin of the Denver Athletic club and G. G. Wheeler, center on last year's college team and now coach of the Denver Wheel club.

Benjamin Griffith, captain of last year's team at Colorado college and Fred S. Caldwell, graduate coach last year and former member of Colorado college team, read the story in the News and immediately started out to run it to earth.

Parvin, who was first interviewed on the subject, said that he had read the story, but that it was a lie from start to finish and could not possibly be founded on anything that he had ever said concerning Wheeler or Colorado college. He was requested to sign a statement to the effect that he never made the charges or in any way authorized such a sttement, but he said he preferred to make his denial through the same medium in which the charge became public and that he would see the sporting editor of the News and make a statement in a day or two. Wheeler, however, who was said in the story as published to have stated that he would make affidavit to the fact that he was offered money for playing on the college eleven, subscribed his name to the following statement:

"I hereby certify that I have never been offered money by the Colorado college Athletic association for playing football with the Colorado college team for the season of 1900 and furthermore that I have never received any remuneration from the said Colorado College Athletic association for playing football.

"G. G. Wheeler.

"Witnesses:

"Ben Griffith, captain Colorado college football team 1900.

"F. S. Caldwell, graduate coach, Colorado college football team 1900."

So far as the facts alleged in the News story are concerned this statement would seem to be satisfactory. If the facts were found to be as charged in the News it would have been an easy matter for the intercollegiate association to have declared Colorado college to have been not the legitimate holder of the championship trophy for the season of 1900 and to have caused considerable trouble over the playing of games under the schedule for 1901. Mr. Wheeler's statement, however, is conclusive as an exoneration for the college Athletic association and the college football management cannot be held responsible for the acts or the promises of anyone else, if any such acts or promises there ever were on the part of anyone.

The members of the college faculty and the football management were highly indignant at the attack upon the institution. Prof. Ahlers, president of the athletic association, Prof. Cajori, treasurer of the association, President Slocum, Captain Johnson, Coach Ewing and other men prominent in athletic life at the college stamped the report of professionalism as untrue and unjust.

Said Prof. Cajori, through whose hands the money goes:

"All the money of the athletic association goes through my hands and I know that none of it ever went to Wheeler. I am willing to take oath that neither Wheeler nor anyone else was ever paid money to play football. Wheeler kept up with his studies while he was playing and we had no fault to find with his work but soon after the football season closed he got careless and would not do the work required in the classes and we had trouble with him. We did not want him this year, for we do not want any students who come just to play football or baseball even if they do not get money for it."

Prof. Ahlers stated that he did not believe Wheeler ever made such a statement, but if he did make it he believed it was due to soreness toward the college because the faculty would not allow him to return this year. Prof. Ahlers stated tuat the college athletic association would take no official notice of the story as he and others consider it absurd on the face of it.

Willis R. Armstrong, one of the graduate coacnes of last year's team, said about the report yesterday:

"I knew Wheeler back in Grinnell, Iowa. That was his home and that was where he first played football and the only place he ever played before coming out here. His mother and brother live there now. I know his mother very well.

"I knew Guy wanted to go to college somewhere else than t Grinnell last year and I knew that he was a good football player and so I persuaded him to come out here. Wheeler was not promised any money to come out here and no inducements were offered him that are not offered any student. I expected Guy would take up regular college work out here and do better than he did back there and I knew that he would be a strong man for the football team. Guy was not a professional when he came out here. He had played three years on the Grinnell college team and had not played on any other team. It was not known that he was much of a football player until the fall of '97. Up to that time he had played full back for the scrubs and while he did good work in that position he was not considered good enough for the regular team. In '97 he was tried at center on the Grinnell 'varsity eleven and played that position for three seasons. He was not offered any money to come out here. I was the means of his coming. I wrote to him and to his mother and Wheeler came here."

President Slocum was very much disturbed by the statements in the News. He stated very strongly that the faculty was not allowing anything savoring of professionalism in connection with the athletics of the institution. He stated that he did not believe Wheeler had made the statement attributed to him.

Coach Ewing very emphatically denied that the college is this year or was last year practicing professionalism. He stated that Wheeler was not paid anything last year and was not promised anything. Ewing stated positively that the college football management is not resorting to any unsportsmanlike methods to get a winning team.

Captain Jonson and the other football men who were at college last year state that there is absolutely no foundation for a charge of professionalism against last years' championship team. They do not believe Wheeler ever stated that he had been promised money.

It was reported last night that a meeting of the Colorado Intercollegiate Athletic association had been called for today in Denver. Prof. Ahlers, president of the Colorado college Athletic association, stated that he had received no notice of a meeting. Inquiry in Denver developed no confirmation of the report.

BUNCO MAN IS TAKEN IN.

After a search of six weeks deputies of the sheriff's office think they have in custody the leader of a gang of bunco "steerers" who found many victims in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou early in the summer. The Manitou prisoner is A. Duff, a slender young man, who is said to be well known as a "confidence" man in Denver, Pueblo and this city. He was arrested Monday night in Colorado City and was locked up in the county jail pending a hearing today before Justice McClelland, charged with having obtained $500 from one of the victims of the gang.

During the early part of the summer the bunco men rented a room in Colorado City and began operations. They sought victims among tourist visitors in Colorado Springs and Manitou. It is said there were four or five members of the gang. One of this number would introduce himself to some traveler and induce him to go to the room in Colorado City to look at mineral specimens. If the stranger took the bait several schemes were worked to swindle him. It is said that one or two men were drugged and robbed and at least two tourists reported to Marshal Cree of Manitou, that they had been cheated of all their money at cards.

One of the latter was E. E. Teeple, a young man who was visiting here from Iowa. He says he lost $500.

The confidence game was exposed in the columns of this paper, and the gang was broken up. Teeple told his story to the sheriff's deputies. From his description it was thought that Duff was one of the swindlers. The officers tried to find Duff but he had left town.

Not long ago Teeple swore out a warrant for Duff's arrest, the warrant being issued by Justice McClelland. Duff returned to Colorado City and was located there Monday night by Deputy Sheriff Alward. He was taken into custody and placed in the county jail. No other arrests have been made. Duff will be arraigned before Justice McClelland today.

Duff is well known by the authorities in various parts of Colorado. About six years ago he was arrested in this county for working the "dead sister" game. That is, he and an accomplice induced passengers on a train to contribute to pay the express rates on a coffin supposed to contain the remains of his dead sister. It is an old swindling game.

INDICATIONS ARE EXCELLENT.

Although no wells have been sunk in the South Park oil fields, there is considerable excitement among the prospectors in that vicinity, according to J. S. Nelson, who returned from the scene of the prospecting yesterday. Mr. Nelson and Dr. W. F. Shaw, of this city, have located claims in the district. Their most promising tract is about 12 miles north of Hartzel, a station on the Colorado Midland, and 10 miles east of Como, on the South Park line.

"Every bit of land within miles of our place is already taken," said Mr. Nelson last night. "There are prospectors there from all parts of the country, and all the experienced men say that the indications of a bountiful supply of oil are fine. J. W. Bliss, a Pennsylvania expert, told me that the surface indications are very similar to those in the Pennsylvania oil fields.

"No wells have yet been sunk, but it will not be long before operations of that kind are begun. In the vicinity of the best 160 acres Dr. Shaw and I have located are found on the surface a large number of oil bearing rocks. On all the water near by oil can be seen floating at the surface. The best indications are found less than three miles east of the King coal mine."

Mr. Nelson brought with him to this city a number of specimen oil rocks. He will return today to South Park and will remain there for some time. He is enthusiastic over the prospects.

Dr. Shaw said that a number of local capitalists have offered to help develop the new property and that it will not be long before a well will be sunk there.

COLORADO PIONEER HONORED BY LADIES G. A. R.

Mrs. E. H. Waggoner, wife of Dr. F. R. Waggoner of Sacramento, Cal., is making a brief visit to her sister, Mrs. Robert Donnelly, of Roswell. Mrs. Waggoner is returning from the national convention of the Ladies of the G. A. R. at Detroit, where the honor of being elected senior vice president of the order was conferred on her. Mrs. Waggoner is a pioneer of this state having resided here in the early '60s. Mr. Waggoner was a surgeon in the army, doing duty at Fort Lyon and other posts along the western frontier and in Mexico.

Mrs. Waggoner is enthusiastic and loyal to the cause in which she is so prominently identified. She believes that future generations will come to regard the Ladies of the G. A. R. with as much devotion and reverence as is now accorded the Daughters of the Revolution, the Colonial Dames and other revolutionary societies, the one representing the independence of the nation and the other its equally important defense and preservation.

Mrs. Waggoner is originator of the unique idea of planting trees taken from famous battle fields at the state capitol grounds of California. This is called Memorial Grove and trees are planted here from over fifty of the large battle fields of the Civil war.

STRATTON PRESIDENT OF HIS REALTY COMPANY.

The International Realty company of Wyoming, to which W. S. Stratton conveyed local real estate worth $852,500 last Friday, filed a certificate in the office of the county clerk yesterday stating that the principal place of business of the company in this state has been changed from Denver to Colorado Springs. The local offices of the corporation, which will have charge of all of Mr. Stratton's real estate business in Colorado Springs, will probably be in the Mining Exchange building as soon as it is completed.

Until recently the president of the International Realty company was Abram Adamski, but Mr. Stratton, who practically owns all its interests, is now president and William Llyod, Mr. Stratton's confidential agent, is secretary. Henry McAllister, Jr., of this city, is the authorized agent of the company in Colorado.

REV. FATHER VOLPE DIED AT GLOCKNER.

Rev. Father Volpe, one of the best known Catholic clergymen of this state, died at Glockner sanitarium at 11:15 last night. Death was due to lung and stomach trouble.

Father Volpe had not been well for the past three years and during that time he had been chaplain of the sanitarium. Previous to that time he had carried on energetic work in various parts of this state and particularly in Cripple Creek. He went to Cripple Creek when the gold excitement first started and labored there for a number of years. He built the first Catholic church in that city. He was well known throughout the district and in this city and was honored and respected.

Father Volpe was born in France. He was 62 years old. The funeral arrangements will be announced from Denver probably today.

WOODMEN OF WORLD ORGANIZE NEW CAMP

A lodge of the Woodmen of the World was organized in Manitou yesterday evening. There was a large attendance of visiting woodmen from Colorado Springs. The new lodge starts out with a good membership.

The meeting, which was held in the Knights of Pythias hall, was called to order at 8 o'clock by Mr. Pyles of Colorado Springs, who has charge of the formation of such societies. The degree team of the same city was on hand to assist. There were present many Woodmen from abroad who were interested to witness the ceremony.

The members of the degree team from camp five of the Springs were: H. R. Keller, captain, Frank Hart, W. H. Akin, H. H. Gleason, J. H. Gouker, A. M. Conacher, W. H. Clements, F. C. Burford, John Walsh, George Small, D. Worley, Ed. Blaurock, Claud Blanchard, Tom Crandall, H. C. McDonald, L. C. Rose and Wm. Dosser.

The lodge will be called Manitou camp, but the exact number has not yet been announced. Twenty-five charter members joined Wednesday evening and there are several yet to be examined which will make their number 37. Dr. Rich has been appointed consulting physician for the new lodge.

The meetings will probably be held each Wednesday evening.

BIG INCREASE IN POSTAL BUSINESS.

That Colorado Springs is increasing both in population and prosperity is evident from the postoffice receipts for the past quarter, beginning with June and ending September 30, which indicate a great increase in the volume of business handled during that time, the increase being greater than any corresponding quarter.

The receipts for this quarter are $26,621 as compared to $21,662 for the same period in 1900, or to $23,321 for the quarter from April 1 to June 30. The increase over last year is almost $5,000. The tourist travel this year has been heavier than any preceding year and this in a measure accounts for the increase in business at the postoffice. Although the rush of the summer is practically over, the work is still quite heavy and appreciating this fact, the government has instructed the local postal authorities to retain the temporary clerks that were put on to assist during the extra summer work. Their time would have expired October 4, but they will be retained until December 31. The clerks are Roy Mack and Dwight Potters.

REALTY ACTIVITY IN SEPTEMBER.

The month of September has shown more activity in realty business than any other September on record. This is usually a dull month, being just on the ragged edge of summer and before the business of winter has begun.

Several new additions have been opened. Hastings brothers only recently added a new division to this city. The lots in this division are already selling very fast. Henry S. Leavitt, W. H. McArthur, Frank Beers and Edward J. Hoff have purchased lots in the Hastings Brothers third addition and in all instances houses are being or soon will be erected.

EL PASO LIVERY CHANGES HANDS.

The El Paso livery on Cascade avenue, has been sold by Waldo Kennard to D. J. Finkelstein and Frank Perkins. The business will be continued under the new management at the old stand.

Mr. Fenkelstein, formerly connected with the firm of Ord & Swope, will be the new manager of the livery and H. E. Hopkins will also be interested in the management. Joseph S. Kenyon has bought the equestrienne equipment of the stables and will conduct that department at the stables in the rear of the residence of Dr. Solly on Cascade avenue.

SHORT LINE GETS U. S. MAIL CONTRACT.

The Short Line has been awarded the contract for carrying the United States mails for all points between and including Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek. The contract will go into effect October 28 when the new road will begin handling mail pouches for all points along its route. Mail matter for Clyde, Cameron and Hobart will be carried in separate pouches. It is probable that as soon as the business increases that the Short Line will put on special combination coaches to carry the mail but for the present the ordinary equipment will suffice. Compensation for this service will be a special rate agreed upon by the Short Line and the government. This rate will stand until the next quadrennial weighing about one year hence.

FIRE DESTROYED A MIDLAND BRIDGE.

Bridge No. 5 on the Colorado Midland between Manitou and Colorado City burned at about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The fire is supposed to have caught from sparks of the locomotive of a passing freight train. The fire was discovered by some train men and word was sent to the Springs where a wrecking train was made up and hastened to the scene.

W. R. Gilbert, with his bridge gang, was able to repair the bridge sufficiently to allow the passing of trains in about an hour after he had reached the scene. Two through trains were held until the repairs were made.

The damage caused by the fire will reach about $200.

FOUND CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FOR $753.

There is a woman somewhere between here and New York who is probably considerably worried over the loss of an important bit of paper that was found in the lobby of the Antlers hotel yesterday morning by Francis Wilson, one of the bell boys there. It is a certificate of deposit for $753, made out to Miss Nettie L. Staggers of Rockford, Ill. Miss Staggers left on the early morning Rock Island train going east and as she was not registered at the hotel there was no way of tracing her to return the certificate to her. As it is made payable to her, there is not much danger of the money being drawn by anyone else. The Third National bank of Rockford holds the deposit.

MORE THAN 100 NEW RESIDENCES.

Colorado City is experiencing a big building boom. It can scarcely be called a boom either as there has been no unusual effort to attract people to the city but there has been, rather, a steady growth and healthy expansion of business and trade.

It is stated that over 100 new residences are now going up all over the city. This betokens a healthy growth. Every day ground is broken for some new edifice of larger or smaller proportions. In the business section there are several handsome blocks going up. The [illegible] building is fast nearing completion and in a day or so will be ready for occupancy. The Citizen's State bank will move into it tomorrow or Thursday.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT.

Mrs. E. Myers went to Colorado Springs on Friday to spend several days.

Mr. Charles Sellars of Downs, Kas., is looking after business interests in this vicinity.

Mr. Dan Eppler of Elbert spent Tuesday with his son, John Eppler.

Mr. Dorr Anders, from the J. D. Miller Mercantile company of Pueblo, was a visitor in Monument last week.

Mrs. Peterson and son Leo returned on Thursday afternoon from a three months' visit with friends and relatives in different parts of Minnesota. They report having spent a very pleasant summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Larry Schubert of Colorado Springs were spending several days with relatives in Monument. They returned on Sunday evening, accompanied by Althea and Jessie Schubert.

Died—On the evening of Thursday, September 26, at 9 o'clock, at her home in Monument, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Clara May Schubert, wife of Hugh Schubert, who has been a resident of this vicinity for the past 20 years. Mrs. Schubert was born at Lima, O., on December 11, 1858. She was married to Mr. Hugh Schubert in Cowley county, Kansas, on January 5, 1881. Mrs. Schubert leaves a devoted husband and seven living children, four girls and three boys, to mourn her early decease. She was a faithful wife and devoted mother: her strength was limited by the stealthy disease which caused her death. The immediate cause of her death was heart disease. During the seven weeks of her illness, all that a kind and tender husband and medical aid could command was done to alleviate her suffering. The funeral service was held at the Presbyterian church on Saturday morning, September 28.

Mrs. H. E. Ford has a new partition fence built by Jack Martin and Charlie Munson.

Mr. Wm. Galley of Gwillimville has been on the sick list during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Ford were visiting their mother, Mrs. H. E. Ford, on Sabbath.

Mrs. Boyle and son Willie were the guests of Mrs. H. E. Ford on Sunday.

Dr. Boyle preached at the Westminster Presbyterian church in Pueblo on last Sabbath.

Mr. Reisk and son, Arthur Pring, and the Messrs. Barbee were up from Colorado Springs on a hunting trip Saturday.

Mrs. L. W. Owen of Chicago, who is National Anti-Cigarette league organizer, spoke at the Presbyterian church on Sunday, September 29, to a fair audience and to the children after Sabbath school. Mrs. Owen is a talented woman and a forceful speaker.

Mrs. Plimpton and daughter of Colorado Springs, who have been at Oakhill cottage during the summer, have returned to their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Beadles of Guthrie, Okla., who have been spending some months in this county, have gone to Colorado Springs.

The Woman's association met at the parsonage on last Tuesday afternoon. Ten ladies and six children were present. After the devotional exercises and the readings on the subject in hand, the regular business was taken up. It was voted to give an entertainment as a sequel to the "Old Maid's Convention," entitled, "The Old Maid's Return." The committee in charge of the same is Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Killin, Mrs. Mercer and Mrs. Boyle.

The new pupils enrolled in the public school since last week are Leo Peterson, Minnie Schubert and Fred Schubert.

Mrs. Owen visited the school Monday morning and gave a most interesting talk to the children.

Miss Maggie Curtis is canvassing the town for a new illustrated life of Wm. McKinley.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Mr. Dring, a returned missionary from China, who has been occupying the Whittock cottage, has returned to Ottawa, Kan.

Mrs. Kemple and daughter, with her mother, Mrs. Wing, left last Saturday for their home in Colorado Springs.

Mr. George Banks, who went to attend the state fair at Pueblo, will return in a few days.

Mr. Theophilis Harrison was up looking after some of his business affairs last week and expressed himself as very much opposed to having the depot close this winter. He said he would see if it could not be kept open this winter.

Mr. B. Bourg, general manager of the mines at Crystola, was over looking after affairs last week. He has returned to his home in Watson, Colo.

Mr. E. E. Brown, wife and three youngest children, have taken a trip to Buena Vista in a wagon to enjoy the beauties of camp life. They will return in a week or 10 days.

Most of the ranchmen have their hay put up and are ready for the early winter snows.

Mrs. Van Houton and children, with her sister, Miss Etta Beck, returned to their home in Topeka, Kas.

Mrs. C. C. Hirons has taken rooms in the Buena Vista cottage and will remain a few weeks in a lower altitude.

Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, who are stopping in the Bullin cottage, are rejoicing over the addition to the family of a nine-pound boy. All doing well under the care of Dr. George.

Mr. W. E. Shoup is visiting his mother for a few days.

Mr. Fishback has returned from a two weeks' stay in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Damm is visiting his aunt, Mrs. C. C. Hirons, for a few days. They spent a very pleasant day climbing hills around Cascade.

Mrs. Barns and family have returned to Colorado Springs for the winter.

Messrs. Sam Foster and Kinnzy have rented a yard and barn in Colorado Springs and will accommodate their friends with comfortable lodging for their teams when they come to Colorado Springs.

Sunday last was a beautiful day and quite a number of tourists took advantage of the same and lunched among the pines in Green Mt. Falls.

ELLICOTT.

Mrs. Ryan, the school teacher at the Pleasant Valley school house, has moved to the old Leonard place.

Mr. G. H. Ellicott was recently visiting with his family in this valley. He will soon be coming home from Tincup for the winter.

May and June Overholser were visiting with friends in this neighborhood during the past week.

J. H. Stark will return to Victor next week.

Mrs. A. W. Hopkinson is visiting her relatives in Denver, and will stay till the carnival is over.

The Republican ticket is sure of a large majority in this precinct.

Everybody is pleased with the road work Mr. C. C. Bradshaw has been superintending around here. The roads are in better shape than they were ever known before.

The mail carrier wishes to thank the county commissioners for the new bridge they recently built opposite George W. Cooks' place, as it just fits his buggy.

The Russell Gates Mercantile company of Peyton, is paying very good prices for potatoes this fall.

Mr. Logan has moved on to Ed. Spicard's ranch, south of Ellicott.

Thomas Strachan, the Republican candidate for assessor, is well-known in this precinct, and all his friends will rally round his banner on election day.

W. T. Kennedy is enjoying a trip hunting and fishing in the mountains.

Potatoes are very fine this year, and some farmers in this "dry belt" are making over $90 per acre.

Mr. H. C. Leonard, after making a failure in the cattle business, is now going to try his luck with hogs.

The W. Miller & Grimes "hay syndicate" is now loading what hay they purchased last July, on the cars at Peyton.

BIJOU BASIN.

The ladies of the millinery establishment of Eastonville called in the Basin Friday.

Mr. Lizenby of Calhan was in the Basin Friday.

Mr. Orcutt of Ramah passed through the Basin Thursday on his return from Colorado Springs, where he had taken a load of produce.

Misses Brazelton, Woods and Young called in the Basin Thursday.

County Will Not Pay $10,000 for Extras

The county commissioners yesterday disallowed the bill of Gillis Bros. & Kinney, amounting to $10,996.47, for extra work the contractors say they did on the basement and foundations of the new court house. The contractors will probably file a suit against the county in the district court within a few days, demanding the full amount of the bill, which the commissioners refused to pay.

Gillis Bros. & Kinney had the contract for the granite foundations and brick basement walls of the new court house and completed their contract last spring. The total amount of the contract was nearly $32,000, but when the work was done the contractors presented a bill for $44,132.75. They claimed that the commissioners had authorized costly changes in the original specifications and that they had complied with these changes.

The contractors' bill was presented two months ago and the commissioners allowed them $216 for extra work, but refused to pay the balance of $10,996, which was claimed. The total amount paid to the contractors by the commissioners was $32,175.75.

Yesterday the contractors demanded that the commissioners take action one way or another on the balance of the bill. The balance was then disallowed.

Portland Co. Wants to Construct a Dam

The county commissioners are considering a proposition from the Portland Mining & Milling company, which wants to build a dam across Bear creek at the point where ditch No. 3, partly owned by the company, leaves the creek. The company offers to buy a strip of land on each side of the creek.

The officials of the company say they want to build the dam so that at all times they will have clear water running from the creek to the new smelter. They propose to run a 12-inch pipe from the dam to the smelter. The commissioners looked over the ground yesterday, but made no decision.

The report that the Portland company has asked the commissioners to sell the entire poor farm property of 300 acres, west of Bear creek, is not true. The company is anxious for a larger water supply, and there are two fine reservoirs on the poor farm. The commissioners say they might sell the property for $100,000, but no proposition has been made to them.

B. F. Webster Buys Part of Teller Ranch

Benjamin F. Webster, who resides at 1333 North Tejon street, in this city, yesterday bought 7,400 acres of land in Pueblo county, in what is known as the Teller ranch. It was the property of J. C. Teller.

Mr. Webster pays $24,000 for the interest in the ranch that he acquires and it is believed that he has purchased it with a view to developing oil properties, the portion of the ranch which he is buying being within what is supposed to be a good oil belt. There have been in the past several oil leases granted on property involved in this deal.

The property is now used as a grazing ranch. It is located 10 miles west of Pueblo.

Mr. Webster declines to state his intention as to the disposition that he will make of this land. He says that he does not know of its being a good oil proposition, but that he has purchased it in his own name and for his own use.

ESTERBROOK'S PENS

THE BEST MADE. ALL STATIONERS SELL THEM.

Send 10 cents for 12 assorted pens.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.
26 John St., New York.

TESTIMONY OF FIRST WITNESS FOR SCHLEY

(Continued from Page 1.)

ward witness was first in the port turret and then in the starboard turret.

"Did you have an opportunity of observing which way the vessel turned?" Captain Lemly asked.

Witness responded in the affirmative. He said, however, that he did not hear orders given to the man at the wheel.

"What did you observe?"

"I observed while in the port turret that we had an opportunity of firing at the Spanish ships and the turret was trained nearly ahead. The Spanish ships were a little bit then on our port bow and we lost sight of them by our ship turning with a starboard helm. Then it was that the order was given to man the starboard battery and as I crossed from one turret to the other I observed the Spanish ships a little bit on our starboard bow. As soon as I got in that turret I swung the gun sharp on the starboard bow. In the meantime some of our own guns had fired, probably in the forward 8-inch turret so I could see nothing at all for the dense smoke. While in that position and while the turret was being trained, Mr. Mason, the executive officer, passed down the starboard gangway, calling 'Sharp on the starboard quarter,' and I accordingly trained the turret around and picked the Spanish fleet up on our starboard quarter and from then on it was a constant train of the turret until we had the Spanish ships about abeam."

"What do you mean, exactly, when you say the vessel turned the starboard helm?"

"She was then turning with a starboard helm because that is the reason we lost sight of the Spanish ships."

"But you do not mean, if I understood you, she made the full turn with starboard helm?"

"Oh, no; at that time I was under the impression that it had."

"How did you come to enter in the ship's log that the vessel turned with a starboard helm? Do you recognize that log? (handing him the log of the Brooklyn.)

"I do."

The witness, then in response to a question read to the court that part of the logbook, which relates to the turning of the port helm, as follows:

"At 9:30 went to quarters for muster and inspection and immediately afterward the Spanish squadron was reported coming out of the harbor. The leading ship, the Maria Teresa, flagship, opened fire at once. This ship (the Brooklyn) and the other vessels, namely, Texas, Oregon, Indiana, Iowa, Vixen and Gloucester, engaged the enemy at once. The enemy stood towards us at first, then put helm aport and stood along shore close into the westward. We engaged with port battery at first, standing in for the Maria Teresa, the Colon and the Vizcaya, all three of which we engaged, but just as soon as the enemy stood to the westward put helm to port, swinging (a little interline here) clear of the fire of the Texas so as to bring the starboard battery to bear and stood parallel to the enemy."

The witness then stated that the original entry in the log had made it appear that the helm was put to starboard instead of to port as it appears in the permanent log. The change, he said, had been made on the 5th day of July, two days after the action.

Asked why he changed it, Mr. Doyle said:

"I changed it after I had had a discussion with Sharp. I had been under the impression as I have stated, that we had turned with a starboard helm. Sharp was aboard the Brooklyn on July 5 to luncheon with us and I had a discussion with him that day on that subject. I think that is the time I changed it."

"Do you know whether the navigator had then signed the log as correct?"

"I do not, sir."

"Why were the interlined words put in?"

"They were put in, I think, in fact I know, at the suggestion of some person, probably the navigator. They were put in evidently after the log was written up because they are interlined."

"How was the ship heading at that time—within the quadrant of a circle southward to westward, or northward to eastward?"

"We were headed at the beginning of the battle in-shore; that is to say, the head of our ship was probably about north and as soon as the Spanish ships came out and I got on top of the port turret, the ship was then moving ahead and turning with port helm, because the Spanish ships were a little on our starboard bow, but we were making the port battery and started to swing first and brought the port battery into action. Now then, we must have continued around there, as I know now, but when I was in the starboard turret we lost sight of the ships because they were on our port bow."

"The effect then, of putting the helm port, omitting the interlined words, in order to bring the starboard battery to bear, would be to send the vessel through more than 180 degrees, would it not, in turning?"

"Certainly, yes. We were headed about northeast and that would mean more than 180 degrees."

"The cheaper way would have been to put the helm to starboard, would it not?"

"I am not prepared to say."

"If the ship was headed northeast and the chase was going nearly west, or on a westward course?"

"Yes, you could make the turn that way."

"Do you, of your own knowledge, know anything to prevent your turning?"

"When I was on top of the starboard turret it looked very much to me as though we were going to have a general melee or mix-up with the Spanish ships."

"How far were they from you at that time?"

"When we took them up on the starboard quarter after we made part of the turn, as I remember the range, it was 1,400 yards."

"How do you verify that range?"

"I have no way of verifying that. We had to take the range given to us."

"What I mean by verifying is, as to whether or not shots were fired at that range and how they fell."

"I did not see the shots. I fired at that range, I fired one, I know."

Mr. Rayner then took the witness and asked him if it were not true that the change in the log was not due to an error on the part of the witness and to no desire on the part of anybody to falsify the facts."

"Absolutely," was the response.

"And the error," continued Mr. Rayner, "occurred, as I understand you to say, in this way: that during the action you could not see on account of the smoke and that the ship did turn with starboard helm and was so entered."

"Yes" was the reply. "We lost track of the enemy in the first instance with the port battery by our own bow shutting the enemy out and showing that at that time we must have had our helm a little to starboard or that the enemy was going with starboard helm."

"And then when you learned you had been mistaken you made the change?"

"I changed the entry, and I think if you had the rough copy here you would find it was changed in my own handwriting."

Mr. Rayner then stated to the court that it was his desire to treat Lieutenant Doyle as a witness for Admiral Schley. To this the court assented and Mr. Rayner asked the witness a series of questions calculated to bring out a brief history of the Brooklyn's part in the Santiago campaign and a full statement of his observations while an officer on board that vessel.

Mr. Doyle said in response to these questions that while at Key West, which port the Brooklyn had left at the head of the flying squadron on May 19, 1898, he had heard nothing of the Spanish fleet nor had he then been informed of a secret code of signals arranged by Captain McCalla for communicating with the Cuban insurgents.

Relating the particulars of the blockade off Cienfuegos by the flying squadron from the 21st to the 24th of May, Lieutenant Doyle said he recalled the arrival of the Iowa and the Dupont off Cienfuegos on May 22 of the Hawk on the 23d and of the Marblehead on the 24th. He said that he had observed three lights which looked like bonfires on the shore each night that the squadron lay off Cienfuegos, but that neither he nor any one else on board, so far as he knew, understood their purport. He also told of a reconnoissance of the harbor at Cienfuegos on the evening of May 22, of the conversation with the officers of the British ship Adula and of the Marblehead and the departure of the entire squadron for Santiago after the last named vessel had made communication with the Cubans ashore.

"Then," he said, "on the night of the 24th ships formed in squadrons and started eastward, the speed at first being nine knots an hour, but afterwards being reduced to accommodate the small vessels, the Vixen and the Eagle. When they made their start there was quite a surf, a "long swell of the sea" and on the 25th the weather was still worse, making it very difficult for the yachts to keep up.

Lieutenant Doyle placed the distance of the American fleet off Santiago in the mouth of the harbor at from three to four miles and said there were picket boats on the inside of the line. Speaking of the bombardment of the Colon on the 31st of May he and Mr. Rayner designating it as a reconnoissance. Lieutenant Doyle said that its effect had been to develop the fact that the Spaniards had new guns in their land batteries.

Mr. Rayner asked:

"When was the circular form of blockade commenced?"

While no mention was made of the name of Admiral Sampson, this question was evidently regarded as an attempt to bring his blockade into the case for purposes of comparison and Captain Lemly was prompt in noting a sharp and vigorous objection.

Without waiting for any argument on the point the court immediately announced a brief recess. The member retired for a minute or two, and when they returned, Admiral Dewey said:

"The court decides that all questions relating to the blockade off Santiago must be confined to the time prior to the arrival of the commander-in-chief."

The court then adjourned for the day.

SOLDIERS HOME IN NEED OF SUPPORT.

The affairs of the Soldiers and Sailors home at Monte Vista are in a deplorable condition owing to the lack of state funds for its support. General Linus E. Sherman returned to this city last night after attending a meeting of the commissioners of the home in Denver and said that unless some arrangements are made immediately by state officials to provide for the needs of the institution it will be closed and the 170 odd inmates will be homeless. Governor Orman will hold a conference today with the members of the commission to talk over the affairs.

The last legislature made an appropriation of $40,000 to the institution, but as the home is in what is called the "third class" of state institutions it will receive no money until institutions of the first and second classes are provided for.

Since last February the home has been without funds. According to law all supplies for the home must be purchased by contract. For supplies since February the institution is in debt $11,773 and the contractors refuse to furnish further supplies without payment. The railroads refuse to carry supplies to the institution unless the freight is paid.

The commissioners of the home are H. W. Smith of Monte Vista, president; General Linus E. Sherman of Colorado Springs; R. J. McNutt of Silverton, and General George West of Golden. They met in Denver yesterday and will hold a conference with the governor today. They say the home will have to be closed unless something is done to provide funds for it. There are now 172 old soldiers and sailors in the institution.

Omens of Fateful Things.

The shooting of President McKinley recalls to superstitious minds the shadows that have appeared in recent years on the large columns of the north or main porch of the White house. During the winter months these shadows are more distinct than in other months and appear near the top of the columns around the midday hours. It is recalled now that last fall a shadow appeared that had never been seen on the column before. It required no effort of the imagination to recognize it as a human forearm and hand, with bent finger upheld in the attitude of warning. It appeared and disappeared each day for a fortnight or more. Some time after this, when the sun's position had changed, a shadow of nondescript form appeared on the great pillar at the extreme northwest corner of the portico. It soon took on definite shape and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon represented the face and shoulders of President McKinley in profile. The silhouette was so striking as to attract the attention of many people, who remarked that a more perfect profile drawing could hardly be made by an artist. The likeness was not a correct one for more than a few minutes and then it changed with the altering position of the sun, and ten minutes later had assumed a remarkable perfect likeness of the late Queen Victoria, even to an object on the head resembling a crown. Sometimes the shadows present the bent form of an old woman, with one hand resting on an object resembling a spinning wheel.—(Washington Star.

Norman Custom of Searching For a Soul.

Before the astonished eyes of a number of Parisians a singular funeral ceremony took place the other day.

A resident property owner in the Rue Malte-Brun had just died. On the evening of his death, when darkness had fallen his relatives, five or six in number, each provided with a lantern, slowly made the circuit of the garden, as if they were searching for something in the walks. When they came to a large heap of stones they turned each one of them over and then re-entered the house.

This curious procession is an old Norman custom. The dead person was a native of the country near Gisors. Before interring the dead it is necessary according to the tradition, to investigate and see that the soul of the deceased is not concealed in a corner of his property or under some rubbish.

To a Captious Critic.

Dear Critic, who my lightness so deplores,
Would I might study to be prince of bores.
Right wisely would I rule that dull estate—
But, sir, I may not, till you abdicate.
—Paul Laurence Dunbar in October "New" Lippincott.

EASTERN MARKETS

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 1.—The lively interest in today's international yacht race took many stock exchange members away from the board room and still further diminish the volume of the trading. The day's aggregate sales were barely 300,000 shares and the fluctuation of prices was very narrow for the most part. The exceptions worthy of special note were in the industrial list and among the dormant and less important railroad stocks. Liquidation in Sugar was the feature of the market, following a sharp break in prices yesterday. The usual lack of information regarding the movement was one of its features. The waiting attitude of the market was partly due to expectations of dividend action on the United States Steel stocks and the presentation of a promised financial statement. The non-appearance of this as the session drew toward its close emphasized the weakness of the industrials. Amalgamated Copper was rather firm, rising a point, then losing it and stiffening again to about the best. Atchison was quite notably firm and gained a point on rumors that the directors would increase the semi-annual dividend rate to 2 per cent. at a meeting tomorrow. There were some other firm spots in the railroad list and the general undertone was rather firm on a belated recognition of yesterday's important recuperation of money market resources by receipts of Australian and French gold.

The London Market.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 1.—Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram: The stock market today was idle in the extreme, but closed cheerful on a rally in the copper stocks and American shares. Rio Tintos opened at 46, dipped to 45 9-16 and then sharply rallied. The dividend due on Thursday is expected to be 30s against 40s. Probably 35s could be paid, but the board of directors is quite likely to prefer to augment the reserves. Anaconda opened at 7¼ and closed at 7½ on American buying. The American department was neglected and dull till New York came a strong buyer of Atchison. The close was firm with slight changes in quotations. Nothing was done in the street save in United States Steel, which is still supported by the Morgan interests. Money is steady.

New York Money.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 1.—Money—On call, steady, 3½@4; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½.

Sterling Exchange—Steadier with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¼@4.85⅜ for demand and at $4.83@4.83⅛ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.83½@4.84 and $4.86@4.86½; commercial bills, $4.82¼@4.83¼.

Silver—Bar, 58⅛; Mexicans dollars, 45½.

Bonds—Governments, strong; state, inactive; railroads, irregular.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Heavy receipts caused a sharp break in wheat today, December closing 1c under yesterday. Corn closed at ⅛@¼c, and oats ½@⅝c down for December delivery. Provisions closed a shade to 12½c depressed.

The last hour of the wheat market the bear contingent came out in force and with little effort succeeded in hammering the price severely. December opened ⅛c to ¼c lower at 70⅛c to 70@70⅛c, and sagged a bit lower during the succeeding hour. Covering brought December back to 70⅛@¼c later, but the bears, seizing upon the liberality of receipts as a pretext, began selling and although their sales were not large, the market was so dull that the effect on the price was marked. December dropped to 69⅛@¼c and closed 1c lower at 69¼c, with no recuperative power left, to all appearances. Local receipts were 196 cars, six of contract grade; Minneapolis and Duluth reported 1,337 cars, making a total for the three points of 1,533 cars against 1,515 last week and 881 a year ago. Primary receipts were 1,698,000 bushels against 875,000 bushels last year. Seaboard clearances were 534,000 bushels. The world's visible increased 3,449,000 bushels.

Corn opened dull with December unchanged to ⅛c lower at 56⅜@56¾ on lower cables and fair weather. Lacking any influential trading corn was inclined to follow wheat. Under the impression that the continued liquidation by longs for the last few days was over, prices advanced a little, though the trading was mostly by scalpers. The break in oats seemed to help the corn a trifle and December sold to 56⅞c, but on the break in wheat declined and closed weak, ⅛@¼c lower at 56⅛@56¼c. Receipts, 240 cars.

Oats had a short-lived activity about the middle of the session when weak longs became scared at liberal offerings by a prominent operator. December opened a shade lower with other grains at 35⅜c, sold to 35½@35⅝c and closed weak ½@⅝c down, at 34⅞c. Receipts, 299 cars.

Provisions were easier all around on a weaker hog market and liquidation. The outside demand was slow and January pork closed 12½c lower, at $15.87½; January lard a shade lower at $9.30, and January ribs 5c lower, at $8.17½.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 190 cars; corn, 175; oats, 135. Hogs, 32,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Wheat, No. 2—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct	68¼	68⅝	67¼	67⅜
Dec	70	70⅛	69⅛	69¼
May	73½	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝
Corn, No. 2—				
Oct	54½	55⅛	54½	54½
Dec	56¼	56⅞	56⅛	56⅛
May	58¼	58⅞	58⅛	58⅛
Oats, No. 2—				
Oct	34¼	34¼	33⅞	33⅞
Dec	35⅜	[illegible]	34⅞	34⅞
May	37½	37¾	37	37
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Oct	14.50	14.67½	14.50	14.55
Jan	15.77½	15.95	15.77½	15.87½
May	16.00	16.05	16.00	16.02½
Lard, per 100 lbs—				
Oct	9.82½	9.92½	9.82½	9.90
Nov	9.65	9.75	9.65	9.72½
Jan	9.25	9.35	9.25	9.30
May	9.25	9.35	9.25	9.32½
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs—				
Oct	8.77½	8.80	8.75	8.75
Jan	8.15	8.20	8.15	8.17½
May	8.25	8.27½	8.25	8.25

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Steady.

No. 2 spring wheat, 69¼c; No. 3 spring, 66@68½c; No. 2 red, 69@69½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 56¼@56½c; No. 2 oats, 35@36½c; No. 2 white, 37@38c; No. 3 white, 37@37½c; No. 2 rye, 55c; fair to choice malting barley, 54@59c; No. 1 northwestern flax seed, $1.58; mess pork, per bbl., $14.60@14.65; lard, per 100 lbs., $9.92½@9.95; short ribs sides (loose), $8.70@8.90; dry salted shoulders (boxed), 7½@7¾c; short clear sides (boxed), $9.40@9.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

Articles—	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	36,000	26,000
Wheat, bu	199,000	148,000
Corn, bu	343,000	426,000
Oats, bu	412,000	153,000
Rye, bu	16,000	2,000
Barley, bu	72,000	7,000

On the produce exchange today the butter market firm; creamery, 14@21½c; dairy, 13@17c; cheese steady, 9¾@10¾c; eggs firm, fresh 17c.

Chicago Cattle Market.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000, including 1,000 Texans, 1,500 westerns. Steady at Monday's prices. No fancy here. Good to prime steers, $6.10@6.60; poor to medium, $4.00@5.90; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.25; cows, $1.25@4.65; heifers, $2.00@5.00; canners, $1.25@2.25; bulls, $1.75@4.75; calves, $2.50@6.50; Texas steers, $3.00@4.00; western steers, $3.75@5.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 24,000; tomorrow, 26,000, left over, 4,000. Dull and 15@25c lower. Mixed and butchers, $6.50@7.00; good to choice heavy, $6.70@7.10; rough heavy, $6.35@6.60; light, $6.60@6.80; bulk of sales, $6.60@6.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000. Sheep slow; lambs mostly 10c lower; good to choice wethers, $3.50@3.75; fair to choice mixed, $3.00@3.40; western sheep, $3.00@3.40; native lambs, $2.50@4.75; western lambs, $4.30@4.40.

Denver Produce.

Denver, Oct. 1.—Trade was not as active as merchants had hoped to see. The early demand was good, but it was soon over with and the market settled down. Eggs are doing all right. The movement is good and the market in fine shape. Prices are holding strong and receipts are running just about as merchants want to see. Poultry rules steady. Stocks are fairly well reduced and there is not a great amount of fine stock offered. In fact, fresh offerings were rather light. There is plenty of poor stock on sale and it goes slow. Fruit and vegetables are enjoying a fair movement. Fancy fresh fruit is scarce and the market could use more than is offered. Potatoes are lower again and the market is dull.

Butter—Standard creameries, 24@25c; firsts, 22@23c; store packed butter, 13@14c; cooking butter, 12c.

Eggs—Ranch, per dozen, 20@21c; state, per dozen, 18c.

Cheese—Colorado cheese, 12c; Colorado brick, 13@14c; Wisconsin twins, 12½@13½c.

Poultry—Dressed, firm. Turkeys, 11@11¾c; hens, 10@11c; springs, 11@12c; ducks, 7@8c; geese, 7@8c.

Fruit—Market fair. Oranges, Valencia, $4.50; lemons, California, $3.50@4.00; peaches, 50@65c; Concord grapes, basket, 25@30c; cantaloupes, best, $1.75; pears, Colorado Bartletts, per box, $1.50@1.75.

Vegetables—Market steady. Potatoes, new, $1.40; beets, per cwt., $2.50; cucumbers, per dozen, 10@25c; lettuce, 30@40c; radishes, round, per dozen., 15@20c; radishes, long, per dozen, 25@30c; onions, per cwt., $1.00@1.25; onions, green, per dozen, 10@15c; cabbage, new, cwt., $1.25@2.00; Lima beans, cwt., $6.50; Mexican beans, cwt., $3.25@3.50; navy beans, $4.25@4.50; parsnips, 75c@$1.00; asparagus, 7@8c; spinach, 2@2½c; pieplant, 12½@15c; parsley, dozen, 20c; tomatoes, 1@2c per lb.

Denver Live Stock.

Denver, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Range of prices: Stockers and feeders: Good to choice feeder steers, 900 to 1,100 pounds, f. p. r., $3.75@4.00; good to choice light feeders, 700 to 900 pounds, f. p. r., $3.50@3.75; good to choice stockers, 500 to 700 pounds, f. p. r., $3.50@3.75; fair to good stockers, $3.00@3.25; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@2.50; cows and calves, $30 per head; 2-year-old heifers, $22.00@25.00; yearling heifers, $16.00@20.00. Beef cattle: Good to choice grassfed steers, $3.75@4.25; good to choice grassfed cows, $2.75@3.25; fair to good cows, $2.25@2.50; veal calves, $3.75@4.50; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@2.50.

Nearly all the cattle received today were feeders, on which there was a general cleanup early. The receipts were disappointingly light, for there was a good demand. Heavy feeders are steady to strong, but light feeders are slow. Several sales were made that were not quoted. The stock has been brought in by speculators. The best offered were steers from the herds of the Doll Bros. at Gypsum, Colo., which averaged 1,177 lbs., and sold at $4.00 a cwt. flat for the larger number. Their cows averaging 1,063 lbs. brought $3.20 flat and sold to the feeder buyers.

Hogs—The best single day's receipts for two weeks are records for today. They arrived late. All will be sold this afternoon, however. Receipts were heavy at Omaha today, and as a consequence the market was lower, tops closing at $6.85. Denver is sure to do better than this. A load from Wray, Colo., that arrived late yesterday afternoon, that averaged 252 lbs., sold at 7c.

Receipts—A. P. Davenport, Wray, Colo., 74; McCullom-Hofer, Waunita, Neb., 36; Church & Shepard, McCook, 81; L. Larlimore, Benkleman, 73; E. F. Denny, Palisade, 73; F. C. Krotter, 78; E. A. Peterson, Edison, 89; G. B. Vawter, Oberlin, Kan., 70; V. H. Cooper, Norton, 83; small lots, 6.

Sheep—Range of prices: Grassfat wethers, $3.00@5.15; yearling wethers, $3.00@4.00; ewes, $2.20@2.75; lambs, $4.25@4.50. Feeders—Lambs, $3.50@3.75, freight paid to the river.

Almost a complete cleanup was made of the New Mexico feeders. No prices were quoted on them, however.

Receipts—C. E. Laybon, trail, 495.

Shipments—A. J. Knelin & Co., Kansas City, 1,750; R. Cameron, Renick, Colo., 25; J. H. Roff, Kansas City 500; F. Lopez, 1,033.

CUT IN SUGAR.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 1.—The American Sugar Refining company today reduced all grades of refined sugar 15 points.

Coffee Market.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 1.—Coffee—Spot Rio, quiet; mild, quiet.

Trotters vs. Pacers.

The whole question between trotters and pacers is very interesting. I suppose there is no doubt which is the handsomer gait. But pacing has its advantages. It is easier for the animal. It is sometimes said that pacing is the device of short-bodied horses to prevent interfering. A pacer advances both legs on the same side at once, so that his fore leg is out of the way when he advances his hind leg. A trotter does just the reverse. He advances at the same time the fore and hind legs on different sides, so that his fore leg may be in the way when he advances his hind leg. But I do not see that pacers are shorter bodied than trotters. A short-bodied horse is likely to avoid interfering by resorting to the ugly device of going wide behind. My belief is that pacing is the expedient of the animal to lessen the shock of the resistance of the hard ground as he increases his speed. As a matter of fact pacing is not so hard on horses as trotting. I said to a blacksmith in a western town, a devout man whose prayers and exhortations I had heard at the village prayer-meeting and in whose shop, a pleasant retreat cooled by some umbrageous maples, I loved to pass the morning hours; a very nice fellow, from whom I thought I got the real truth a little straighter than from anyone else in the neighborhood: "Now this is a great country for harness-horses, and you shoe most of the horses about here and ought to know their feet better than anyone else, which do you say last the longest, the feet of the trotters or the pacers?" He said, "Undoubtedly, the pacers."

The pacing habit is common among animals. Many animals pace—cattle, for instance; and, among dogs, setters. I think you will observe that a woman, when running for a street-car, usually paces, although this is probably due to a sense that it is the more feminine and modest method of progression. I believe pacing to be a rather more natural gait than trotting. Trotting, as it exists in our fast horses, is scarcely a natural gait, but is rather the result of breeding and education. Trotting is fast walking, and it is not natural that a horse should walk at the rate of a mile in two minutes and some seconds. The natural change, when increasing speed, is to a run, the next most natural to a pace.—(From "A Horse Fair Pilgrimage," by E. S. Nadal, in the October Scribner's.

Whistler's Idea of Dressing Up.

Some capital new anecdotes about James Abbott McNeill Whistler, the eccentric American painter who lives abroad, are told in The Ladies' Home Journal for October. Among them is one dealing with a visit Whistler paid Sir Alma Tadema, the famous artist.

On the night of his arrival Whistler's host announced that he intended to give a breakfast next morning. "There will be a number of ladies present, Whistler," he said, "and I want you to pull yourself together and look your best."

"All right!" said Whistler.

The next morning Whistler's voice was heard ringing through the magnificent halls of the Tadema mansion: "Tadema, Tadema! I want you, Tadema!"

Thinking of nothing less than fire Sir Alma rushed to the room of his guest.

"For Heaven's sake, Whistler, what's the matter? You've waked up every one in the house. What is it?"

"Oh, don't get so excited, Tadema," drawled Whistler; "I only wanted to know where you kept the scissors to trim the fringe of cuffs with. Thought you wanted me to pull myself together for the ladies."

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Carlos W. Conger, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given: That on Monday, the fourth day of November, A. D., 1901, being one of the regular days of the November, 1901, term of the County Court of El Paso county, in the State of Colorado, I, Annie E. Conger, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 3, 1901. Annie E. Conger,
Administratrix of the Estate of Carlos W. Conger, Deceased.
First publication Oct. 3, 1901.
Last publication Oct. 24, 1901.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Elizabeth Winifred Hendrickson, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, That on Monday the 4th day of November, A. D., 1901, being one of the regular days of the November term of the County Court of El Paso county, in the State of Colorado, I, Warren J. Hendrickson, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 1, 1901.
Warren J. Hendrickson,
Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Winifred Hendrickson, Deceased.
First publication Oct. 3, 1901.
Last publication Oct. 24, 1901.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Ward Hunt Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executrix of the last will and testament of Ward Hunt, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the October term, on the last Monday in October next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated 23d day of September, A. D. 1901.
Annette T. Hunt, Executrix.
First insertion Sept. 26, 1901.
Last insertion Oct. 24, 1901.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Walter A. Baldwin, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 4th day of November A. D. 1901, being one of the regular days of the November term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Howard T. Baldwin, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator and pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be dicharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., October 1, 1901. Howard T. Baldwin,
Administrator of the Estate of Walter A. Baldwin, Deceased.
First insertion Oct. 3, 1901.
Last insertion Oct. 24, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the deferred annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pelican Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 12 Giddings Block, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Wednesday, October 16, 1901, at 11 a. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Transfer books will close at noon, October 12, and remain closed until after the final adjournment of the meeting.

W. B. Storer, President.
Attest: N. H. Partridge, Secretary.
First publication Sept. 19, 1901.
Last publication Oct. 10, 1901.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas A. Hetrick, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1901, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Hattie B. Hetrick, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., 1901.
Hattie B. Hetrick.
Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas A. Hetrick, Deceased.
First publication Sept. 19, 1901.
Last publication Oct. 10, 1901.
Robert Kerr,
Attorney for Administratrix.

Notice is hereby given that the deferred annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morning Star Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 12 Giddings Block, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Monday, October 14, 1901, at 11 a. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Transfer books will close at noon, October 12 and reopen after the final adjournment of the meeting.

W. B. Storer, President.
Attest: N. H. Partridge, Secretary.
First publication Sept. 19, 1901.
Last publication Oct. 10, 1901.

Notice to Heirs.

In the Matter of the Estate of Leonard K. Capps, Deceased.

To B. M. Capps, William C. Capps, William Copeland, Silas Copeland, Monroe Copeland, Adelsia Sense and Sarah Sense, heirs at law of Leonard K. Capps, late of El Paso County, Colorado, deceased:

You are hereby notified, That on the 3rd day of September, A. D., 1901, William McConnell, the administrator of said estate, filed in the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, his petition, praying that said court will order and direct the sale of real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts against said estate; that a writ of summons dated the 3rd day of September, 1901, has been issued on said petition returnable on the first day of the next term of said county court to be holden on the first Monday of November, 1901;

And you are further notified to appear and answer said petition in said county court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said El Paso county, on the first Monday of November, A. D., 1901, the return day of said writ, and thereof fail not or judgment will be taken against you.

Witness, Robert L. Hubbard, judge of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, and the seal thereof at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 3rd day of September, A. D., 1901.

(Seal) Robert L. Hubbard,
Judge of Said Court.
First publication Sept. 5, 1901.
Last publication Oct. 3, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with a petition from more than twenty (20) legally qualified voters, a special meeting of the legally qualified voters and taxpayers in school district Number eleven (11), county of El Paso, state of Colorado, will be held at the High school on Platte avenue at 1:30 p. m. on Friday, October 4, 1901, for the purpose of submitting to such qualified voters as have paid a tax in the year next preceding this meeting, the question of contracting a bonded debt of said district for the purpose of erecting and furnishing school buildings and especially for the purpose of enlarging the Columbia school by the addition of four (4) rooms and completing two (2) rooms in the Bristol school building and furnishing same.

The amount of bonds proposed to be issued is thirty thousand (30,000) dollars, to bear interest at a rate not to exceed four (4) per cent. per annum.

Separate ballots shall be prepared reading "For Issuing the Bonds" and "Against Issuing the Bonds."

The ballot box will be opened at the hour of two (2) o'clock p. m., and closed at the hour of five (5) o'clock p. m.

O. E. Collins,
Secretary School District Number 11, El Paso County, Colorado.
First publication September 5.
Last publication October 3, 1901.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND, WATER RIGHTS AND DITCH STOCK.

Whereas, R. E. Perkins, of El Paso county, Colorado, by his certain trust deed, dated August 13, 1892, and filed for record in the office of the clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, on August 17th, 1892, and recorded in book 141, at page 106, of the records of El Paso county, Colorado, conveyed to O. L. Godfrey, as trustee, the following described property, towit: The northeast quarter of section numbered sixteen (16), township numbered sixteen (16) south, range sixty-five (65) west, together with sixteen shares of the stock of the Chilcott Ditch company, and together with all ditches and water rights, appurtenant to, or used upon or belonging to said land, and all right, title and claim of said R. E. Perkins in and to the ditch, known as the Chilcott Ditch and waters and water rights thereto appertaining, said land, ditch, water and water rights being situate in El Paso county, Colorado, which conveyance was made to secure the payment of three promissory notes of even date with said trust deed for the aggregate principal sum of three thousand (3000) dollars, each payable to the order of Wm. S. Jackson, one of said notes for fifteen hundred (1500) dollars, payable five years after date; one, for one thousand (1000) dollars, payable four years after date, and one, for five hundred (500) dollars, payable three years after date, each and all to bear interest from date until paid at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable every six months, and at the same time the said R. E. Perkins delivered a certificate of the Chilcott Ditch company for the sixteen shares thereof, mentioned in said trust deed, as security for said notes as mentioned in said trust deed; and,

Whereas, said trust deed provides that in case of default in the payment of said promissory notes, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said notes, or in case of the breach of any of the covenants or agreements therein mentioned, then on the application of the legal holder of said promissory notes, or either of them, the said trustee shall sell and dispose of the said premises, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said R. E. Perkins, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, at the place, after such notice, in the manner and for the purposes specified in said trust deed, and make, execute and deliver to the purchaser, or purchasers, at said sale, a good and sufficient deed, or deeds, of conveyance for the premises sold, and pay out the proceeds as in said trust deed provided; and,

Whereas, said trust deed also provides that the said R. E. Perkins will in due season pay all taxes and assessments on said premises, and in case of his refusal or neglect to pay taxes as therein provided, the holder of said notes, or either of them, may pay such taxes or assessments, and all moneys thus paid with interest thereon at ten per cent. per annum shall become so much additional indebtedness secured by said trust deed, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale; and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said note for one thousand dollars, and of the said note for fifteen hundred dollars, and the interest on said two notes since August 13th, 1898, the whole of the principal of said two notes and the interest thereon from said last date remaining wholly unpaid and due; and,

Whereas, the said R. E. Perkins failed and neglected to pay taxes upon said premises in due season, and the same were sold for taxes of the year 1892 on February 16th, 1894, and the said Wm. S. Jackson was obliged to and did redeem the said premises from said tax sale on the 3rd day of December, 1900, paying for said redemption the sum of six hundred seven dollars and twenty-nine cents ($607.29); and

Whereas, Wm. S. Jackson, the legal holder of the said notes, has applied to and requested the said trustee to sell the said premises, ditch, water and water rights, as in said trust deed provided, and he likewise desires to sell the said shares of ditch stock, on account of the defaults hereinbefore mentioned and the breach of the covenants of said trust deed, as aforesaid,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that, in accordance with the desire and request of said Wm. S. Jackson, and under and by virtue of said trust deed, as well as the contract of security made by said R. E. Perkins, the said land, premises, water, ditch and water rights, and the said sixteen shares of stock, and all right, title, interest, benefit, right and equity of redemption of the said R. E. Perkins, his heirs, legal representatives and assigns therein, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the county court room, in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, on Saturday, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1901, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said unpaid notes and interest, taxes or redemption money and interest, and the costs and expenses of this sale.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, August 28th, 1901.
O. L. Godfrey,
Trustee as Aforesaid.
Wm. S. Jackson,
Legal Holder of Indebtedness Secured.
First publication Aug. 28, 1901.
Last publication Sept. 26, 1901.

The above sale is continued and will take place on Friday, October 18, 1901, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the same place above indicated. O. L. Godfrey, Trustee.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., July 16, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land office at Pueblo, Colo., on October 15, 1901, viz: Lisle Harris, H. E. No. 9430, for the s½ ne¼ and n½ se¼ sec. 7, tp 14s, r 67w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William E. Hook, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; William E. Hook, Jr., of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Nellie M. Keith, of Manitou, Colo.; Mollie Gregory, of Colorado Springs, Colo.
J. R. Gordon,
Register.
First publication August 28, 1901.
Last publication Oct. 3, 1901.

The Weekly Gazette Contains All the Important News of the Week . . . .

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

For Colorado First, Last and All the Time—The Weekly Gazette . . . . . .

VOL. XXXVII. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1901—TWELVE PAGES NO. 39

EPISCOPAL TRIENNIAL

General Convention Has Begun Its Sessions in San Francisco.

BISHOP DUDLEY PRESIDING

Solemn Procession of Bishops in Robes of Office a Striking Feature of the Ceremonies.

y Associated Press.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—The triennial onvention of the Episcopal church of merica was formally organized today y the election of Bishop Dudley of Kentucky as president and Rev. Hart f Connecticut as secretary; John S. Lindsay of Massachusetts, chairman, nd Rev. Charles Hutchings, secreary of the house of deputies.

No other business of importance was ransacted during the first business ession of the convention, which did ot assemble until late in the afteroon.

The initial services in connection with the convention were held this orning at Trinity church, where the elegates will hold all of their sessions. Trinity is one of the finest religious difices on the Pacific coast, though a umber of complaints have been made n regard to its acoustics.

The most striking feature of the eremonies and one that will long be emembered by all who witnessed it was the solemn procession of bishops ttired in their gorgeous raiments. The orning was cloudy and a downpour of rain at the time first fixed for the ervice led to the report that this impressive outdoor feature would be omitted. The clouds lifted, however, shortly before 11 o'clock and the original program was carried out. Thousands of people crowded the adjacent treets and although the streets surounding the church were inclosed with ire the services of policemen were equired to prevent any encroachment n the route of the procession. About 5 bishops participated and in their obes of office made an imposing specacle.

After the prelates had entered the cred edifice the laity followed and a few moments there was scarcely nding room to be found, although tra galleries had been erected for e occasion.

The services marking the religious nsecration of the convention were mple but imposing. The holy comunion was served, Bishop Tuttle of issouri being the celebrant. The istle was read by Bishop Doane of bany, N. Y., and the gospel by the rd bishop of Newcastle. The sermon as delivered by Bishop Wistar Mors of Oregon.

The sermon by the venerable Bishop orris was a strong missionary plea om the text, "Launch out into the ep and let down your nets for a aught," and Joshua's words to the ildren of Israel, "How long are ye ack to go to possess the land?"

He declared that the mission of the hurch of Jesus Christ was to all naons, ranks and conditions. She is to unch out and cast her nets into the eeps of ignorance, poverty, unthrift, rrow, shame and crushing grief, the eeps of avarice, too, as well as betted worldliness and stolid, stupid inifference. It was for the furtherance this work by the use of the best eans that the members of the convenon were gathered here in this—to the ost of them—far-off part of the couny. As a resident of this Pacific coast r 30 years he felt that he could eak as one who knew its needs and its romises and, aware of the slackness of e church in coming out to possess is good land.

The bishop quoted from a speech tely delivered by President Rooselt at Denver in which the then vice resident showed how slow the statesen of the earlier days of our country's istory were to realize that the great est was to become an inhabited and vilized land within any reasonable eriod. This ignorance was reflected the church. Opportunities were negcted because of it and the conseuent loss to the church is irreparable. peaking of the suggestion from some uarters that the missionary organizaon needs reconstructing the bishop aced himself on record as an unbeever in the necessity of radical reoranization. He said he did not believe e church ever had a more efficient issionary administration than at resent. "It is the old story," he added, f seeking someone else on whom to y the blame instead of taking it ome to ourselves. If all the clergy, shops and laiety had done as well as few have done there would have been o occasion for this cry for the reconruction of our missionary system."

The offertory was read by Bishop ichols of California, the collection ing for general missions.

The music was rendered by the ested choir of the parish, assisted by large chorus and was exceptionally ne. The service was Saint Saens ommunion in B flat, the introit being ounod's "Unfold Ye Portals Eversting."

Although the service was protracted ntil quite a late hour no one left the hurch until it was concluded and then with only expressions of commendation.

During the noon recess the drawing for seats in the hall took place. The result caused some dissatisfaction as some prominent delegates were thrown into obscure positions, New York and Pennsylvania especially obtaining poor positions. This, however, was remedied later.

It was nearly 4 o'clock this afternoon when the Rev. Dr. Hutchins, secretary of the last house, brought the convention to order and called the roll. As was expected the report showed a very large attendance of both clergy and laity. Though very many new names were heard, still there were many old members to answer their names.

The secretary announced that a majority of dioceses were represented and that the first order of business would be the organization of the house.

Rev. Dr. Greer of New York arose and after expressing the general regret of every one that Dr. Morgan Dix was not present, and could not be unanimously re-elected, as he certainly would be, placed the Rev. William Huntington of New York in nomination.

Dr. Hodges of Maryland nominated the Rev. John S. Lindsay of Massachusetts, and was seconded by Dr. Fulton. Other nominations were Dr. Cameron Mann, Dr. Davenport and Dr. Reese F. Alsop.

In a neat speech Dr. Huntington declined the nomination and then several delegations announced that they would support Dr. Lindsay, whose election followed by a decisive majority.

During the balloting the deputies renewed old acquaintances and discussed matters to come before the convention.

At 10 minutes to 5 o'clock the tellers announced the ballot as follows: The whole number of votes cast was 350. Rev. Dr. Lindsay had 234 votes, Dr. Mann 55, Dr. Davenport 35 and Dr. Alsop 25. The secretary, therefore, declared that Dr. Lindsay had been elected president of the house of deputies. On being escorted to the chair Dr. Lindsay expressed his high appreciation of the honor conferred upon him and of the responsibilities of the position, especially when it is remembered that it is to succeed a man of such rare qualities as Dr. Morgan Dix—a man of such dignity, such graciousness, such delicate sense of humor, such absolute fairness. He spoke of the significance of this being the first convention on the Pacific coast and urged that it make the most of the time of its session in devising schemes and passing laws for the furtherance of the church in our country.

Dr. Lindsay's words made a distinctly good impression.

The Rev. Dr. Hutchins was unanimously re-elected secretary of the house.

On motion of Dr. Fulton the committee on rules was instructed to report as soon as possible the matters of chief importance that are to come before the house and such order of precedents as they might suggest for consideration. This was substituted for a resolution submitted by Dr. Huntington which would have made a report on the new constitution the first order of business tomorrow.

In the house of bishops, Bishop Dudley of Kentucky was elected chairman and Dr. Samuel Hart secretary. Bishop Tuttle presented the Rt. Rev. Dr. Jacob, lord bishop of Newcastle, who responded in his own behalf and also presented a greeting from the archbishop of Canterbury.

The house of bishops passed a resolution suggesting a joint committee to prepare an order of business for this session with a view to getting the most important matters promptly before the convention in both houses and preventing their working at cross purposes.

BRITISH CHORUS OF DISSATISFACTION

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 3.—"For months past we have been told," says the Daily Graphic this morning, "that if the Boers would only abandon their elusive tactics and come to close quarters we should see what we should see. The Boers have taken us at our word and the results are certainly not encouraging."

The chorus of dissatisfaction with the inertia of the government is daily gathering force.

NEW PORTLAND ORE CHUTES COLLAPSED

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Oct. 2.—At 10 o'clock tonight the new ore chutes in the ore house at the Portland shaft No. 2 collapsed and completely wrecked the structure. The loss to the company is estimated at $3,000. Peter Hanlpin, an ore sorter, who was working in the bins at the time, was slightly injured. Two other ore sorters working near him got out of the way in time to escape injury. The reason for the collapse of the chutes was the unusually heavy weight of ore that had been coming down since early morning.

ALL THE NEWS

Fair in eastern portion today, showers and cooler in western; tomorrow, showers and cooler in eastern, fair in western.

Silver, 58⅛; lead, $4.37½; copper, $16.50@17.

New York stocks started out with upward rush of prices, but later the market fell into dullness and heaviness and the level of prices generally was carried below the level of Tuesday night; money on call steady at 3@4.

Chicago wheat again depressed by continued bear pressure on a dull market; provisions only moderately active and bearish.

LOCAL

The Midland Terminal railroad has secured an injunction against the Short Line and the Portland company restraining them from interfering in any way with the Midland Terminal company's tracks on the Portland property.

Portland M. and M. Co. wants to build a dam across Bear creek near the county farm and offers to buy a strip of land each side of the creek.

County commissioners disallowed bill of Gillis Bros. & Kinney, amounting to $10,909.47, for alleged extra work on basement and foundation of new court house.

It is estimated that there are over 3,000 unregistered voters in Colorado Springs; books are open every day at county clerk's office.

B. F. Webster of this city has purchased 7,400 acres of what is known as the Teller ranch, near Pueblo.

STATE

It is understood that work on the Florence electric street railway is to be pushed to completion within a short time.

The Brewster coal mine, on the wagon road between Florence and Canon City, has been sold by W. S. Stratton to S. P. Smith.

Bursting of a steam pipe resulted in serious injury to two men at Stratton's Independence mine yesterday.

Two women in Victor mistook poison for patent medicine; both will recover.

Physicians Business league of Teller county has been organized.

Judge Johnson of Denver has announced the selection of Ralph Talbot and R. J. Pitkin as special prosecutors in the investigation of West Side court matters.

Slaves of the Silver Serpent held their annual pageant and ball in Denver yesterday; Miss Ethel Hughes was selected as queen.

New ore chutes at Portland shaft No. 2 in Victor collapsed last night, wrecking the ore house and causing damage of $3,000.

The trial of the celebrated Doyle-Burns suit was begun yesterday in the district court at Council Bluffs; detectives are watching witnesses.

GENERAL

The president has appointed John S. Dean United States district attorney for Kansas.

The resignation of J. M. Herbert, manager of the Southern Pacific, is announced. It is expected that Mr. Herbert will go east as manager of one of the Gould lines.

Thomas Francis Murphy, a Sandy Hook pilot, is dead. Murphy, who was a veteran pilot, fought in the United States navy in the civil war and took part in the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac.

Philip G. Gillett, for nearly forty years superintendent of the Illinois Institution for Deaf Mutes, is dead. He had an international reputation as an educator.

Acting Secretary Spaulding of the treasury has approved a plan for a yellow fever institute within the marine hospital service whose object will be to collect facts and make investigations of the subject of yellow fever.

Reports to the marine hospital service from all parts of the world show a continued spread of the plague in most sections.

A special to the New York Times from Montreal says the Canadian Pacific Railway company will probably put on a line of steamers from Vancouver to Vladivostok in order to take advantage of the trade openings which exist in the east in consequence of the opening up of Siberia.

Plans for the new hall to be erected by the New York Historical society at a cost of nearly $1,000,000 have been formally adopted. They provide for a marble or granite building three stories in height at Central park, just below the Museum of Natural History.

Fire at Marinette, Wis., destroyed the warehouse and contents of Smith, Thorndike & Brown, wholesale grocers. Loss about $200,000.

The teamster and 'longshoremen strike which has been crippling business in San Francisco for the past ten weeks has been settled.

Triennial convention of the Episcopal church began its sessions in San Francisco yesterday with Bishop Dudley of Kentucky as president.

Indications are good for an exciting yacht race today; an agreement has been reached which allows a race each day except Sunday, instead of requiring an intervening day.

The English cricketers under the captaincy of B. J. T. Bosanquet began a two days' match against New York representatives on the Knickerbocker Athletic club's grounds at Bergen Point, N. J. The teams are made up of 12 men on a side.

MINING

The market yesterday was without interest excepting for the great weakness of Isabella stock, which sold as low as 42½. The tone of the balance of the trading was fairly firm, but El Paso, Gold Dollar and other active stocks were fractionally off.

President Williams of the Isabella company announces that work has been suspended in the bottom levels of the mine, owing to the failure to find ore of commercial value, and the company will confine its work largely to the development of unexplored ground.

The lessees on the Puzzle claim of the German-American property are installing an electric hoist and air compressor and will soon be ready to hoist ore which they are now shipping. Good ore is showing in the workings.

The exchange may take some action in furthering a project to have an exhibit of Cripple Creek ores at the International Mining exposition to be held in New York for two weeks beginning December 2 of this year. President Donaldson thinks favorably of the idea.

CONFERENCE ON NEW SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

By Associated Press.

Boston, Oct. 2.—The Globe will say tomorrow that an important conference participated in by Senator Hanna of Ohio, Senator Frye and Congressman Littlefield of Maine, was held here today at which the features of a new ship subsidy bill to be presented to congress in December were discussed.

While the details of the conference would not be divulged by those present it is said that the proposed bill will meet the objections raised to the one presented at the last session of congress.

SLAVES OF THE SILVER SERPENT

Held Their Carnival in Denver With Miss Ethel Hughes as Queen ---Event Never Excelled in Beauty.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

1:30 P. M.—Maskers' parade, King Rex at the head.
2:30 P. M.—Indian games and dances at City park.
3:30 P. M.—Band concert in amphitheater.
7:30 P. M.—Masked ball and special program.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Oct. 2.—Society held full sway in Denver today, and tonight Miss Ethel Hughes of this city is receiving the plaudits of the people as queen of the Slaves of the Silver Serpent for the coming year. She was crowned as such tonight at one of the most delightful gatherings ever held by the Slaves.

The second day of the carnival is always devoted to these Slaves, and they occupy the time with an illuminated parade and coronation of their queen, followed by the annual ball. The Silver Serpent is supposed to be a mighty monster who lives in the gloomy caverns of some far-off mountain, and who commands the love and homage of thousands of faithful slaves, to whom its every wish is law. Each year he spends two days away from his cave, and visits his subjects and commands them to hold high revel in his honor and to make of this revel a grand pageant and ball. Legend has it that in this pageant the Silver Serpent appears at the head of the procession and portrays to his people his awful power. After he has passed among them, in some peculiar way he vanishes, and returns to his unknown lair, while his Slaves hold high revelry. Just before retiring from amidst his people he appoints a king who in turn chooses a queen to reign over the Slaves during his absence.

It was in keeping with the ideas of this story that today's program was arranged. The Silver Serpent headed the pageant as it passed through the streets of the city tonight and in so doing led the way for one of the most beautiful parades ever witnessed in the west. It consisted of 16 illuminated floats, each representing some legend. They were extremely accurate in their portrayal of their different subjects, and were warmly received by the crowd that lined the sidewalk. Large torches carried by the attendants lighted the panorama, and colored fire added splendor to the scene. One of the most beautiful of the entire procession, represented the Wizard of the Nile. It was an Eyptian scene, and the obelisks were covered with carving and lettering, while a queen sat at the head in regal splendor. Lovers of the play "El Capitan" were delighted with the reproduction of this scene. The famous march was played as the float passed through the arena. The other floats were extremely beautiful and were well received. Thirteen bands, none of which had less than 20 instruments, accompanied the procession.

After the parade had passed, the Slaves and their guests repaired to the Brown Palace hotel, where the king chose his queen and the coronation ceremonies were held. The rotunda of the hotel presented a gala appearance. Artistic hands had transformed it from the accustomed hotel lobby and eight-storied balustrade, into a perfect fairy land of beauty. The first floor was arranged for the coronation ceremonies. The outer edges of this floor were banked with flowers and palms and over each of the arches, leading away from the rotunda, where hung large American flags, which were draped in such a manner as to produce a curtain appearance. The queen's throne was erected at the southwest corner and was similar to the one of last year. It was a huge chair-shaped pedestal, with marble steps leading up to the throne proper, upon which was arranged the queen's chair. On either side of the queen, rose two immense columns which were topped with miniature globes which reflected a soft light and added beauty to the scene. Directly across from the queen's throne was located the throne of the queen of the Festival of Mountain and Plain where she could witness and enjoy the coronation of her sister queen.

Promptly at 10:15, King George W. Vallery announced that the coronation ceremonies were about to begin. The Slaves had assembled in the ordinary of the eighth floor and were all masked. Headed by their Grand Marshal J. G. Field, they marched from this floor to the rotunda where the ceremonies took place. Upon entering the rotunda, the king ascended to the throne accompanied by two pages, carrying the crown to be bestowed upon the queen. The slaves then in obedience to command formed in a serpent-shape with their grand marshal representing the tongue and marched around the room saluting and hissing their chief as they passed. After the military exercises were over, the king handed to the regent of record, F. G. Smutzer, an envelope containing the name of the queen. The regent in turn conveyed the envelope to the grand marshal, who after opening it, searched through the building until the queen was found. Miss Hughes was standing on the second floor watching the ceremonies, and it was not until the grand marshal had come to her side and beckoned her to come, that any one knew who would be queen. She was escorted to her throne, where she was crowned with the beautiful ceremonies of the order. After the coronation, the two queens paid their respects to each other, by giving and returning calls, after which the entire party repaired to the eighth floor, and the ball was begun. The exercises of the slaves tonight are said to have been more largely attended than any other ball yet given.

This afternoon was devoted principally to genuine western sports. There had been about 50 of the worst outlaw bronchos in the west shipped into Denver, and as many broncho busters, tried to, and a part of them did ride them. It was an exhibition that made the blood of the 11,000 witnesses tingle as the horses pitched and reared through the arena trying to dismount the riders. Those who have followed broncho busting and are acquainted with the work, stated that today's exhibition was one of the finest ever given in the west, and well it might be, for the first prize was a $500 belt. The other prizes were all in cash, and were of such an amount as would induce a large number of cowboys to enter the contest. One of the most pleasant features of the afternoon was the elimination from the sport of all semblance of cruelty. The humane officers were present to stop the exhibition if it became cruel, but nothing of the kind was necessary. The ponies were led into the arena and held while they were being saddled and bridled. They were then turned over to the riders, who either rode them or after a few moments found themselves rolling in the dust.

The judges were unable to agree upon a choice for the championship belt and purse and tonight decided the six leaders must compete again.

More than a dozen of the horses entered were not tested and these will be used in the final trial. It was decided that each man should be required to ride three or four horses in succession and only tried buckers would be used. The six men who led today are: M. T. Sowder, Cheyenne; W. N. Craver, Cheyenne; Duncan Clark, Bosler, Wyo.; W. F. Stone, Bosler, Wyo.; Walter McCall, Sugar City, Colo., and A. W. Vaughan, Dunkley, Routt county, Colo. It is probable these men will contest again next Friday afternoon.

Another feature of the afternoon's entertainment was a sham battle in the City park, representing an attack upon a Spanish block house by a number of American forces. The attack was triumphantly carried out by the state militia and was extremely realistic. The Americans finally succeeded in capturing the fortification, but not until they had suffered a loss of 57 killed and 108 wounded, 165 of whom will recover tomorrow. The Spaniards were exterminated.

Irrespective of number in attendance, tomorrow is expected to eclipse all other days, for it is maskers day and the industrial and social features of the carnival will give way to merriment and pleasure. Every one looks forward with anticipation to the masked parade and ball. The parade will be held in the afternoon and the ball at night.

TESTIMONY OF FIRST WITNESS FOR SCHLEY

By Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 2.—An interesting turn was given to the Schley court of inquiry today by the introduction of the first witness in Admiral Schley's behalf. This was Lieutenant James G. Doyle, who was a watch officer on board the flagship Brooklyn during the war with Spain. The fact that Lieutenant Doyle was put on the stand does not mean that the navy department has concluded the presentation of its side of the case. Mr. Doyle was called by the department but as it had also been the purpose of Admiral Schley to summon him, advantage was taken of his presence on the stand to question him as an original witness for "the applicant." He was under examination by Mr. Rayner in the interest of the admiral when the court adjourned for the day.

Before undergoing examination at Mr. Rayner's hands Lieutenant Doyle, at Captain Lemly's request, explained his part in the battle of July 3 and his original entry in the ship's log concerning the famous loop and his alteration of that entry because he subsequently discovered that his first entry had been erroneous.

Lieutenant Commander Sharp who commanded the Vixen during the Spanish war also gave his testimony during the day, giving especial attention to the notes of the battle of July 3, made by Lieutenant Harlow of his ship. Admiral Evans, Captain Sigsbee and Correspondent Dieuaide were all recalled for the purpose of correcting their testimony as given yesterday and all made additional statements.

Just before the adjournment for the day the court announced its decision not to allow any questions concerning the blockade of Santiago after July 1 when Commander-in-Chief Admiral Sampson arrived there.

When Captain Sigsbee left the witness stand he was succeeded by Lieutenant James G. Doyle who was watch officer on board Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, during the Spanish war. There was much interest in his appearance, as he is the first of the Brooklyn's officers to be called since the inquiry began. He was called by the department but when Captain Lemley had concluded his examination Mr. Rayner announced that it had been Admiral Schley's intention to have Lieutenant Doyle summoned as a witness in his behalf. He therefore, with the consent of the court questioned the witness as if his examination had been in chief and did not confine himself to cross-examination.

In response to questions by Captain Lemly, Lieutenant Doyle said that during the battle off Santiago he had had charge of the two waist turrets. He had, he said, written the log giving the account of the battle as there recorded, but afterward an addenda had been made by the navigator.

When the Brooklyn steamed west-

(Continued on Page 12.)

FIENDISHNESS OF THE SAMAR SAVAGES

By Associated Press.

Manila, Oct. 3.—The latest advices from the island of Samar give harrowing details of the slaughter of the members of Company C, Ninth U. S. infantry, last Saturday at Balangiga.

It states that the president of the town, claiming to be friendly led the assault in person. On hearing of the slaughter, Colonel Isaac De Russy, of the Eleventh infantry started for the scene immediately with a battalion. The body of Captain Connell had been tied at the heels, saturated with kerosene and partly burned. Forty-five bodies have been buried in a trench leaving seven unaccounted for. The charred remains of many were recovered. In numerous instances the bodies had been badly mutilated.

Three hundred Maccabees will also be dispatched to the scene of the massacre on board the Le Gaspi, which is delayed by a typhoon.

FAMOUS DOYLE-BURNS SUIT AGAIN ON TRIAL

By Associated Press.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Oct. 2.—The trial of the celebrated Doyle-Burns Portland Mining company suit began today in the district court and is expected to occupy all the remainder of the week. The plaintiff, James Doyle, is represented by Wright and Baldwin of this city, who are associated with Charles Hughes of Denver and Scott Ashton of Victor, Colo.

The defendant, James Burns, has as attorneys the legal representatives of the Portland company, Ross and Ross, and ex-Governor C. S. Thomas of Denver, Senator T. M. Patterson of Denver and A. T. Gunnell of Colorado Springs.

The jury was secured yesterday and an examination of witnesses on technical matters began this afternoon. In charging the jury Judge Macy administered a severe admonition against permitting any person, inadvertently or otherwise, to approach them regarding the suit.

Today a corps of Pinkertons are watching witnesses on one side and another corps of detectives watches the movement of the other side.

THE SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE IS SETTLED

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—The teamster and 'longshoremen strike which has been on for the last 10 weeks was settled this afternoon. It is understood that the Draymans association has agreed to fill all vacancies with union men. Non-union men now employed are to be retained.

JUDGE JOHNSON NAMED SPECIAL PROSECUTORS

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Oct. 2.—Judge Johnson announced the names of two men today whom he had chosen for the work of special prosecutors during the bribery investigation. They were Ralph Talbot and Robert J. Pitkin. The judge also had the grand jury veniremen drawn in open court under his personal direction by Sheriff Jones and Clerk Otis Spencer.

The names of the grand jury veniremen to be summoned are as follows:

Carson B. Wilson, postoffice.
Thomas Mertough, 386 South Sherman.
Louis Mosconi, 1014 Wazee.
W. J. Gerspach, 3221 Champa.
E. Brule, of Brule & Burke.
George E. O'Brien, 630 Nineteenth avenue.
J. Bernstein, 1914 Lawrence.
Harry C. Davis, 830 Cooper building.
Julius Bissell, 1145 Clarkson.
Matthew L. Smith, 405 Columbine.
F. H. Forrester, 1738 Arapahoe.
Philip Hoffman, 130 South Pennsylvania.

BRITISH REPULSED A BOER ATTACK

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 2.—Lord Kitchener today reports that two officers and 31 men have been killed in an attack made on Colonel Kekewich's camp at Moedwill. The Boers, who were under commandants De La Ray and Kemp, had 14 officers and 114 men wounded, after two hours night fighting, when the Boers were driven off. Colonel Kekewich was among the wounded.

The Boer reverse at Moedwill occurred September 29. The Boers are reported to have been one thousand strong. Lord Kitchener in his dispatch says the British repelled the attack with great vigor. Colonel Kekewich was slightly wounded in two places. He says that all ranks have behaved extremely well. The wounded were taken to Rustenburg, half way between Pretoria and Mafeking.

CHARGES INVOLVING AN OIL INSPECTOR

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Before the grand jury charges were made under oath which involve Robert E. Burke, city oil inspector and secretary of the Democratic county committee. From the agent of the Standard Oil company came the statement that from $1,000 to $20,000 is collected in fees annually by Mr. Burke as city oil inspector, while the controller's report shows that but from $10,000 to $11,000 reaches the city treasury each year.

DEMOCRATS HELD A REUNION IN BOSTON

By Associated Press.

Boston, Oct. 2.—Massachusetts Democrats at their annual reunion here tonight fixed up the following slate to be presented at tomorrow's convention.

Governor, Josiah Quincy, Boston; lieutenant governor, John Coughlin, Fall River; secretary of state, William P. Hayes, Springfield; treasurer, Francis A. Hobart, Baintree.

PROMISE OF GOOD WIND

Yachting Enthusiasts Are Expecting an Exciting Race Today.

WEATHER MAY BE SQUALLY

Agreement Will Permit Racing on Consecutive Days Except Sunday ---Shamrock May Change Ballast.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 2.—The following official statement was given out today by the signers:

"The agreement determining the conditions and governing the races for the America's cup as agreed upon by the committees of the New York Yacht club and the Royal Ulster Yacht club is hereby modified as follows:

"Strike out clause beginning: 'The first race shall be sailed on Saturday, September 21, 1901,' and substitute the following: 'The races shall be sailed on the following dates until the series be completed, namely, September 26, September 28, October 1 and October 3, 1901, and each following day except Sunday; provided, however, that immediately on the conclusion of the race of October 3 and of each succeeding race the regatta committee shall inquire of each contestant whether he is willing to start the next day, and should either contestant reply in the negative one day shall intervene before starting the next race. Sunday shall not count as such intervening day.'"

"For the New York Yacht Club.
"Lewis Cass Ledyard, Chairman.
"For the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.
"R. G. Sharman Crawford, Chairman."

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 2.—Yachting enthusiasts and the general public are tonight expecting a most exciting race tomorrow between the cup defender and the challenger Shamrock II. They based their high hopes on the strong wind blowing tonight and which the local weather prophet asserts is likely to keep up for 24 hours or more. The Washington weather bureau adds to the expectation which it is hoped will be realized by holding out a promise of a strong breeze off Sandy Hook.

The bureau says:

"Fresh northwest winds and fair weather for tomorrow. The winds ought to hold good throughout the day."

The contest between the two yachts tomorrow will be over a 30-mile triangular course, the same as that attempted on Tuesday. Under the conditions of this the second race, the yachts will be sailed 10 miles on each of the three legs of the course. It is the intention of the committee tonight to sail the first leg to windward, which will make the other two a broad reach and a close reach, providing the wind does not shift.

At Sandy Hook tonight everything is ready for tomorrow's race and if the weather predictions prove true, the yachts will have plenty of wind—perhaps more than they want.

At 9:30 tonight the wind shifted suddenly in a squall from south to northwest and began to blow hard from that quarter.

At 10 o'clock the velocity was 36 miles an hour.

While it was a quiet day with the yachts lying at their moorings inside Sandy Hook bay, the officials of the New York Yacht and Royal Ulster Yacht clubs had a busy time of it in complying with the request of Sir Thomas Lipton backed by the assent of E. D. Morgan of the Columbia, that in future the races should be held on consecutive days, not counting Sunday. In addition there came a request from George L. Watson the designer of the Shamrock II for a remeasurement because of his intention to take out ballast before tomorrow's race.

On the first proposition an agreement was finally reached between the challenge committees of the two clubs for a race every day but on the second Mr. Watson, after further considering the matter decided to let it drop and the yacht will sail tomorrow with exactly the same amount of ballast which she has carried in previous races. This will not prevent Mr. Watson taking out ballast at any time he may wish which, of course, the club is willing to have done at any time. If, however, after tomorrow's race Mr. Watson decides to take out ballast it is probable that there will be no race on Friday as under the new arrangement either yacht is at liberty to decline to race on the next day.

The proposition for a race on consecutive days came from Sir Thomas Lipton, and as E. D. Morgan at once agreed two representatives of the Royal Ulster Yacht club immediately sought Commodore Ledyard of the New York Yacht club, Secretary Oddie and former Commodore E. M. Brown. The matter was discussed fully in Commodore Ledyard's office.

The agreement of two years ago was gone over and a similar one finally drawn and signed late in the afternoon. In the case of the agreement two years ago the managers of the yachts waited until nearly half a dozen attempts had been made to sail the race before steps were taken to have the yachts race every day.

In the present case, however, one race has already been completed and there have been two postponements on account of lack of wind. Under the rules it was for the challenge committee of the two clubs to make this agreement, neither Sir Thomas Lipton nor E. D. Morgan being parties to it, although it was made at the suggestion of the former.

About noon it was learned at the club that those in charge of the Shamrock desired to shift some ballast, which of course, necessitated plans for a measurement. Whether this plan of removing ballast from the challenger was made with a view of decreasing the stiffness of the boat or cutting the water line a matter of a few inches so as to gain in time allowance could not be ascertained.

Mr. Watson was at the club about 3 o'clock, but found none of the officials in the building, and left immediately. He admitted, however, very frankly that he proposed to take out ballast from the Shamrock but refused to make any other statement regarding it. Under her present measurement the Shamrock allows the Columbia 43 seconds in a 30-mile race. Much of this allowance was due to her great sail plan as the water line measurement is really some inches shorter than the Columbia's. It will be necessary for Mr. Watson to decrease the Shamrock's water line length by a foot in order to gain 15 seconds in time allowance and although the overhang of the challenger, both fore and aft is very long it is thought that considerable ballast will have to be taken out in order to make a gain of even five or six seconds. Still with races in which neither boat seems to have the advantage of more than a minute or two, the matter of five seconds might become very important.

Measurer Hyslop was sent for later in the afternoon, but Mr. Watson finally decided not to make any alterations in the trim of the new boat, at least not until after tomorrow's race.

The decision to have the yachts race every day was received with good grace at the yacht club tonight.

COLOMBIA COMMERCE CRIPPLED BY WARFARE

By Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The state department has received, under date of August 11, a long report from one of its representatives in Colombia which brings out the crippled commercial situation in that country resulting from revolutionary movements within and without. The report says:

"The commercial situation here is more depressed and more difficult for all kinds of legitimate transactions than it has been since the beginning of the civil war now in progress from the gathering of the crops to the shipping thereof, great difficulties in many cases insurmountable, are encountered. The majority of the coffee crop has remained ungathered because laborers could not be secured. Of the crops gathered a great deal remains on the plantation or is deposited elsewhere because beasts cannot be secured to ship it to the Magdalena river. Other large quantities of coffee remain at river ports awaiting shipment. The coffee in hand, which for various reasons, cannot be forwarded for export, is roughly spoken of as hundreds of thousands of bags. A great deal of this coffee was bought by foreigners or taken by them in payment for debts before the imposition of the present duty of 60 cents per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds), and before the heavy increase in freight rates from the interior to the coast had taken place. All this coffee today represents heavy loss. It is insisted by those familiar with the business that coffee from the interior of Colombia cannot withstand the present charges against it.

"Hides are held in large quantities and cannot be shipped for the reasons that prevent the shipping of coffee. Quantities of hides, representing large values, have so deteriorated as to become worthless. In some instances this has resulted from the impossibility of obtaining poison for their preservation and in others because they already had been so heavily poisoned that they would stand no more. The inability to ship hides is particularly vexatious to holders because of the present high prices of this article of export in the New York market. Hides, unlike coffee, would easily stand the present heavy freight and other charges against them if they could be got to New York. Many American houses are heavily interested in the present large holding of Colombian hides and coffee, some of them directly as holders, owners, others as creditors of Colombian holders and some in both respects.

"There is no means of foretelling how soon the strained situation may be relieved. Those most interested are not basing their calculations on early relief."

FIRE SMOTHERED.

By Associated Press.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 2.—Mine Inspector Morgan, after testing the gas which is escaping from the extension shaft, expressed the opinion that the fire in the mine has been smothered and in consequence the search for the bodies will be commenced. Twelve families have been rendered destitute as a result of the explosion.

A RACE MOST THRILLING

New York, Sept. 28.— In the closest and most soul-stirring race ever sailed for the old America's cup, the white flyer, Columbia, today beat the British challenger over a windward and leeward course of 30 nautical miles by the narrow, heart-breaking space of 39 seconds.

As a spectacle the contest was superb. From the time the two sky-scraping racers crossed the starting line until they fled across the finish line four and one half hours later, the result was in doubt and the excitement aboard the excursion fleet increased until men became frenzied and women almost hysterical.

So evenly matched were these two scientific racing machines that never after they started were the rival skippers out of each others hail and more than three quarters of the time they were so close that Charles Barr, who had the tiller aboard the Columbia could have tossed a biscuit to Captain Sycamore on the Shamrock.

For miles as they beat their way to the outer mark the black shadow of Shamrock's huge club-topsail was painted on the big mainsail of the Columbia and for an hour on the run home with the yachts flying like scared deer before the wind, they ran almost beam to beam, as if they had been harnessed together.

The memory of the races between the Genesta and the Puritan in 1885 and Lord Dunraven's first Valkyrie and the Vigilant in 1893, which have been treasured by yachtsmen to this time will be forgotten after the magnificent duel of today. It will live forever in the memory of those who witnessed it. In the years to come yachtsmen of two nations will recount the thrilling story of the celebrated first race between the Columbia and the Shamrock II, sailed off New York harbor in the first year of the new century.

As a result of today's race, though faith in the Columbia still remains in the hearts of the patriots, all the experts admit that the British boat is the ablest sloop ever sent to these waters to lift the 100-guinea cup which the old schooner America brought across the Atlantic 50 years ago and the superiority of American seamanship and American naval architecture, as represented by the defender, remains to be established. The quality of a sailing ship is measured by her ability to carve her way into an adverse wind, and in the 15-mile thrash to windward today the golden challenger gained 39 seconds, while on the home run her lead was eaten up and the Columbia crossed the finish line exactly 37 seconds ahead of the Shamrock. It must be remembered, however, that the challenger had the weather gauge in the beat to windward, no mean advantage and the nautical experts said after the race that during the outward journey she had been sailed to absolute perfection, while before the wind the American yacht not only showed a fleeter pair of heels but, in the opinion of the sharps, was better handled.

Disappointed by the fluke of Thursday, the crowd which sailed down to Sandy Hook lightship today was somewhat smaller than on the opening day but even so, the colony of steamers, steam yachts, tug boats, sailing vessels and excursion craft of every description formed an angle at the starting line miles long. It was an ideal day for the race. The curtain of haze which had hung over the bay and shore in the early morning had lifted, making the whole course visible to the thousands along the Long Island coast. The sun blazed from a speckless vault of blue and the fresh breeze, blowing straight in from the Atlantic, was strong enough to spill the foam out of the green swells and hurry along black ribbons of smoke shoreward from the stacks of the excursion fleet. The old salts sniffed the air and said the wind was the draught from the big storm which was reported to be raging on the south Atlantic coast.

The big single stickers behind proudly puffing tugs had preceded the excursion fleet to the stake boat and had hoisted their largest tight weather sails. Sir Thomas Lipton's private signal, a green shamrock, in a yellow field, floated from the main truck of the British boat and Mr. Morgan's colors, a Maltese cross in a field of black, fluttered from the afterleach of Columbia's sail. Watson, the designer of the challenger, and Ratsey, who is reputed to be the best sail maker in the world were aboard the golden boat. As the yachts passed out from behind the hook half a dozen ocean liners, inward bound, saluted them with ensign and whistle.

Again today the course, east by south carried the yachts along the Long Island shore straight out to sea. The start was thrilling. The yachts bounded away across the line like a couple of runaway horses.

In the maneuvering before the start Captain Sycamore had given the wily Yankee skipper a genuine surprise, returning a Roland for the Oliver he received on Thursday. Just when Barr thought he had him under his lee, the Englishman deadened his headway and then luffed under the Columbia's stern into the weather berth. This victory for the Shamrock at the very first of the race the Columbia could not overcome in the long beat to windward.

The two big yachts were an inspiring sight to the spectators as they plunged seaward, pounding great fountains of spray from their bows and drenching the crews lined up along the weather rail. They heeled to the wind until their lee rails were awash in the swirling, bubbling seas and from the windward side they showed yards of their bronze under-bodies. Neck and neck, tack and tack, they raced like a team of horses.

Dismay began to be written on the faces of the patriots as Barr tried once, twice and finally a third time to cross the bow of the foreigner, only to be forced around each time by the lean golden muzzle of the Britisher. Visions of the dear old cup that means the yachting supremacy of the world vanishing across the waters danced before their eyes.

On and on they flew, turning twin wings of foam from their bows and the Columbia seemingly falling back rather than gaining.

The hearts of the patriots sank lower and lower.

As the yachts got farther out the swells lengthened and the white flyer seemed to labor more heavily in the long waves.

Just after passing Long Beach hotel with its verandas and windows filled with people the old City of Paris, now the Philadelphia of the American line, came foaming in from the east with a bone in her teeth. She headed slightly north between the racers and the shore in order not to impede them in her washing and went by like an express train, dipping her flag in salute. Her passengers and crew lined her rail for a sight of the exciting spectacle until she was far down to port.

The vessels in the excursion fleet by this time were rolling badly. Many of the spectators were forced to the seclusion of their cabins and many were kept near the rails. The excursion vessels formed a crescent about the stake boat as the yachts rounded the outer marker but it was a doleful fleet.

As the Shamrock wore around with her spinnaker pole to starboard like a lance in rest the big steam yacht Erin with the "bloody hand of Ulster" in the Royal Ulster Yacht club ensign at her taffrail, opened her whistle long and loud. It was the first time Sir Thomas had felt the joy of victory and he and his party probably enjoyed it to the full. The Yankee skippers were too polite not to pull their whistle cords, but the toots were not loud nor long and the bands did not play "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

But when the racers had spread their pinions, wing and wing, spinnaker matching mainsail and balloon jibs drawing forward, and the white flier Columbia began to eat up the green water betwen her and the challenger, drooping spirits began to rise and when the yachts got on even terms about half way home the bands began to play and the people raised a cheer.

As they approached the finish line Columbia leading by half a dozen lengths, all the pent up enthusiasm burst forth. About a quarter of a mile before they reached the line the golden boat blanketed the white one and for a moment she ran up alongside and it looked as if she would be first home.

Suddenly, as the Columbia luffed off and got her wind clear, she forged ahead and came tearing down like mad. As she crossed, three lengths ahead, the enthusiasm broke out again with redoubled energy. Every Yankee skipper grabbed his whistle cord and made a terrific noise and din. Sirens wailed and the white steam jets made it look as if every ship in the fleet had broken her steam chest.

Meantime, the Shamrock had taken a tow from her tender and had drawn out of the ruck of the steamers. Escorted by the Erin, which showed a big hole that the revenue cutter Gresham had stove in her port quarter, she headed for the berth behind the hook. Some of the excursion boats dropped back to salute the popular sportsman who has been game enough to make a second effort to lift the cup and then the whole fleet moved on in a mad race for home, many of the skippers keeping their whistles going until they reached the Narows at the entrance of the upper bay.

When it was all over Sir Thomas Lipton showed himself the thorough sportsman he is.

"Well," he said, as he stood on the deck of the Erin, "that's one dot against us. But in my heart I am just as hopeful as I was this morning for I feel that if I only have a wind I am all right. It was a fair and square race, not a fluke, but it was not Shamrock's day. We want a breeze that will put that deck six inches under water and then you will see a race. Be sure of one thing—I was licked fairly today."

Captain Bob Wringe, who was on the bridge of the Erin at Sir Thomas' elbow said:

"If we get a fresh breeze we will lift the cup yet. A nine to twelve knot breeze is what we want."

E. D. Morgan, while highly pleased over the result of the race had little comment to make.

"We beat them fairly," he said, "although the wind conditions were not all that could have been desired. After turning the outer mark we were confident of bringing the Columbia home a winner."

Captain Barr was much gratified over the victory:

"It was a close race, but a clean one," he said. "Wind conditions were perhaps not all that could have been desired but such as they were our boat never was in danger, I believe, at any point."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANTA FE.

New York, Sept. 28.—The annual report of President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad for the fiscal year ended June 30 last shows total earnings of $54,574,822, and an increase of $8,242,744 over the previous year.

The total operating expenses were $32,262,945, an increase over the previous year of $4,741,445. The net earnings were $22,211,877, an increase of $3,501,298. After deducting interest charges of $8,029,476 there remained $14,182,401 applicable for dividend and surplus purposes.

President Ripley concluded his report as follows:

"Notwithstanding an almost total failure of the corn crop in Kansas and Oklahoma, it is not believed that earnings for the coming year will be less satisfactory than those of the last year. The direct gross earnings of your property from freight on corn during the year covered by this report was approximately $600,000 of which about one-third came from sections in which there is little or no damage. The indirect loss of earnings (on cattle, hogs, etc.) cannot be accurately computed, but it is believed that increased tonnage in other lines of business and other territory will quite compensate therefore."

AMERICAN BOARD REFUSES TO RANSOM.

Boston, Sept. 28.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign missions will resist the demand of $110,000 ransom for the release of Miss Helen M. Stone of Chelsea, Mass., the American missionary now held by Bulgarian brigands.

When shown a statement by Dr. Cregan, New York secretary of the American board, that the ransom would be a dangerous precedent, the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, secretary of the American board, expressed his hearty approbation.

The board would never consider such a proposition," he said. "The rescue of Miss Stone is in the hands of the government. We have had missionaries in Turkey for two generations, but never a case like this. Should we offer a ransom, missionaries would never be safe from capture."

ROOSEVELT FAVORS ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, Sept. 29.—President D. F. Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company returned this evening from Washington where he had a conference with President Roosevelt.

"I found," said President Francis, "that President Roosevelt is in thorough accord with our world's fair. He realizes the magnitude of the enterprise and is eager to aid us in every way possible. The president assured us of his hearty sympathy in our undertaking. He said that he would mention the world's fair in his message to congress, and that in the meantime he would lose no opportunity to help along the work in foreign countries.

ANOTHER WONDER OF SCIENCE.

Biology Has Proved that Dandruff is Caused by a Germ.

Science is doing wonders these days in medicine, as well as in mechanics. Since Adam delved, the human race has been troubled with dandruff, for which no hair preparation has heretofore proved a successful cure until Newbro's Herpicide was put on the market. It is a scientific preparation that kills the germ that makes dandruff or scurf by digging into the scalp to get at the root of the hair, where it saps the vitality; causing itching scalp, falling hair and finally baldness. Without dandruff hair must grow luxuriantly. Herpicide at all druggists. It is the only destroyer of dandruff.

APPEAL OF THE BOERS.

To the Council of the Court of Arbitration at the Hague.

By Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 27.—Charles D. Pierce, representative in the United States of the Orange Free State, has received a copy of the appeal made by the Boers to the administrative council of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. The appeal, which is dated The Hague, September 10, begins by reciting the fact that The Hague conference of July 29, 1899, provided a way for the peaceful settlement of international differences whereby the jurisdiction of the permanent court could be extended to differences between powers which had not become signatories as also between powers which had become, and those which had not become signatories. The appeal continues:

"Immediately upon the receipt of the communication notification was made in behalf of the government of the states represented by the undersigned to his excellency, the then president of your council, that these governments would be pleased if the war being waged in South Africa could be terminated by the arbitration of this court.

"Now that this war has gone on for nearly two years, without any prospects of an end thereto, except in the way only recently acknowledged as being the most efficacious and at the same time the most equitable means of deciding international differences, to-wit; submission to arbitration, the desirability, mutually, for such a peaceful termination cannot but become more and more acknowledged.

"The states represented by the undersigned, therefore, consider that they should repeat the proposal made by them before the war but rejected by England, to submit to arbitration the differences which gave rise to the war."

"In this they particularly have in view the question whether England is right in alleging that any action was taken by the republics which had for its object the supression of the English element or its expulsion from South Africa and generally whether the republics have made themselves guilty of any act which, according to internationally recognized principles would give England the right to deprive them of their independence.

"The undersigned, moreover, allege that England at the outbreak of the war commenced, and has continued to act, in contravention of the rules of war between civilized powers as generally, and also by England herself acknowledged, and as solemnly confirmed by The Hague convention of July 29, 1899, concerning the laws and usuages of warfare by land, whilst England has, moreover, quite recently, by proclamation issued by Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, at Pretoria, and dated the seventh day of August, 1901, virtually notified us that she intends shortly to take action in contravention of article 20, also.

"The governments of the states represented by the undersigned, are fully prepared, as soon as an opportunity thereto shall be afforded them, to substantiate the allegation herein made by setting forth and proving the particular facts to which they refer.

"Since England sees fit to deny this continual violation by her of the laws of warfare the states represented by the undersigned consider that they also, in regard to this difference, seek a decision of the permanent court of arbitration.

"The undersigned and their governments are aware that in order to obtain such a decision the consent of England is required. They, therefore, take the liberty of soliciting your council to apply for such consent or to endeavor to obtain the same by your mediation or by the governments represented by you.

"Should the English government give an unfavorable reply it will thereby be manifest that they dare not submit themselves to the judgment of a conscientious, learned and impartial tribune.

"They will then, moreover, continue to bear the responsibility for the prolongation of a war as terrible as it is unnecessary, and they will tacitly have acknowledged that the manner in which they have carried on the war is in conflict with the demands of humanity and civilization as confirmed by themselves."

The appeal is signed by W. J. Leyds, A. Fischer and A. D. Wolmarens, plenipotentiaries of the South African Republic, and A. Fischer and C. H. Wessels, plenipotentiaries of the Orange Free State.

BOER LEADERS ARE TO BE BANISHED

By Associated Press.

Pretoria, Sept. 29.—A pamphlet has been published here under Lord Kitchener's authority containing notice of the permanent banishment of several Boer leaders captured since September 17, and also a long letter from Lord Kitchener replying to a communication from Acting President Schalkberger, received Sept. 5. Lord Kitchener promises to send the Schalkberger letter to the imperial government, which he says reciprocates the Boer statesman's desire for peace.

Lord Kitchener then proceeds to explain that the responsibility for the war rests with the burghers, "whose invasion of unprotected British territory opened the saddest page in South African history." He quotes a letter from a member of Volksraad to a member of the Cape Colony assembly declaring that the "time is ripe to drive the English from South Africa."

In conclusion Lord Kitchener declares that having annexed the two republics to Great Britain he cannot break faith with the people who have shown loyalty to the new regime and so far as clemency to Cape rebels is concerned, this is the prerogative of the ruler which must be exercised with unfettered discretion.

A proclamation has been issued providing for the sale of properties of burghers still in the field in accordance with the terms of Lord Kitchener's previous proclamation.

COLOGOSZ COLLAPSED ON REACHING PRISON.

By Associated Press.

Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Czolgosz, President McKinley's murderer, in the custody of Sheriff Caldwell of Erie county, and 21 deputies, arrived in Auburn at 3:15 a. m. The prison is only about 50 yards from the depot. Awaiting the arrival of the train there was a crowd of about 200 people. Either for fear of the crowd, which was not very demonstrative, or from sight of the prison, Czolgosz' legs gave out and two deputy sheriffs were compelled to practically carry the man into the prison. Inside the gate his condition became worse and he was dragged up the stairs and into the main hall. He was placed in a sitting posture on the bench while the handcuffs were being removed, but he fell over and moaned and groaned, evincing the most abject terror. As soon as the handcuffs were unlocked the man was dragged into the principal keeper's office. As in the case of all prisoners the officers immediately proceeded to strip him and put on a new suit of clothes. During this operation Czolgosz cried and yelled, making the prison corridors echo with evidences of his terror. The prison physician, Dr. John Gerin, examined the man and ordered his removal to the cell in the condemned row, which he will occupy until he is taken to the electric chair. The doctor declared that the man was suffering from fright and terror, but said that he was shamming to some extent.

The collapse of the murderer was a surprise to everyone. En route from Buffalo he showed no indication of breaking down. He ate heartily of sandwiches and smoked cigars when not eating. He talked some and expressed regret for his crime. He said: "I am especially sorry for Mrs. McKinley." He reiterated his former statement that he had no accomplices and declared that he never had heard of the man under arrest in St. Louis who claimed to have tied the handkerchief over his hand, concealing the pistol with which the president was shot. He says the handkerchief was not tied. He went behind the Temple of Music, arranged the handkerchief so as to hide the weapon and then took his place in the crowd. To Jailer Mitchell he sent this message to his father: "Tell him I am sorry I left such a bad name for him."

Czolgosz was in normal condition this afternoon and seemed to have fully recovered from his collapse.

There are five cells for condemned men in the prison and Czolgosz was placed in the only vacant cell, so all are now occupied. Two keepers are constantly on guard in the room which is separate from the main prison, but to guard against an attempt on Czolgosz' part to commit suicide, two more guards have been added, and one will constantly sit in front of Czolgosz' cell and will have a key so that any attempt at self-destruction may be easily frustrated.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Washington, Sept. 27.— In the Schley court of inquiry today a letter was presented from Rear Admiral Sampson asking to be allowed to be represented in the court by counsel, but the court refused to grant the request on the ground that "the court does not at this time regard you as a party to the case."

The principal witnesses of the day were Lieutenant Hood, who commanded the dispatch boat The Hawk during the Spanish war and Captain Bowman H. McCalla, who was in command of the Marblehead. The testimony of both these officers dealt with the delivery of dispatches from Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley and both related to conversations with the latter. Captain McCalla gave in detail his part in arranging code of signals with the Cuban insurgents and his conversations with them near Cienfuegos on May 24, 1898, when it was learned definitely that Cervera's fleet was not in the harbor there. He said that Captain Chadwick, who was Admiral Sampson's chief of staff, was the only person at Key West to whom he had communicated the signal code.

Captain McCalla expressed the opinion that coaling was feasible off Santiago at the time Schley began his retrograde movement.

Washington, Sept. 28.— In the Schley court of inquiry today Captain McCalla of the Marblehead, continued his testimony which was begun yesterday and the court heard the testimony of Lieutenant-Commander W. H. H. Sutherland, who commanded the Eagle during the Spanish war and also that of Lieutenant Cassius B. Barnes. The latter is a cipher expert in the navy department and his evidence was devoted to showing that the dispatch from Commodore Schley to the navy department on May 28, 1898, saying that he could not, much to his regret, obey the orders of the department, as printed in the official reports, was a correct translation of the message as forwarded from the Harvard at Kingston.

Commander Sutherland explained the condition of the Eagle during the campaign and told of the part that vessel played. He said the slow progress made in the cruise to Santiago was due to the fact that the vessel was one-third full of water. He also told of signaling the Scorpion to inform Commodore Schley that the Spanish squadron was not in the harbor of Cienfuegos.

Captain McCalla said that he had suggested to Schley after the battle off Santiago that there was glory enough in the victory for all.

Mr. Slayton did not press his request to be allowed to appear as counsel for Admiral Sampson as he had announced that he would do. He wrote a second letter to the court renewing his application and recounting the times that Admiral Sampson's name had been brought into the case but he left the city later in the day, requesting the court to hold up the matter for the present.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Rear Admiral Evans, who as captain commanded the battleship Iowa during the Santiago campaign, was a witness before the Schley court of inquiry today. His testimony covered the period from the time the Iowa left the port of Key West on the 20th of May, 1898, until the 5th of July, when Admiral Evans testified he had a conversation with Admiral Schley concerning the battle of the 3d. He described in detail the principal events of the battle of Santiago and gave particulars of the bombardment of the Colon on May 31.

Other witnesses of the day were Captain Theodore F. Jewel, who was commander of the cruiser Minneapolis during the Spanish war, and Commander James O. Miller, who was in command of the collier Merrimac until that vessel was turned over to Lieut. Hobson to be sunk in the mouth of the harbor of Santiago. Admiral Evans had not concluded his testimony when the court adjourned for the day.

RUSSIA TAKES MEASURES FOR RELIEF OF FAMINE

By Associated Press.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 29.— Following up the recent publication of the famine conditions in thirteen districts, the minister of the interior, M. Sipinguin, today issued a long statement on crop failure and the measures of famine relief upon which the central government has decided.

Acting upon telegraphic reports from the various governments the government has begun the work vigorously. The sum of 96,000 roubles has been appropriated for the government of Saratoff; 407,000 roubles for Lauris; 100,000 roubles for non-military points in the Don basin, and 190,000 roubles with a supply of seed from the government in Yekaterinoslaff.

No detailed reports have been received from Orel and Yenisetsk although it is known that both need assistance. Perm has a shortage but local efforts will suffice there.

Great difficulty will be experienced in transporting grain before the close of navigation. The government is now attending to the most pressing demands. A special commission has been engaged since the beginning of August in buying 6,500,000 poods of rye for the provinces suffering most.

In the 13 districts first mentioned medical organization is active and special relief is being given.

Scurvy has broken out in the government of Khvalinsk and two divisions of the Red Cross society are there.

ERUPTION OF AN OIL WELL IN LOUISIANA

By Associated Press.

Welsh, Calcacu Parish, La., Sept. 30.—An oil well three miles from this place was the scene of perhaps the greatest eruption ever witnessed in this part of the country, Beaumont not excepted, this morning. The well was capped Saturday night and work was suspended until this morning. The cap was blown about 100 feet from the well. Rocks, water, gas and oil were thrown 250 feet in the air and for a lateral distance of a quarter of a mile. The rotary which weighs 1,500 pounds was thrown twenty feet and the top of the derrick was completely torn off. The well is now but 200 feet deep.

SURPRISED BY INSURGENTS

By Associated Press.

Manila, Sept. 29.—A disastrous fight between United States troops and insurgents occurred yesterday in the island of Samar near Balangiga. A large body of insurgents attacked Company C, Ninth infantry, only 24 members of the company escaping.

All the others are reported to have been killed.

The company was at breakfast when attacked and made a determined resistance but the overwhelming numbers of the insurgents compelled them to retreat.

Of the survivors, who have arrived at Bassey, 11 are wounded.

According to the latest returns the strength of the company was 72. The survivors include Thomas W. Connelly, captain; First Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus and Dr. R. S. Griswold, surgeon,

Captain Edwin V. Bookmiller, of the Ninth infantry, reports that General Hughes is assembling a force to attack the insurgents.

The insurgents captured all the stores and ammunition of the company and all the rifles except 26.

GENERAL OTIS' VIEW.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—General E. S. Otis, in command of the Department of the Lakes, said tonight that the slaughter of the members of Company C of the Ninth infantry in Samar did not mean that there is anything like widespread revolt in that province. Concerning the disaster General Otis said:

"Samar is in the department of Visaya over which Brigadier General Hughes has command. This department includes all the central islands of the Philippine archipelago. During the last month our soldiers have been active in an attempt to subdue rebellion, which is confined to the boundaries of that island. The insurgent leader, Lukban, heads the natives and he and his Tagalo followers have been instrumental in keeping alive the spirit of opposition to this government's authority.

"The location of the ambuscade is in southern Samar, of which the inhabitants are ignorant and barbarous. Probably Lukban got a party of bolomen together and surprised the American soldiers while at breakfast. I think Lukban knows something about the attack, at any rate. There has been trouble in that section for two years, and the character of the country and the barbarity of the natives combine to make its suppression difficult."

THE TRANSMISSISSIPPI GOLF ASSOCIATION.

Kansas City, Sept. 26.—The first annual tourney of the Transmississippi Golf association began here today on the Country club green. Omaha, Holdredge, Neb., Levitt, Neb., St. Joseph, Colorado Springs, Denver, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Leavenworth and Kansas City are represented in the entries.

Qualifying rounds for the individual championship were played today. Sixteen qualified, including Richard Sykes and D. B. Ellis of Denver.

REMARKABLE BRITISH "MOBILE" COLUMNS.

London, Sept. 28.—Perhaps one of the reasons that the British who are so frequently reported as being in pursuit, fail to overtake the Boers in South Africa, is found in a remarkable army order recently issued by Lord Kitchener as follows:

"The commander in chief in South Africa desires to impress officers in command of mobile columns that the object of such columns is mobility, and that he has learned that such forces carry with them furniture, kitchen ranges, pianos and harmoniums, which nullify that object. These articles must be handed over to the nearest stores."

NICARAGUA TREATY READY FOR SIGNATURE.

London, Sept. 28.—Correspondence regarding the Nicaragua canal treaty has ceased, the treaty being in form for signature. The only authoritative information obtainable about it here is that it is considerably better for the United States than the preceding one. The utmost reserve exists respecting the neutrality clause. In other respects the treatment follows the general lines of the old one.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S WILL.

By Associated Press.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 30.—The will of President McKinley was admitted to probate today by Probate Judge August. In pursuance of the wishes of Mrs. McKinley and upon her signed recommendation the court appointed Judge W. R. Day and Secretary George B. Cortelyou administrators. A joint bond of $100,000 was filed.

In their applications for letters testamentary Judge Day and Secretary Cortelyou say that the amount of personal property left by the late president will be about $140,000 and of real estate about $70,000, aggregating about $210,000.

Mrs. McKinley remains in about the same condition. She took her usual outing today.

THE DEATH OF KIRKLAND B. ARMOUR.

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, Sept. 27.— Kirkland B. Armour, the packer, died at his residence here at 6 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Armour suffered with Bright's disease and a weak heart and had been sinking gradually for three days.

Kirkland B. Armour was born at Stockbridge, N. Y. in 1854. He was the son of Andrew Watson Armour, who was for many years conspicuously identified with the Armour interests in Kansas City and entered the packing house firm in 1872. After the death of his father he was made vice-president and general manager of the Kansas City branch, and upon the death, in 1898, of S. B. Armour, he succeeded to the presidency. He was in the directories of half a dozen Kansas City concerns. Mr. Armour has for many years been a breeder of blooded Herefords and on his farm near Kansas City, had some of the finest stock in the United States, including among them many importations from the English royal herds. He was twice president of the National Breeders association. Mr. Armour leaves a widow and three children.

SALUTARY SETENCE OF PRIVATE PETER DEVINE.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 30.—A most unusual case reported to the war department is that of Private Peter J. Devine, Troop H, Eleventh cavalry, who was tried by a general court martial at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, on the charge of "using disrespectful words against the president of the United States in violation of the fourteenth article of war."

It appears from the evidence that when news of the shooting of President McKinley was received at Fort Ethan Allen, Devine expressed great satisfaction over the crime and applied an uncomplimentary epithet to the late president. His comrades handled him roughly before he could be secured in the guard house. He was found guilty of the charge by the court and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowance due him and to be confined at hard labor for one year.

The record of the case having been referred to Major General Brooke at New York, commanding the Department of the East, he indorsed and says:

"It is not within the power of the reviewing authority to increase the punishment but in order that the prisoner may not wholly escape punishment the sentence is approved and will be duly executed at Fort Columbus, N. Y., to which place the prisoner will be sent under proper guard."

General Brooke's action in the case is final and the record simply has been sent to the war department for filing.

RANSOM DEMANDED FOR A MISSIONARY.

By Associated Press.

Constantinople, (Thursday), Sept. 26.—The Rev. Mr. Haskell, a missionary at Samakov (Bulgaria), has received a letter from Miss Helen H. Stone, the American missionary who was carried off by brigands, September 5, in the district of Djumabala.

It does not reveal the whereabouts of Miss Stone; but says she is in good health and has been well treated by the brigands, especially in the earlier stages of the abduction. Latterly, in consequence of the vigorous pursuit of Turkish troops, she had been subjected to privations. Miss Stone adds that the brigands demand a ransom of 25,000 Turkish pounds. The opinion is expressed in Constantinople that the Bulgaro-Macedonian committee was actively concerned in the abduction of the missionary.

PIRATES WON BIG PENANT.

By Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Sept. 27.—Pittsburg won the league pennant today by wresting victory from Brooklyn in the eighth inning, when the champions seemed to have the game practically won. Wagner has the honor of scoring the first and last runs in the game and of batting in the two runs that tied the score. With Wagner on second, Bransfield hit a long one to left field, scoring Wagner and winning the pennant. The game throughout was a splendid exhibition of ball playing. The enthusiasm of the crowd when the winning run came over the plate was intense. Attendance 4,000. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	*	5	10	4
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	10	2

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

By Associated Press.

Manila, Sept. 29.—Captain Lawrence J. Hearn of the Twenty-first infantry reports a severe engagement with insurgents near Candelaria, the Americans losing one killed and two wounded. The insurgent loss has not been ascertained. The Americans captured 30,000 pounds of rice and several hundred rounds of ammunition.

CZOLGOSZ SENTENCED.

Buffalo, Sept. 26.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was this afternoon sentenced to be electrocuted in Auburn state prison during the week begining October 28, 1901. Before sentence was passed the assassin evinced a desire to speak, but he could not get his voice above a whisper and his words were repeated to the court by his counsel.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GOVERNOR DOLE.

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—Since the arrival here of the steamer Sierra last Wednesday the story has been circulated that just before the vessel left Honolulu Governor Dole wrote his resignation.

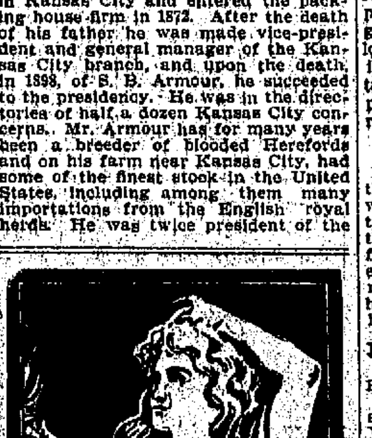
Whoever is responsible for the story insists that the governor's resignation was given to Secretary Henry E. Cooper, who was a passenger on the Sierra, to be delivered by him to the president. Secretary Cooper and Judge A. S. Hartwell of Honolulu, left for Washington on Wednesday evening.

ROCKY FORD HOTEL HAS CHANGED HANDS.

Special to the Gazette.

Rocky Ford, Sept. 26.—The Hotel El Capitan changed hands here today, the Valley Hotel company taking possession and placing in charge men competent to insure a first-class hotel in the future.

A simple remedy for warts is a dram of salicylic acid with an ounce of collodion in a bottle which has a tiny brush run through the cork. Apply this mixture to the warts twice a day and in a few days they will dry up and fall off.—(October Ladies' Home Journal.



PLEASING RESULTS

always follow the use of Newbro's Herpicide, the new scientific cure for dandruff and falling hair. It possesses certain properties that kill the germ or microbe that causes all the trouble by sapping the oil out of the hair bulb. With this parasite destroyed, dandruff and the falling hair cannot exist. A thick, soft growth of hair springs forth where formerly thin, brittle hair, or perhaps total baldness held sway.

One bottle will convince you of its merits.

For Sale at all First-Class Drug Stores.

CROWNING OF THE QUEEN

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Sept. 30.—Surrounded by thousands of the city's people and her guests, accompanied by beautifully dressed representatives from nearly every county in Colorado, escorted by the military organizations of the city and state, resplendent in her own beauty and gorgeous robes, with a million different colored lights adding attractiveness to the scene, Miss Mary Malone was tonight crowned Queen of the Festival of Mountain and Plain, and to her was intrusted the ruling of the city during its three days coming merriment.

The scene enacted in the mammoth coliseum at Broadway and Colfax avenue tonight was one that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed the spectacle. It was but a fitting beginning to the first carnival of the new century.

Long before the hour set for the exercises to commence, those who had purchased tickets began filing into building, and at 8 o'clock every one of the 11,000 seats was occupied and many people were standing in the aisles and along the railings. When the queen and her attendants drove up in their chariots to the Broadway entrance, at 8:15, that entrance was surrounded by at least 5,000 people, who were unable to gain admission but who wished to get a glimpse of the beautiful interior. The way leading to the gate was soon blocked and when the team which had drawn the queen to her palace began to turn, the people became temporarily unmanageable and commenced to push forward. All efforts to check them proved fruitless, and in an instant the way leading to the arena was choked with a surging mass who were gradually being crushed under the pressure. The police did the only thing possible, they opened the gates and allowed the crowd to file in and in a moment the arena was filled to such an extent that the carrying out of the program as arranged was difficult at times, but it was practically completed.

However, the crowd was good-natured and any part of the military maneuvering entertainment that may have been lost was made up for in good will and social enjoyment. It is estimated that there were at one time 20,000 people within the arena.

The grand stand is the largest ever erected for a carnival and is capable of accommodating about 22,000 people—11,000 in the seats and 11,000 in the arena. It is a huge stair-cased building and extends in a three-quarter circle from Colfax and Broadway to nearly 16th and Broadway, the rear of the circle resting on Lincoln avenue. At the far end of the arena, and near the Lincoln side, is located the throne room. This is a huge throne-shaped pedestal, arising some 50 feet above the floor of the arena, and is gorgeously covered with carnival colors and is lighted with myriads of colored lights. Extending back of the throne proper are the seats for the maids of honor, while around it are located the resting places of the queen's guards. Beautiful onyx steps lead from the arena to the throne proper, and they in turn are partially covered with palms and flowers. It is certainly palatial and when lit up at night reminds one of the childhood's stories of Aladdin's castles. The remainder of the grand stand is surmounted with innumerable fan-shaped pedestals from which are arched carnival-colored lights, while above these extending entirely around the top of the building is a row of arc lights which makes the light in the interior equal to that of a noonday sun. One of the most beautiful effects of the entire structure is that given by the state house. Around this building have been strung numerous national-colored lights, and located as it is just to the right and a little above the main grand stand, it gives the appearance of having been erected there to complete the design of the stand.

The exercises as planned and carried out in this beautiful structure were certainly the most inspiring yet witnessed at a carnival. The coronation procession was formed of all the military organizations of the city, the promoters of the festival, and the queen and her maids of honor. It was headed by the High school cadets and upon entering marched around the arena three times, and when the command to halt was given the line extended four deep entirely around the arena and across its center from the press stand to the throne. Between these long lines of civil and military organizations the queen advanced, preceded by her maids of honor and followed by her guards. As she passed around and between the glittering lines of military splendor, the carnival spirit broke forth and she was given a welcome such as must have been accorded kings upon their triumphant returns from successful battle. As she followed the maids of honor up the beautiful steps to her throne the president of the carnival came forward and while she kneeled in recognition of the homage paid her by the multitudes, he placed upon her brow the silver symbol of honor and then assisted her to arise and to her throne and, turning to the crowd, informed them that the carnival of 1001 had begun and that their queen was crowned.

The awarding of the diamond ring to some one of the maids of honor was the occasion of much interest and subdued excitement. One of the local merchants had donated a $250 diamond ring to be awarded by lot. The queen drew a number from a box containing as many numbers as there were maids, and the maid whose number corresponded with the one drawn by the queen received the ring. It was awarded to Miss Rosa Moody of Rio Grande county. Miss Moody is the daughter of Senator Moody of the Twelfth general assembly. Following the awarding of the ring, came the grand carnival march. It was led by the famous ladies' band of Wetmore, Kan., who were in turn followed by Governor Orman and wife at the head of the procession; but the immense crowd in the arena made the march impracticable and it was soon abandoned. After the crowd had thinned somewhat the dance was taken up and at a late hour tonight happy hearts had forgotten all care and sorrow in the merry whirl of the waltz.

Miss Malon, who was crowned queen of the carnival, is the daughter of Judge Booth Malone of this city and is a recent graduate of the East Denver High school. It was on account of this fact that the High school cadets were given the place of honor in the procession.

The festival now promises to be a complete success. All day long trains have been pulling into the depot, and tonight there are more people in the city than at any previous festival at a corresponding time. Crowds have arrived from all the near-by towns and with the beginning of the industrial parade tomorrow it is expected that fully 50,000 visitors will be in the city. Ample arrangements will be made for their entertainment and every person is trying to see that every visitor has a good time. The program tomorrow consists of the industrial parade, which will be one seven miles long, in which Colorado Springs will be well represented; Indian sports and dancing at the city park and in the evening, a spectacular fire department run followed by a comedy circus outlined and arranged by local talent.

What Really Indicates a Child.

The child who runs for a day over an ocean ship has laid in a store of observations worth much more than teaching of mechanical invention and means of transportation. A few weeks spent in making a little garden, planting seeds, caring for the tender growths, gathering and utilizing such produce as may come, will bring the child nearer to the great nature-mother than much school work and even many excursions for nature-study. It is play, work, love that educate; spontaneous self-expression, action compelled by inner and outer forces, relations to other individuals.—(Edward Howard Griggs, in the October Ladies' Home Journal.

Stand by the Standard!

Price's Cream Baking Powder is everywhere the acknowledged standard, the powder of the highest reputation, greatest strength, and absolutely pure. It renders the food more healthful and palatable, and using it exclusively you are assured against alum and other dangerous chemicals from which the low-grade powders are made.

Dr. Price's Baking Powder is sold on its merits only— never by the aid of lotteries, gifts, commissions or other schemes. The entire value of your money comes back to you in baking powder—the purest, most economical made.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Alum baking powders are low priced, as they cost but three cents a pound to make. But alum leaves in the bread or cake glauber salts, sulphuric acid and hydrate of alumina—all injurious, the last two poisonous.

Reliable THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE Complete

DENVER

Denver, Sept. 25.—The work of the rnival committee was today devoted the completion of the program for asking day. The different costume alers report that already 40 per cent. ore costumes have been sold than for e same time during any preceding ar. The parade of that day will obably have 20,000 maskers in line. he railroads are preparing for a heavy affic. The first delegation to arrive me in today from South Dakota. It as the advance guard of that state's presentation and they immediately cured headquarters at the Brown ho- l. The following is a brief outline the program: Monday evening, Sep- mber 30, queen's coronation and grand ll. First day, afternoon, grand In- strial parade; evening, circus and ecialties. Second day: Afternoon, ugh rider contest for $500 world's ampionship belt; evening, illuminat- parade of the Slaves of the Silver rpent. Third day: Afternoon, grand asque parade; evening, open air mask ll in the festival amphitheater, seat- g 11,000 spectators with floor space for 00 dancers.

A Belgian, working in a mine near arkville, received a telegram while esident McKinley was visiting in San ancisco which is being investigated the federal authorities. The mes- ge reads: "Keep your mouth shut d your eyes and ears open."

Judge Lindsley decided today that e osteopaths were not meant to be cluded in the law as to the practice medicine. The judge holds that they e exempt from the regulations which vern the people who practice medi- ne. The point came up in the case Dr. Hass, an osteopath who is suing r. and Mrs. F. J. Clark for services ndered. Among other things the judge id: "Osteopathy as it appears from stimony, is a system of treating dis- se without drugs, principally through anipulation of the body by an erator supposed to be learned and illed in such operation."

Robert Pain of Gunnison, was found ilty of the murder of Henry Hunt and as sentenced to life imprisonment.

George Hewitt of Steamboat Springs, mmitted suicide this morning by owing the top of his head off with a Vinchester rifle. He leaves a wife and e child.

The canteloupe season at Rocky Ford ended and reports from that city ate that over $200,000 have been made f of the melons; 898 refrigerator car- ads were shipped from that city alone. is estimated that the farmers aver- ged a profit of $1.00 per crate for their roduct. The above figures do not in- ude the watermelon output.

Denver, Sept. 26.—Attorney General ost today addressed a letter to each the members of the state board of essors advising them of the fact at the supreme court had granted a it of prohibition restraining Judge xon of Pueblo from taking any fur- r action in the case of the railroads inst the state until after the ar- ment of the temporary writ of pro- bition on October 7, and that pend- that date, the revenue law is in ect, and that the board may meet Denver and continue its work with- being in contempt of court over dge Dixon's recent writ of injunc- n restraining them from completing assessment rolls. It now remains Chairman Lysight to issue his call their reconvening, and it is sup- sed they will meet and conclude the rk.

Reports from Boulder indicate that other large forest fire is raging in vicinity of Silver Lake and Arapa- mountain. This fire is about 15 les northwest of Eldora, and is said be larger than the one that recently eatened so much damage to that vn.

Today was the annual pumpkin pie tival at Longmont, and that city en- tained over 3,000 guests. The citizens d planned a great treat for the vis- rs, and the program was carried out mpletely. A brass band met all vis- ng delegations at the depot and es- ted them to the fair grounds, where noon they were treated to a barbecue roast beef, pumpkin pie, coffee and ad and butter. The afternoon was en over to racing and a balloon as- sion, while tonight a grand ball was en in the local opera house. The tivities will continue tomorrow.

Clarence H. Adams, a prisoner in the jail at Ouray, committed suicide night by hanging himself to the n bars at the top of the cell. He s in the jail on the charge of drunk- ness.

H. H. Meyer of Boulder, a painter, s brought to Denver this morning in insane condition and lodged in the y jail. It was exceedingly difficult manage him and he succeeded in erely injuring two of his attend- ts.

A Boer baby was born in Denver last ht. Its parents are Dr. and Mrs. A. Beddy of 1830 Emmerson street. ey came to this country from the ansvaal in 1898. The baby is a boy.

Mrs. William Green of Telluride, lo., accidentally took a dose of poison sterday instead of some medicine ich she intended to take. Medical was summoned, but it reached her late, for she died after lingering ew hours in great agony.

News has just reached here of the rning to death Tuesday night of Ed- rd Angell, the proprietor of the lfway house on the Delta road, near and Junction. The explosion of a np caused the accident.

Denver, Sept. 27.—Wm. McHugh was rested this morning on the charge of iting improper letters. This is the ond time he has suffered arrest for same offense.

erry Haley, a demented tramp, was rested late last evening and it was rned today that he is the heir to ,000 in Boston. He has often served ms in the city and county jail for grancy.

ustice Hynes today dismissed the minal libel suit of W. C. Calhoun ainst Ed. G. Reinart of the Colorado rings Mining Record.

. Leaman of Coffeyville, Kas., who me to Denver in search of his wife ew days ago was rewarded by finding yesterday morning. Being of a ro- ntic disposition she left home last rch and went on the stage. Mr. aman traced her for a while and then t track of her. A few weeks ago ile peering into a nickel-in-the-slot chine in Kansas City he was sur- sed to see the photograph of his wife. securing the name of the photog- pher and using that as a clew he has n enabled to follow her movements this city where she was located. They for their Kansas home this after- n.

r. John Dirks of 1832 Wazee street, just brought suit for divorce. This tement would not create much com- nt were it not for the fact that in t suit he demands of the court to nt him temporary alimony of $50 per month, $150 for attorney's fees, $25 suit money, and $4,000 permanent alimony. He also charges his wife with having abused him and cites a number of instances to prove the charges. On the other hand she charges that he is a perpetual drunkard and according to her story, he has a reputation that would make Satan himself ashamed.

Denver relatives of Joseph Lancaster, the missing merchant from Dawson City, who is reported in Denver, declare that the report is false and that they have no knowledge of his present whereabouts.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 28.—Considerable talk has been indulged in by members of all political parties today over the Democratic convention of yesterday. There is unrestrained dissatisfaction on all sides. That it would be possible for the "Court house and West Side court gang" to run the convention was not dreamed of until they had demonstrated their ability to prevent a clause being inserted in the platform asking for an investigation of the affairs of the West Side court. The Democrats that have so bitterly opposed the recent course of the West Side court are completely chagrined because of the outcome of the convention, and there is some little talk of an independent ticket being placed in the field. It is said today that the Populists adjourned last evening until October 5 with the view of possibly joining with the independent Democrats if the latter place a ticket in the field.

The News does not support the ticket in its entirety and severely condemns the omission of certain planks from the platform. The position it takes that the omission of Gov. Orman's name from the platform was intentional, is shared by a large number of the governor's friends and no doubt they will remember it on election day.

The Post has not yet stated whether it would support the ticket or not. In this evening's issue it brushes the matter aside by stating that at present the carnival is king, and it will omit all discussion of political questions until the carnival is over.

Reports indicate that the forest fires which have raged so fiercely in and around Eldora, are under control, and no more damage is expected to result therefrom.

A report to the Times from Gunnison, Colo., says: "Instead of passing sentence upon James Mahaney, the Mesa Lake game warden, convicted of the manslaughter of W. A. Womack, yesterday evening as was expected, Judge Stephens set aside the verdict of the jury which declared Mahaney guilty of manslaughter with recommendation to the mercy of the court. The judge's action was taken on the ground that the verdict was erroneous and incomplete in not defining the act of manslaughter as voluntary or involuntary. By order of the court the case was entered [illegible] at the next term and Mahaney was admitted to $5,000 bond, which he [illegible] to give."

The supreme court this morning failed to render an opinion in the case of District Attorney Lindsley who applied for a writ of prohibition against Judge Johnson, of the criminal branch of the district court to prevent his appointing a special attorney to conduct the investigation of the West Side court. The supreme court will, it is said, render the decision Monday.

An effort is on foot, which may prove successful, to change the name of the City park to that of McKinley park, in honor of the late president. An effort is also being made to change the name of Congress park to that of Garfield park. As the city has one park named Lincoln, and as the other two were changed as suggested above, we would then have a park named after each of the assassinated presidents. The project of changing the names is meeting with very much favor.

Denver, Sept. 29.—Republicans held county conventions in many of the counties yesterday and the reports which are being received indicate that Republican prospects were never brighter. In every case harmony prevailed and there was a noticeable absence of nominees who do not represent the best element of their respective communities.

Since the supreme court granted Attorney General Post the writ of prohibition against Judge Dixon, Secretary Gray has been at work completing the assessment rolls and they will be ready for distribution by Tuesday of this week. The state officials do not believe that Judge Dixon will cite them for contempt if they proceed with the work.

At a meeting held last evening by the Republican county central committee, it was decided to hold the primaries next Saturday afternoon and the convention Monday morning at 10 o'clock in the Broadway theater. It was by a hard fight that the Republicans were allowed to secure the theater as the Democrats left the building in such a shape the other day that the management had practically decided to allow no more conventions in the room. Chairman Hartzell, however, guaranteed the owners of the property that the rowdyism that characterized last Friday's meeting would not be in evidence and the building was secured.

Edward C. Baggs, one of the best known men in this city died last night at St. Joseph's hospital. An effort was made to keep him alive until his brother should reach him from Philadelphia, but it proved unsuccessful. Mr. Baggs came here twelve years ago and has been an energetic worker in the D. A. C. and Overland park clubs ever since. He leaves a widow but no children. His home was formerly in Pennsylvania.

Denver, Sept. 30.—The supreme court this morning delivered an opinion sustaining Judge Johnson in his stand recently taken that he could appoint a special prosecutor to investigate the charges of corruption recently made in the West Side court. By its decision the writ of prohibition asked for by District Attorney Lindsley is denied and the court can now appoint his successor for this special investigation. In rendering the decision the case is covered fully, and reference is made to the fact that Lindsley's name is connected with the affair and that therefore he should not conduct the investigation. In closing the court says:

"It is therefore ordered that neither the district attorney nor any of his assistants take any part in the investigation to be made by said grand jury, unless and until said grand jury, or such persons as shall be selected by this court to act in the place of the district attorney in connection with this investigation, shall inform the court that there is no further investigation to be made in which the district attorney or his office is either directly or indirectly involved.

"This court will further, as soon as the grand jury now called is empaneled and charged, appoint an attorney of this court as a special adviser to act in the place and stead of the district attorney in connection with this investigation."

A special from Wray, Colo., says: Walter, the [illegible]-year-old son of Peter Plummer, living ten miles west of town, and the boy cannot recover. was shot Saturday by a careless hunter

James Burris, a teamster living at 2842 Cook street, fell off a wagonload of brick this morning and the front wheel passed over his body, inflicting several severe injuries which may prove fatal.

The carnival has brought to the city its usual crowd of toughs and there are numerous reports of small burglaries, but the police have so far succeeded in landing the worst characters in jail before they have had an opportunity to do much harm. A few downtown stores were burglarized last night.

The Socialist party has nominated a full county ticket as follows: For county judge for regular term and to fill vacancy, J. W. Martin; for sheriff, Charles W. Caryl; for county clerk, R. A. Southworth; for county treasurer, Mattie H. Fox; for county assessor, Carle Whitehead; for county coroner, A. G. Masker; for county superintendent of schools, Nona L. Brooks; for county surveyor, B. E. Morris; for county commissioner, First district, Elof Anderson; for county commissioner, Fourth district, Fred H. Shipman.

The fire and police board has issued an order compelling all storekeepers to keep their goods off the sidewalks. The order affects the downtown business portion. The order may not meet the approval of the storekeepers, who have been in the habit of using the street for a storeroom, but it will certainly be approved by the pedestrians.

Samuel Tinker, of Greeley, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. Despondency caused the deed. He was a prosperous farmer.

CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek, Sept. 26.—The case of V. H. Miller vs. the Cripple Creek Home Mining Co. was on trial in the district court today. Miller sued for $7,360 damages on account of the mining operations carried on by the defendant company next to his residence on Carr avenue. The plaintiff alleged that it was impossible for him to sleep in his home because of the noise, and further alleged that his property was damaged. The at 10 o'clock tonight brought in a verdict giving the plaintiff $500 damages.

Gustav Krause commenced suit in the district court against the city of Victor for $607 damages. The plaintiff was engaged by the Victor city council to expert the accounts for the city. He was to receive $12.50 per day. He alleges that the amount sued for is the balance due.

A marriage license was issued today by the county clerk to John Adams and Bertha M. Scherer, both of Cripple Creek.

A mining deed was filed today showing the transfer of a one-fifth interest in the Tilden Lode claim on Straub mountain from John Wilson, et al., to Albert S. Frost, for a consideration of $1.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 27.—At the town of Anaconda just east of here at 2 o'clock this morning Fred Tagert the proprietor of the Anaconda billiard hall was robbed and after being knocked senseless by a blow from the masked robber, was left to burn to death in the building set on fire by the robber. At 2:30 a. m. townspeople discovered huge clouds of smoke issuing from the town hall, the lower floor of which was occupied by the pool and billiard room. The flames were burning fiercely in the rear end of the structure. A large crowd soon gathered and a fire alarm being sounded, the volunteer company responded. When the excitement was at its height a man staggered out of the flames and fell through the door into the street. He at once lost consciousness. The firemen after nearly two hours of hard work extinguished the flames. The loss to the town hall and saloons adjoining is about $700.

A curious document was filed in the county clerk's office today. It is an agreement between A. W. Rotherwell of Denver and Henry Cornell of Colorado Springs. The party of the first part claims that by scientific methods known only to himself, together with instruments he can locate the deposits of minerals, ores or precious metals. He agrees for a consideration of $100 and an interest in the Denver, Grey Eagle and Hobson lode claims, located in the Fountain Creek mining district, to go upon said property and locate the ore.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 28.—The Republican county central committee held an enthusiastic meeting in Wilber hall this evening. The committeemen were well represented. Frank N. Briggs was in the chair and George Right was temporary secretary. The principal work of the evening was the election of a vice chairman and S. G. Patrick was elected to fill this position. The following committee was named upon motion to select a secretary: F. M. Reardon, Robert Graham, T. H. Thomas, J. W. Beman and Ben P. Mitchell. The following names were suggested for members of the executive committee: Charles N. Miller, Dr. Z. E. Funk, A. A. Rollestone, C. E. Brady, Sherman Bell and Harold D. Thompson. Chairman Briggs notified the committee that he had selected campaign headquarters in this city and in Victor. The Cripple Creek headquarters are at rooms 7, 10 and 11 in the Welty building on Bennett avenue and Second street. In Victor two rooms in the new Miners union building have been engaged and both headquarters will be opened for the campaign on Tuesday morning. The committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

A survey has been completed between Anaconda and this city for a grade, connecting the F. & C. C. road with the Midland Terminal road. It is reported that it is the purpose of the Denver & Southwestern combination to run all its faster trains to the Midland Terminal depot at the east end of Bennett avenue. If this move is made it will prove a very popular one, as the Midland Terminal has the best located depot in Cripple Creek.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Sept. 29.—It is reported here that the C. S. & C. C. D. R. Co. has secured the contract to haul the United States mail into and throughout the district. It is stated that the new contract goes into effect on October 28, and from that time on, there will be two deliveries by carrier in Cripple Creek. Under the new conditions it will be possible to get the mail into the district in such time that it can be delivered within the limits prescribed as the carriers' working day. The new contract will add to the length of the Short Line train and will make the pulling a little harder. The officials of the road state that the train will continue to reach district points on time.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 30.—The campaign committee of the Republican party in Teller county was elected today by the party candidates in conjunction with F. N. Briggs, chairman of the county central committee. The campaign or executive committee consists of F. N. Briggs, chairman; A. E. Carlton, F. J. Arkins, T. P. Connor, J. B. Cuningham, A. A. Rollestone, Sherman Bell and J. W. Price. With these gentlemen in charge of the Republican campaign, the result in the county will be the election of the party's ticket by at least 1,500 majority. The party's headquarters in Victor and Cripple Creek were open today. The Victor headquarters are in the Miners Union building, and in this city three rooms in the Welty block on Bennett avenue were opened.

Tonight in Judge T. H. Thomas' office, the committee consisting of J. W. Beman, F. M. Reardon, T. H. Thomas, Robt. Graham and J. H. Mitchell, which was appointed to select a secretary for the county central committee met, and named Captain D. P. Howard for the office.

The Waxee Gold Mining company's shaft house on Carbonate hill was broken into by burglars and everything of value except the hoist was taken. The company is working but one shift at the property, and the shaft-house was deserted when the thieves entered. The bellows, tools, steel and 80 pounds of powder were stolen. The thieves left no clew.

The case of A. J. McClay versus the Columbia Building and Loan association, was dismissed by Judge Seeds in the district court today. The suit was to recover three hundred shares of stock. The costs of the suit were assessed to the plaintiff. In the case of Dawson versus Jensen, involving a one-eighth interest in a mining lease, the court found for the defendant. J. W. Vickers, who was recently found guilty of assault with intent to kill Peter Enzanauer in a dispute over $6 wages, and whose attorneys secured a writ of the supreme court staying the sentence of from seven to nine years in the penitentiary, was today released from custody upon $15,000 bond. The sureties are James Owen, Mary H. Blakely, Thos. Timmins and Mrs. L. N. Vickers. The case is now in the hands of the supreme court for final settlement.

Mamie Donahue, a 17-year old girl, whose parents reside at Independence, was today sentenced to the state Industrial school for girls for incorrigibility. She will remain at the school until she is twenty-one years of age.

The Festival of Mountain and Plain is the attraction that is drawing hundreds of Cripple Creek district people to the Capital city. Last night trains on the Short Line and Midland Terminal roads carried the first large delegation from the camp. Every train that left today had on extra coaches to accommodate the pleasure seekers. The Short Line trains today carried about 725 people from the district and the Midland Terminal nearly as many.

Thomas Chellew commenced action in the county court today to recover $100 together with interest and costs of suit from Belle Bush.

Among the mining deeds filed today with the county clerk were the following: Phil S. Delany to the Old Gold Mining company, that portion of the Lonaconing lode claim in conflict with the Buckeye lode claim, containing one-tenth of an acre, for a consideration of $1; A. N. Partridge to the Old Gold Mining company, a one-half interest in the Jim Graham tunnel and tunnel site, and one-half interest in the Old Gold Tunnel and tunnel-site, for a consideration of $1.; Fred Peck to W. J. Meilleham a one-fourth interest in the Maid of the Mist lode claims, Nos. 1 to 10, consideration $1.

Upon motion of the defendants in the case of the Marinette Mining company [illegible] A. McIntyre, et al., Judge Seeds today granted a change of venue to Arapahoe county.

James Murphy of Altman, left today for Grand Junction, Ore., to make an investigation of that new camp.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 1.—Mrs. Emma Doyle today filed a petition in the county court for a divorce from John E. Doyle, who is well known in Victor and has always taken a prominent part in Teller county politics. The couple were married on May 9, 1898, in Cripple Creek, and lived together in happiness for several months, when Mrs. Doyle alleges her husband began to treat her cruelly and often bruised and kicked her. She further alleges that he put her out of their home in Victor and even threatened to kill her. Mrs. Doyle was frightened by her husband's acts and stayed for a while with a friend in Cripple Creek, Mrs. DeLay. According to the complaint Mr. Doyle deserted her last June.

Doyle was a street commissioner in Victor a few years ago, and was an enthusiastic worker for the Democratic party. After his term of office expired he left the district.

The case of the People versus Grant Crumley, charged with the murder of Sam Strong in the Newport saloon on August 22 last, has been continued until November 1. The case went on the docket for October 11.

The district court has adjourned until October 10. The cases docketed for this week will be reset.

The church people of the district held a meeting last night and launched a new ticket into the political sea, providing for the suppression of the open gambling which is going on all over the county. Neither the Democratic or Republican ticket met with their approval, and they are determined not to support George Q. Richmond for county judge or Mrs. Minnie Johnson of Victor for county superintendent of schools. Outside of these two nominees the Republican ticket will be supported as against the Democratic ticket. The action taken by this element of Cripple Creek politics has caused quite a stirring up among the nominees of both tickets.

For the first time in the history of the Cripple Creek district the city physician reports not one contagious disease in Cripple Creek. The city is in better sanitary and healthy condition than it has ever been before. A hard fight has been made against smallpox, scarlet fever and several other contagious diseases, with the effect that the smallpox has been entirely eradicated and that there is but one scarlet fever patient in the city, and that one convalescent. The mayors of both Cripple Creek and Victor, have been acting in conjunction with the county commissioners in stamping out contagious diseases, and the result has been more satisfactory than had been anticipated.

The Teller County Lumber company was given judgment for $289.47 due from Joseph Lamore in the county court today. The judgment was taken by default. The bill sued for was for lumber furnished to the defendant in equipping the White lease on the Eclipse claim of the New Haven company on Raven hill.

The Santa Rita G. M. & M. Co. today filed a deed in the county recorder's office transferring the Santa Rita lode to the Atlantis Mines Corporation for a consideration of $100,000. The deed was signed by Franklin F. Caley and Eugene F. Conant.

H. Beavis and E. Beavis today filed a deed transferring the Francis and Francis No. 2 lode claims to William Land, consideration $1.

The Consolidated Gold Mines company filed a formal deed to the Consolidated Mines company for the Wild Horse, T. F. T. and Bertha lode claims. The consideration named was 1,000,000 shares of the Consolidated Mines company stock. This deed consummates the consolidation of the Consolidated Gold Mines company with adjoining property.

Donald Rodgers to John Ketelson, lot 25, block 222 of Victor, for $6,250 consideration.

M. J. Waters to John C. Walters, lot 3 of block 19, of the Hayden Placer addition to Cripple Creek, for $300.

The International Realty company today filed a certificate of the fact that the principal place of business of the company has been transferred from Denver to Colorado Springs, with Henry McAllister, Jr., as agent.

Sheriff Stewart today took Mamie Donahue, the 17-year-old incorrigible girl to the State Industrial school at Denver.

The Cameron Mines, Land & Tunnel company today filed a deed for 7.304 acres of the Cameron Townsite to the Hopewell G. M. Co., for $20,215.

The Cripple Creek Gold Mines & Land company filed a deed dated May 14, 1900, to the Beacon Hill Mining & Townsite company for lots Nos. 1 to 34 inclusive, in block 32, of the Arequa Townsite for $13,000.

H. W. Bennett and Julius A. Myers filed a deed dated January 21, 1901, to the Beacon Hill Mining & Townsite for lots 18 and 17, block 33, of the Arequa townsite, for $1.

Marriage licenses were today issued to George B. Ireland and Nellie L. Harrington, both of Victor. D. O. Darnell and Elise Brother, both of Cripple Creek. Fred C. Tinkham and Bessie Barr of Victor.

Mounted officers were sent out by the sheriff this afternoon in search of Rollo Elliott, bookkeeper for the John Nolon Liquor company who left the city hurriedly about noon today. A telegram from Officer Neeley was received tonight stating that Elliott has been caught near Florissant and was being brought back. But Nolon and his manager insist that there is nothing wrong but there are many rumors of shortage.

Elliott has been ill for some time and his many friends in the district fear that he has become temporarily insane.

VICTOR

Victor, Sept. 25.—By an agreement the suit against the city instituted by the Altman Water company has been dropped and Victor obtains full title to a reservoir site with a capacity of 47,000,000 gallons of water. The conditions of the settlement allow the Altman company sole right to the seepage from the reservoir which this city is to construct on the Bison Park site. A stipulation was also made that the Altman company may purchase from the city such additional water as it may need at the rate of 12½ cents per 1,000 gallons. With this suit settled Victor, will in the near future have a water supply of 117,000,000 gallons, the largest and most practical gravity system of any mountain city in Colorado. Victor's municipal plant has proved quite a success.

The Republican county convention will be held in this city tomorrow when a full county ticket will be nominated. The delegates will convene in Armory hall at 10 o'clock. There promises to be quite a little rivalry in the convention but no one clique will control it. The nominations will be made by the entire convention. The outlook is very bright for a Republican victory in Teller county this fall.

Bricklayers will commence work on Victor's new opera house Monday. The stone foundation is practically completed and today three carloads of red brick from the Canon City yards reached the city. A light consignment will follow daily from now on until the number of brick required has been received. The main walls will be constructed of red brick and the trimmings will be of granite brick made at the same kiln. Work upon the structure is being pushed and it is probable that the house will be finished and ready for opening about Christmas.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Michael O'Brien were held this afternoon at the Catholic church. The interment was at Sunnyside cemetery.

Victor, Sept. 28.—Frank Firstbrook, a miner employed at the Vindicator No. 2, fell headforemost down a stope a distance of 25 feet, shortly after noon today, and received injuries that will probably prove fatal. A fracture at the base of the skull is his most serious injury. Dr. Van Norman, the company physician, was summoned and recognizing the critical condition of the unfortunate miner, had him removed in the ambulance to his home on Garnet avenue, in this city. What caused Firstbrook to fall is a mystery. Just prior to the accident he was working on the stoping ground about 25 feet above the floor of the level. The first information of the accident was when a fellow workman saw Firstbrook lying on the floor of the level. Firstbrook is a married man and has a couple of children.

Victor, Sept. 29.—Frank Firstbrook, who was seriously injured by a fall in the Vindicator property on Bull hill yesterday, died this morning at 2 o'clock at his home on Grant avenue. Deceased was 31 years of age and leaves a wife and two children. A brother, residing in Boulder, has been notified of the death and is expected to arrive in this city tomorrow.

Chas. Grogan and James McArthur, the former proprietors of a North Third street assay office, have been paroled from the penitentiary. These two assayers were convicted of receiving stolen ore that was taken from the Mary McKinney mine. They were given a sentence of three to five years, but owing to their excellent behavior in confinement, have been released on parole. They have served about three years.

James Doyle, Scott Ashton and a number of witnesses, left yesterday afternoon for Council Bluffs, Iowa. On October 1, a case of Doyle against President Burns of the Portland company, will come up for trial in that city. This suit involves mining stock and interest in the aggregate of over $1,000,000.

Victor, Sept. 30.—James Brown, a miner, 32 years of age, employed at the Last Dollar mine, suffered a severe accident this evening. While his injuries may not result fatally, it is impossible at this time to state definitely whether he will recover or not. Brown was at work in a stope above the eighth level. He was picking down the loose rock above him when his footing gave way and he fell a distance of 15 feet to the floor. His back was badly injured as was one kidney. He was removed to his home at Altman, where Dr. St. Clair is in attendance. The unfortunate man is one of the oldest employes at the Last Dollar.

The uniformed team Modern Woodmen left today for Denver to take part in the festival. The team is one of the best drilled organizations in Victor. Before leaving it paraded the streets and was loudly applauded. Victor sends a big delegation to the carnival.

J. H. Hunt has left for Charleston, S. C., where he goes as a delegate to the convention of the National Funeral Directors' association.

The family of Rev. W. H. Davis will move to Denver tomorrow. Mr. Davis will remain here to attend his ministerial work. Mrs. Davis' health necessitated the change.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Huff returned this morning from a visit to Canon City.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Atchison, Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Fryberger, Mrs. Ed. O'Malloy and Mrs. Claud Strock are among the Victorites who are in Denver attending the carnival.

Mrs. S. O'Rourke and children went to Colorado Springs and Manitou this morning for the benefit of Mrs. O'Rourke's health.

Victor, Oct. 1.—R. E. Sundenberg, who was recently arrested on the charge of passing three forged checks aggregating about $395 on the Mondren saloon and other parties, was today bound over in Justice Corbin's court to the district court on three different counts, the bond being $600 and $500 for each offense.

Samuel Taylor, aged 36 years, died at his home in Goldfield last night of miner's consumption. The body will be shipped to Silver Plume tomorrow. Taylor was a single man and leaves a sister living in Goldfield.

ELKTON

Elkton, Colo., Oct. 1.—R. V. Langley and family arrived home yesterday afternoon from a week's visit at Canon City.

Frank Thomas and his two eldest children have left for Buffalo, N. Y., on account of the illness of Mr. Thompson's mother.

Samuel McDowell left the city today for an extended eastern trip.

Mrs. F. M. Wright left for Bisbee, Ariz., yesterday to join her husband. She has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Moehler.

Mrs. Sol Camp and Miss Jennie Welter left for Denver yesterday to take in the carnival.

Gordon Kelly has left for Denver, which he will make his home. He will attend school at the capital city.

Mrs. Herbert Thompson left last night for Milwaukee, where she will spend the winter with her sister Miss Mabel Young. Mr. and Mrs. George Clauson have moved from their home in Eclipse gulch to Victor. M. H. Brews and family will move into the house left vacant by Mr. and Mrs. Clauson.

Miss Ula Leigh, who has been visiting her cousin Mrs. S. S. Michael left for her home in Nebraska today.

Dr. J. B. Polly has just returned from Canon City where he was called on a business trip.

GOLDFIELD

Goldfield, Sept. 30.—The sad news has been received from Canon City that Mrs. James Potvin is in a critical condition, and that fears are entertained that she will not rally.

Emmett Hill has returned from a visit to Kansas City.

Mrs. W. B. Fry left this morning for Denver, and after taking in the carnival she will go to Boulder to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Blankinship with Mrs. Hicks, left for Denver this morning. Goldfield sends a very large delegation to the carnival at Denver. Fully 40 went out on the early morning train, with many more to follow.

Mrs. Westcott is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Truesdale and children, from Canon City.

PUEBLO

Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 27.—Today the first fair held in Pueblo in many years and the first held under the auspices of the Pueblo, Colo., State Fair association came to a close. That it was a success some 30,000 people who attended will testify. Three days of good weather and one of bad took fully that number of people through the entrance gate and of the whole number not one made a complaint. The races and the exhibits have been of the highest order and the awards have been greeted with general satisfaction. Almost every county in the state was represented in some manner at the fair and next year the Fair association hopes to have them all, from Arapahoe to the smallest county. All of the races could not be completed today and they will be run off tomorrow afternoon. To show their appreciation of the attendance and the support accorded it the fair association will admit everyone free tomorrow.

The features today, aside from the races, were the awarding of premiums for county exhibits and the baby show. Otero county received first premium for the best county exhibit and Arapahoe second, and on the agricultural exhibit Arapahoe received first prize and Otero second. As a matter of courtesy Pueblo county withdrew from these contests.

Nearly 50 babies were entered in the baby show, and first prize went to Fritz Edmondson, second to Harvey Allen, and third prize to Robert Rapalje. Tonight the masked carnival was held on the streets and from early in the evening until late tonight Main street has been almost impassable. Confetti throwing was the principal amusement and the German village was the center of the storm. The carnival will be continued tomorrow evening.

The results this afternoon were as follows:

Trotting, 2:20 class—

Tony W	2	1	1	1
Ed. Winship	1	3	2	3
C. K. W.	3	2	3	2

Time—2:25, 2:23½, 2:23½, 2:23½. (Winship set back in the second heat for running).

Free-for-all pace—

Belle Burton	1	1	1
Doctor Shidler	2	2	2
Rose W	4	2	
Tombstone	6	4	
Judge A	5	dr	
Pearl S	dis		

Time—2:20½, 2:20¾.

Half mile dash and repeat—Blue Billy won, Tom Tongue second, July Gyp third. Time—:51¼. Billy Heck and Fern Leaf also ran. (Tom Tongue finished first but was set back for cutting down Blue Billy).

Three-fourths mile consolation—Jersey Maid won, Walla Walla second, Red Buck third. Time—1:02¼.

In the cowboy relay race of five miles, changing horses at every mile, John Scott, riding his own string, won, and Fred Aldredge, riding the Watson string, was second.

Henry Jameson, owner of a string of running horses which has been at the fair grounds during the fair, stands a chance of being forever barred from all tracks under the jurisdiction of the American Trotting association. Wednesday afternoon one of Jameson's horses got a bad start and Jameson is said to have gone into the judges' stand and flourished a large revolver. He was escorted off the track by a policeman after he had scared the judges and the starter. The judges suspended him and will take the matter up with the Trotting association. Jameson comes from Bijou Basin, in El Paso county, and has a string of 10 horses here. His string includes Follow Me, winner of the Colorado Derby.

D. B. Carey, special counsel for the attorney general's office, has filed suit in the district court on behalf of the state against the county commissioners of Pueblo county for $1,309, alleged to be the interest due on delinquent state taxes collected in this county since 1876 when Colorado became a state.

Jacob Winkler of Nepesta filed suit in the district court today asking $25,000 damages from O. O. McReynolds, charging that the defendant assaulted and permanently disabled him last February.

Walter Carlyle, brother of ex-State Senator James N. Carlyle, and one of the oldest and best known citizens of Pueblo, died suddenly shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, while he lay sleeping at his home, 340 Block I. Heart failure produced by kidney and intestinal trouble, was the cause. Mr. Carlyle has been ailing more or less for the past few years, but his death was unexpected. He retired about 8 o'clock apparently in the best of health and at 10 o'clock answered a knock on the door from his daughter. A few minutes after 1 o'clock, Mrs. Carlyle, who occupied a separate couch in the same room with her husband, was awakened by a gurgling sound from her husband. He was dead before she could reach his side. Mr. Carlyle was born in Ohio in 1830, and was married in 1851. Last April he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding. In 1875 the couple came to Pueblo and have resided here ever since. Mr. Carlyle has been engaged in the carpenter and brick business, and was well known and highly respected in local business circles. He was a member of the G. A. R., which will have charge of the funeral. Besides his brother and his widow the deceased leaves five grown children.

Pueblo, Sept. 30.—In the city council tonight an ordinance was introduced providing for the extension of the city saloon limits so as to take in the business portion of Bessemer, the steel works suburbs. Heretofore the sale of liquor has been prohibited in Bessemer although it is claimed that many blind pigs were conducted there. The council also voted tonight to employ a city interpreter.

Secret Service Agent Doran is in Pueblo and he announces that he has evidence which will convict J. W. Grulmeaux, who was recently arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses on a large number of claims of that nature. It is claimed that Grulmaux represented himself as an agent for a publishing house and secured a considerable amount of money, estimated at from $3,000 to $4,000 from people all over the state. He is said to have operated under the names of H. A. Baldwin, A. C. Graham and E. G. Burton.

Mike Ryan was found guilty in the district court today of assault to murder. Ryan has been under arrest on a charge of being the man who nearly murdered Hammond Kujath with a pick while Kujath lay sleeping.

Democratic primaries for the election of delegates to the county convention to be held Wednesday, took place this evening. There were practically no contests anywhere in the city and a fairly good vote was polled.

W. A. Bright of Rye, a small town southwest of Pueblo, is said to have struck a vein 20 feet wide of a deposit of valuable mineral including asbestos, alum and sulphur. The discovery was made while Bright was boring for oil.

Special dispatches from Ouray state that ex-Attorney General D. M. Campbell and Captain B. F. Moore created a small sensation in that city by trying to arrest Robert Hobson, a well-known citizen, on a charge of being the assailant of Judge L. B. Gibson in Pueblo some weeks ago. Mr. Gibson was set upon in his office by a stranger and badly beaten with an iron bar. Moore claims to have seen the assailant and when shown a picture of Hobson, declared it was the man. With Mr. Campbell, Captain Moore went to Ouray, but Hobson proved that he was in Ouray when the assault occurred.

Pueblo, Oct. 1.—Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock the Democratic county convention will be called to order in the board of trade hall. The nominations are very much in doubt and the delegates elected indicate nothing. But one nomination is sure, and that is for county judge. J. W. Coulter, the incumbent, will be renominated without opposition. For sheriff, Barney Marlow, a Santa Fe engineer, seems to have the inside track.

George Vranic, about 43 years old, employed as a charger on the new blast furnace at the steel works, dropped dead this morning. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause, although for a time it was though that he had been overcome by gas. He had been ailing for some time and by some it was thought that his mind was deranged. Little is known of the dead man in Pueblo, except that he was sober and industrious and a member of a prominent Masonic society.

The sugar beet factory owned by the National Sugar Beet company of Sugar City, was started tonight with a force of 1,200 employes. A splendid supply of beets is on hand and a good run is expected.

L. D. Kartz of Cripple Creek has purchased a two-story brick building on Main street between Second and Third streets, known as the Miller property. He has notified the present occupants, Bonney & Haines, to vacate in 30 days. Mr. Kartz will occupy the place with a wholesale liquor business. The price paid was $15,000.

A chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Pueblo today with a large membership. There is already a chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution here.

Will Clark, a negro, was today sentenced in the criminal division of the district court to not less than seven and not more than ten years for assault to murder. Some weeks ago Clark shot James Williams and Chas. Jones while they were sitting in front of a boarding house in Bessemer. Both recovered from their wounds. In giving his testimony, Clark stated that at the steel works furnaces where the three men were employed a scheme is practiced by some of the men of crowding certain of their companions whom they do not like, into the hotter places, where the sides of the furnace are red hot, and thus trying to choke them out. Clark claims that he was treated in this manner by Williams.

G. Kurtz, a meat dealer, and his two-year-old son were injured in a runaway accident at 10:30 o'clock this morning at the corner of Third street and Santa Fe avenue. A team belonging to the Jones Mercantile company ran away and crashed into the spring wagon in which Kurtz and his two children were riding. In the wreck that followed Kurtz was badly bruised and was picked up unconscious. The two-year-old child sustained a broken arm and the other child escaped without injury.

Deputy Sheriff Skinner returned today from Denver with Homer Hogoboon, a printer who was employed in the printing office of Hanson Moore, where the counterfeit C. F. and I. pay checks are alleged to have been printed. Moore was brought down Saturday night and is now in jail.

The Santa Fe Railroad company today commenced in the district court proceedings in condemnation against more than 100 property owners in Irving Place and Wiley Park Heights, whose properties are situated at or near the right of way of the new line from Pueblo to Colorado Springs, whereby the Santa Fe expects to do away with a long up-hill pull. The case will be heard November 8.

A special to the Chieftain from Fowler says. A. J. Hauts of Loveland is in Fowler for the purpose of securing a suitable location for a beet sugar factory. He represents the Great Western Beet Sugar company of Denver and has been to Lamar and Manzanola investigating the field for beet raising, but has decided that Fowler offers the best advantages. No bonus is asked, although to secure the factory the farmers must pledge 5,000 acres of beets. Officers of the company will shortly visit Fowler for the purpose of completing final arrangements. The company already has factories in operation at Loveland and Grand Junction. The proposed factory at Fowler will cost $1,000,000 and have a capacity of 1,000 tons per day.

Don't wait until you become chronically constipated, but take DeWitt's Little Early Risers now and then. They good order. Easy to take. Safe pills. Hefley-Arcularius Drug company, C. E. Smith, 117 South Tejon street.

CABINET DISCUSSED THE PACIFIC CABLE.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 1.—There were five of the eight members of the cabinet present at today's meeting, Attorney General Knox, Secretaries Long, Hitchcock and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith. The principal subject discussed was that of a cable to Hawaii, Guam and Philippines. Propositions have been made to lay a commercial cable from San Francisco to connect these islands the question under discussion was whether under our peace treaty with Spain the United States could authorize or in any way encourage the laying of such a cable by private parties.

Under a franchise obtained from Spain some time before the late war, the exclusive right to cable connections with the Philippines was secured by a foreign corporation. Under the treaty of Paris the United States obligated itself to protect all property rights in the archipelago and the question now at issue is whether permission to land the proposed cable at Manila or some other Philippine port would be a violation of the Paris treaty. The attorney general will prepare a statement for the president covering all the questions involved.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE BEGINS SESSION TODAY.

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—Everything is in readiness for the opening of the general conference of the Episcopal church tomorrow. The convention will be opened with an impressive communion service in Trinity church where the main convention is to be held. The convention will continue in session for 14 days with varied allied meetings.

Prominent among the delegates who arrived today were J. P. Morgan, Bishop Potter and a party of eastern bishops and laymen, the guests of Mr. Morgan.

The convention will be largely attended. Ninety bishops, 400 clergymen and 2,500 laity are expected to be present. The convention promises to be the most notable since the original convention 112 years ago. Many important questions are scheduled for consideration. Foremost among them are the formal acceptance of the constitution drafted by the convention at Washington in 1898, and since carefully scrutinized by every diocese in the country; the canons or laws of the church; the marginal readings of the holy scriptures; the missions; the special report on the canon of marriage and divorce, as understood by the Episcopal church and the church's course toward Puerto Rico.

According to the rules of the church the convention is presided over by the bishop of longest service present. According to this rule Bishop Tuttle of Missouri will be presiding bishop.

WHISTLED IN VAIN.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 1.—Today's attempt to sail the second of the present series of yacht races for the blue ribbon of the sea, proved a dismal failure. Between 25,000 and 30,000 people who crowded the pleasure fleet off Sandy Hook lightship in the hope of seeing a repetition of the thrilling sport of last Saturday witnessed instead more of a drifting match than a race. The wind was exceedingly light and variable, at times falling so low that the gossamer wind pennants which are as light as thistledown, hung limp against the masts of the big single-stickers. The wind, with crews lined up on the lee rails, was not sufficient at any time to make the racing machines heel to their lines. At the end of four and one-half hours the two yachts had covered less than one-half of the prescribed course of 30 miles and as there was no possibility of their finishing within the time limit the regatta committee declared the race off.

When the gun was fired announcing this decision the challenger was half a mile ahead of the defender, and to that extent today's trial was a victory for Shamrock II. But the fluke today demonstrated little as to the question of supremacy between the two boats except perhaps that Sir Thomas' new champion is more dangerous in light airs than was supposed after her two former meetings with the white flyer to which the patriots are pinning their faith. In fluky winds of variable strength, shifting as they did today, through six points of the compass, luck cuts almost as much figure as model and seamanship, and today fortune was unmistakably with the foreigner.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE IN THE SCHLEY INQUIRY.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The Schley court of inquiry made good headway again today, concluding with Admiral Evans and hearing three new witnesses, although the testimony of one of them was not concluded when the court adjourned for the day. Admiral Evans' testimony was along the same general lines as was his statement of yesterday, but some points were presented in greater detail in response to questions by Mr. Rayner. The new witnesses were Captain Sigsbee, who commanded the scout St. Paul during the Santiago campaign; Thomas M. Dienalde, a newspaper correspondent, who was on the Texas during the battle of July 3, and Chief Yeoman Gustave Becker, who was a clerk to Admiral Sampson during the war.

Captain Sigsbee's testimony covered his communications to Commodore Schley upon the latter's arrival off Santiago May 26, 1898, and at subsequent dates and dealt with the state of the weather at that period. He was asked a great number of questions by the court.

Dienalde described the loop of the Brooklyn as seen from the Texas. Mr. Becker testified as to dispatches sent by Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley.

FUNERAL OF J. H. HAVERLY.

By Associated Press.

Salt Lake, Oct. 1.—Funeral services over the remains of Col. J. H. Haverly who died in this city Saturday, were held in the Grand opera house this afternoon. Many friends of the former "minstrel king" and all the theatrical people of this city were in attendance. The stage was draped in crepe and the casket was literally covered with beautiful floral offerings. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

COLLECTIVE ACTION IN TURKEY TODAY

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 2.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent:

"The report received at all the embassies and legations here from consuls in the provinces depict a situation everywhere so deplorable that an ambassadorial conference and collective action are contemplated."

Geo. W. Lane, Pewamo, Mich., writes: "Your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the best remedy for indigestion and stomach trouble that I ever used. For years I suffered from dyspepsia, at times compelling me to stay in bed and causing me untold agony. I am completely cured by Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. In recommending it to friends who suffer from indigestion I always offer to pay for it if it fails. Thus far I have never paid." Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co., C. C. Smith, 117 S. Tejon St.

ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

ALL THE NEWS

COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, September 27.)

A committee of citizens will undertake the work of raising funds for guns for the High school cadets in order to put the organization on a permanent basis.

Norman Duhn, 7 years old, was run over by a freight car on the Rio Grande tracks and received injuries from which he died in a few hours.

Ground was broken yesterday at the corner of Vermijo and Sahwatch streets for a new $50,000 ice plant.

Thomas Sayer was arrested in Denver yesterday on the charge of having committed a robbery at the residence of J. M. Parker on North Tejon street last Sunday.

Will Scheuler was shot twice and dangerously wounded by his young wife in a Colorado City saloon last evening; jealousy caused the deed.

The Typographical union of this city gave a most enjoyable smoker last evening in honor of the trustees of the Union Printers home.

An effort will be made to secure for this city the next annual meeting of the Journeymen Barbers International union.

Republican county central committee has opened headquarters in the Midland block.

(Saturday, September 28.)

A deed filed in the county clerk's office yesterday conveys nearly all of W. S. Stratton's real estate holdings in this city to the International Realty company of Wyoming; the property transferred is worth $852,500.

Verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the boy who was killed at the Huerfano street crossing Thursday declared that the accident was due to the negligence and carelessness of the company.

C. P. Bentley pleaded guilty to the eight remaining counts against him; sentence was suspended.

Opening game of football at Washburn field 3 p. m.

Hollingsworth is the first man signed for the "Millionaires" baseball team next year.

Six more suits for damages growing out of the big fire of October 1, 1898, were filed yesterday in the district court.

Jury in the county court found Creighton and Wagner of Manitou guilty of selling liquor without a town license and fined them $25 and costs; the case was on appeal.

(Sunday, September 29.)

High school football team showed up to excellent advantage yesterday, a Princeton kick alone saving the college from failure to score.

Colorado City Woodmen of the World will dedicate their new hall on October 17.

Walter E. Towers of Denver has been awarded the contract for the new science and administration building for Colorado college at the price of $211,380; plumbing, heating and electric work is not included.

Surveyors have recently been at work on the Austin Bluffs park site and a proposed boulevard leading thereto.

General Palmer has been extensively improving roads between Colorado Springs and Glen Eyrie.

Famous suit of Giddings, Lennox and others against Sam Strong, growing out of the blowing up of the Strong mine in 1894, has been compromised.

Four railroads which have recently purchased new locomotives propose to conduct a practical test of efficiency by a round trip run between Denver and Pueblo.

Stonework on the new court house is now half done and is being pushed as fast as stone can be secured from the quarries.

El Paso county's maid of honor at the Denver festival will be Miss Olivette Yerian.

(Monday, September 30.)

Harry Devin and his sister, Agnes, aged 11 and 10 years, respectively, have run away from home. Up to a late hour last night no trace had been found of them by the police.

Two thieves stole a buggy from a Manitou stable late Saturday night. They hitched two horses to the vehicle and drove away.

Fred Ege, one of the pioneers of Colorado Springs, died last evening at his home on South Weber street.

Mrs. Rebecca Pendery, wife of Judge John L. Pendery, died yesterday morning at No. 518 North Nevada avenue.

Three new convertible street cars, built for the Colorado Springs & Suburban Railway company, have been shipped from Philadelphia to this city.

Local grocers and butchers will meet at the Alta Vista hotel this evening. They will be addressed by two national organizers of the Retail Grocers of the United States.

Addison Danford, a prominent attorney, died suddenly at his home in this city last night.

(Tuesday, October 1.)

An early morning fire on North Tejon street is thought to be of incendiary origin.

El Paso County Sunday School association will meet at First Christian church tonight.

National organizers of retail grocers met chilling reception here and departed for Pueblo.

Chairman of the Republican precinct committees will meet tomorrow (Wednesday) evening at 7:30 at Republican headquarters.

Open meeting of Woman's Relief corps this afternoon at 3 o'clock, corner Huerfano and Cascade.

Civil docket was called in the district court yesterday and cases set for trial.

Railroads report a large sale of excursion tickets for Denver's festival.

The property at 24 North Tejon (occupied by Craigue's grocery store) was sold yesterday for $24,000.

J. W. McCullough, alias Thomas Sayer, charged with robbing the residence of J. M. Parker, pleaded not guilty; police say they have evidence that he was implicated in three other robberies.

Work is progressing rapidly on the construction of the Telluride Reduction company.

Two employes of the Baxter-Kerns Mercantile company were arrested last evening, one charged with embezzlement, the other of larceny.

(Wednesday, October 2.)

A. Duff has been arrested by deputy sheriffs and is believed to be the leader of a gang of bunco men who found many victims in this city early in the summer.

Colorado City school board held its regular meeting last evening and discussed the problem of caring for the 37 per cent. increase in school attendance.

At a mass meeting of college students yesterday $634 was raised for the athletic fund.

Rev. Father Volpe, one of the best-known Catholic clergymen in the state, died at Glockner sanitarium last evening.

Charges of professionalism, made in a Denver paper against last year's Colorado college football team, are denied and proved to be absolutely without foundation.

International Realty company, to which W. S. Stratton recently conveyed local real estate worth $852,500, has filed notice that principal place of business in this state has been changed from Denver to Colorado Springs; Mr. Stratton is now president of the company.

The Short Line has been awarded the contract for carrying the U. S. mails for all points on its line between and including Cripple Creek.

Colorado Springs postoffice receipts for the past quarter show a greater increase in volume of business handled than in any corresponding quarter.

College Tigers looked less like kittens yesterday and lined up two full teams for football practice.

STATE

(Friday, September 27.)

Attorney General Post has notified the members of the state board of assessors that the board may now proceed without being in contempt of Judge Dixon.

Another forest fire is raging 15 miles north of Eldora.

Longmont had its annual pumpkin pie festival yesterday with 8,000 guests.

Teller county Republicans met in Victor yesterday and nominated a strong county ticket.

(Saturday, September 28.)

Proprietor of Anaconda billiard hall was beaten, robbed and left unconscious in the building, which the robber set on fire, at an early hour yesterday morning.

Rev. William A. Spencer, chief secretary of the Church Extension society and one of the best-known Methodist ministers in the United States, is dead.

Heaviest storm of rain and hail in years struck Omaha yesterday.

President Hays of the Southern Pacific railroad has definitely announced his intention to retire.

Good wind is predicted for today's yacht race.

Kirk B. Armour of Kansas City is dead.

Arapahoe Democrats in a riotous convention yesterday rejected fusion, nominated a "Court House" ticket and adopted the platform outlined in yesterday morning's Gazette.

Jerry Haley, a demented tramp arrested in Denver, has fallen heir to $10,000 in Boston.

A Denver man sues for divorce and demands alimony.

State fair at Pueblo closed yesterday; total attendance 30,000.

(Sunday, September 29.)

Strong ticket has been named for county offices by Ouray Republicans.

Republicans of Garfield county held an exceptionally enthusiastic convention at Glenwood Springs yesterday.

Forest fires around Eldora are at last under control.

Judge Stephens has set aside the verdict of manslaughter against James Mahaney, the Grand Mesa lakes game warden; the case was entered for trial at the next term of the court.

It is proposed to change the name of the Denver City park to McKinley park.

(Monday, September 30.)

Frank Firstbrook, who was injured in the Vindicator mine on Bull hill on Saturday, died yesterday.

Charles Grogan and James McArthur, who were sent to the state penitentiary for receiving stolen ore from the Mary McKinney mine, have been paroled.

Denver police captured four men supposed to be connected with the recent safe-blowing at Leadville.

A gang of men arrested in Denver are supposed to be local thieves, who have turned several tricks recently.

The finishing touches have been put on the grandstand and Denver is now in readiness to receive her carnival visitors.

W. H. Moore, a printer of Denver, is under arrest, charged with printing the spurious pay checks of the C. F. & I. Co. at Pueblo.

Republicans in many counties of the state held conventions on Saturday and all report harmonious action and thoroughly representative tickets.

Secretary Gray will distribute the assessment rolls to the assessors of the various counties tomorrow.

Arapahoe Republicans have set the dates for primaries and county convention, the dates being October 5 and 7 respectively.

Edward C. Baggs, a prominent resident of Denver, died Saturday night.

(Tuesday, October 1.)

Miss Mary Malone, daughter of Judge Booth Malone, was crowned as queen of the Festival of Mountain and Plain; 50,000 visitors are expected in Denver today.

Forest fire in Boulder county threatens the mining camp of Sunnyside.

James Brown of Altman was seriously injured by a fall while at work in the Last Dollar mine.

Supreme court sustains Judge Johnson in appointing a special prosecutor to investigate the charges of corruption in the West Side court in Denver.

A 13-year-old boy living 10 miles west of Wray was fatally shot by a careless hunter.

Socialist party in Denver has nominated a full county ticket.

Samuel Tinker of Greeley, a prosperous farmer, committed suicide.

(Wednesday, October 2.)

Trial of Grant Crumley for the killing of Sam Strong has been continued until November 1.

Anti-gambling element of Teller county has nominated an independent ticket.

The beet sugar factory at Sugar City started last night with a large supply of beets on hand.

A chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been organized at Pueblo.

Great Western Beet Sugar company is considering the project of a big factory at Fowler.

GENERAL

(Friday, September 27.)

Republicans of New Jersey have nominated Franklin Murphy for governor.

Six men were killed and seven injured by explosion of oil tank at Newark, N. J.

Schley court of inquiry held only a brief session yesterday.

John George Nicolay, private secretary to President Lincoln, and widely known as the author of several works on the life of the great war president, died yesterday at his residence in Washington, aged 70 years. He had been in feeble health for several years.

Dr. Rixey says Mrs. McKinley is doing as well as any woman could under similar conditions.

(Saturday, September 28.)

Pittsburg won the National Baseball league pennant by defeating Brooklyn yesterday.

Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service has received a cablegram from Assistant Surgeon Eager at Naples reporting 11 cases of bubonic plague and four deaths.

The steamer City of Seattle has arrived at Vancouver from Skagway, bringing 314 passengers and $300,000 in gold. Among her passengers was Consul McCook of Dawson, who is on his way to Washington on government business. Much excitement is reported in the Atlin district on account of the discovery of what is believed to be the "mother lode" of the district.

William Hoppener, a former confidential bookkeeper for the A. W. Faber company, who disappeared last June after having, it is alleged, embezzled between $30,000 and $40,000, has been arrested at Buenos Ayres.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall spent the day on the great plains of western Canada and by tonight will be in the Rockies.

President McKinley's will has been filed for probate; the value of the estate is estimated at $225,000 to $250,000.

(Sunday, September 29.)

The Columbia beat the British challenger Shamrock yesterday in the closest race ever sailed for the America's cup.

An important controversy has arisen in the Schley court of inquiry over the translation of a cipher dispatch from Commodore Schley to the navy department.

J. H. Haverly, the old-time famous minstrel leader, is dead.

Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin narrowly escaped serious accident by collision with revenue cutter Gresham yesterday.

Miss Bessie Anthony won the western women's golf championship.

A special to the Atlanta Constitution from Norfolk, Va., says: Everett St. John, late vice president and general manager of the Seaboard Air Line, will, it is understood, succeed C. M. Hays as president of the Southern Pacific on October 1.

(Monday, September 30.)

Consul Martin at Chin-Kiang, China, in a report to this government sets forth the conditions essential to commercial success in China.

The Twenty-first infantry had a severe engagement with insurgents near Candelaria, the Americans losing one killed and two wounded, but captured 30,000 pounds of rice and some ammunition.

Yachtsmen of the New York Yacht club confess that the closeness of the first race gave them something like a scare, but they are determined to keep the cup on this side the Atlantic.

Sir Thomas Lipton is confident the Shamrock II. can do better than in the first race. He visited the revenue cutter Gresham and assured Captain Walker that the damage to the Erin was trifling.

The committee appointed to draft bills for national laws to be submitted to the annual convention of the National Live Stock association has completed the draft of bills.

President Hill of the Great Northern railway has been inspecting a route for his second Transcascade road through the state of Washington.

Delegates and visitors to the Episcopal triennial convention are arriving in San Francisco.

Charles Curry of Lexington, Me., was shot and killed by Charles Hudspeth at Kansas City. Jealousy was the cause.

A disastrous fight between United States troops and insurgents in the island of Samar near Balangiga resulted in great loss to Company C, Ninth infantry.

A pitched battle between strikers and special policemen occurred in San Francisco yesterday in which seven men were wounded, one probably fatally.

Hon. Class Clapp, ex-mayor of Memphis and at one time speaker of the lower house of the Tennessee legislature, died at Baltimore.

Eight prisoners broke out of the county jail at Canton, O., by sawing the bars of a window opening upon a court between the jail and court house. They had five minutes' start when discovered. Bloodhounds were immediately put on the trail.

The guard at the McKinley tomb claims to have been attacked last night. He fired a shot, but he was diverted by a second man prowling about the vault, who thrust a knife at him. It penetrated the guard's overcoat and blouse.

General MacArthur says the disaster to Company C of the Ninth infantry will not affect the general result of the campaigns, although it is a very deplorable thing.

(Tuesday, October 1.)

In the attack on American troops in the island of Samar, 140 bolo-men were killed; General Hughes is going to the scene of the disaster.

The incident at the McKinley tomb Sunday night is believed to be due to the overwrought nerves of the sentinel.

In addition to the enlisted men, the three commissioned officers of Company C, Ninth infantry, are supposed to have been killed.

Rear Admiral Evans was the principal witness before the Schley court of inquiry yesterday.

Light winds are prophesied for today's yacht race.

Ex-Captain John M. Neal, formerly in command of Troop D, Fourth United States cavalry, was convicted in the United States district court of forging the name of Colonel F. M. Coxe, United States paymaster, to a voucher for $460, the property of Private John Cransen of his troop.

A sensation in political circles in Pittsburg was caused today when 23 officials and employes of the department of public safety, nearly all of whom were prominent in politics, were discharged.

Z. N. Estes & Co., grocers and cotton factors of Memphis, Tenn., have assigned. The liabilities are placed at $116,750 with assets estimated at $250,000.

Governor Durbin of Indiana informed the Kentucky officials, who are in Indianapolis with a requisition for Governor Taylor and William S. Finley, that he would not render his decision for a week.

Private Peter Devine of the Eleventh cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, expressed satisfaction at Czolgosz's crime and spoke disrespectfully of the president; he was court-martialed and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowance due, and to be confined at hard labor for one year.

Miss Laura Lemley, sister of the judge advocate of the Schley court, was burned to death at her home in North Carolina yesterday.

The report that Governor Dole of Hawaii has resigned is positively denied.

(Wednesday, October 2.)

General conference of the Episcopal church opens today in San Francisco.

Yesterday's attempt to race for the America's cup proved a drifting match which had to be abandoned; the Shamrock was half a mile ahead of the Columbia when the race was declared off.

Dr. Rixey, Mrs. McKinley's physician, has left Canton for Washington. He said that Mrs. McKinley's condition is such that all her friends are very hopeful that no change for the worse will occur.

The expressmens' strike in Boston has been settled. The 200 drivers, helpers and lumpers will return to work tomorrow and the sympathetic strike of 20,000 men composing the allied trades' unions, which was threatened, is averted.

The strike of the telephone linemen in Chicago has spread to the suburbs and outlying towns included in the toll service of the Chicago Telephone company; the linemen estimate the total number of strikers at 500.

The cities of Dayton and Sea Breeze, on the east coast of Florida, were shut off from the world for four days by high water which inundated a large part of the towns; communication has been re-established.

The industrial commission has begun its autumn session, occupying yesterday in secret session in consideration of the report on transportation. This subject will occupy a week or two and other subjects are expected so that the final report may be adopted and submitted to congress in December.

The Greater New York Democracy, of which John C. Sheehan is the leader, held its city convention last night and nominated the fusion ticket, headed by Seth Low for mayor.

The secretary of the treasury has purchased $200,000 long 4 per cent. bonds and $40,500 short fours.

A decision in the suit brought by the Indiana state factory inspector against the Republic Iron and Steel company rendered by the circuit court holds the Indiana weekly wage law to be constitutional.

John Nevills of New York, a prominent newspaper writer and inventor, was killed by a freight train near Elmira. Nevills was the inventor of the international cable and telegraphic code in use in all parts of the world.

The stewards of the Jockey club at Newmarket, England, withdrew the license of Lester Reiff, the American jockey, and decided to warn him off Newmarket heath. This latter penalty is generally only imposed on welchers. The action of the Jockey club followed a hearing of testimony on the accusation against Reiff of suspicious riding of William C. Whitney's De Lacey last Friday.

The National Farmers association convention opened at Sioux Falls yesterday. Addresses of welcome and responses were delivered.

The directors of the United States Steel corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock and 1 per cent. on the common stock.

FOREIGN

(Friday, September 27.)

A fire at Guayaquil, Ecuador, destroyed eleven blocks in the south end of the city. The loss probably will amount to a million sucres, a little less than a million dollars. The insurance on the buildings destroyed may amount to 200,000 sucres.

Mount Vesuvius is in eruption.

The Courier du Soir of Paris, usually well informed, says as one result of conferences during the recent tour of the czar an interchange of views is in progress regarding a course of action against Turkey.

The London Daily News publishes an unconfirmed rumor that Lord Kitchener has resigned the post of commander-in-chief in South Africa, owing to disagreements with Mr. Broderick, the war secretary.

It is reported that Turkish and Albanian troops have come into collision at Belopolje, Old Servia, with the result that 54 were killed and wounded.

(Saturday, September 28.)

There is an unconfirmed report that Governor Dole of Hawaii has resigned.

All but two of the South American republics have appointed their representatives to the Panamerican congress to be held October 21 at the City of Mexico. These two countries are Honduras and the Dominican Republic. Their representatives will be appointed before the congress meets.

A waterspout or cloudburst near the head waters of Alameta creek, in Presidio county, Texas, September 25, caused the death of 13 prospectors.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Normal conditions have been fully restored in the distribution in merchandise, the placing of delayed orders stimulating the few lines that appeared to halt.

A special dispatch from Christiania says the condition of Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist and poet, has grown worse and that his death is hourly expected.

The Brazilian government has declared the city of Rio Janeiro infected with the bubonic plague.

Captain Torrestadt of the steamer Banes, at Mobile, Ala., from Bocas Del Toro, reports that the battle fought on September 12 and 13 is claimed by the Colombian troops, but the loss was heavy on both sides.

It is again asserted in well-informed circles at Caracas that President Castro will declare war on Colombia at the end of the month.

The Venezuelan government is said to be without financial resources and will shortly proceed to raise funds by force. Lack of confidence in the government is manifested everywhere in Venezuela.

China is favorably considering a Russian offer to purchase the Pei-yang squadron, consisting of three fast cruisers, four torpedo boat destroyers and some third-class cruisers, the price, five million roubles, to be deducted from the war indemnity.

(Sunday, September 29.)

The Spanish admiral, Valcarel, has prepared a report for presentation to the queen regent asking for the necessary funds for naval defenses and proposing, in event of their being refused, that the Spanish navy be abolished.

American Board will resist the demand of ransom for Miss Helen Stone, the American missionary now held by Bulgarian brigands.

Francois Salzon, the anarchist who attempted to shoot the Shah of Persia, August 2, 1900, while his majesty was visiting the Paris exposition, died recently at Cayenne, French Guiana, the French penal settlement on the coast of South America.

In a freshman-sophomore riot at Purdue university, two of the rioters were probably fatally injured.

A dispatch from London says the Nicaragua canal treaty is in form for signature.

A dispatch from Christiania says the reports of Henrik Ibsen's serious illness are untrue. He is still improving and goes out driving daily.

The situation at Panama is unchanged. The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon is still laid up at Colon.

Reports from Venezuela confirm the rumors that the partisans of General Jose Manuel Hernandez are active. A new outbreak is expected at several points shortly. General Hernandez is the head of the Conservative party in Venezuela and has led several revolutions against the Liberal government of the republic.

A British naval force is concentrating in the Persian gulf for operations against a force of Turkish troops.

(Monday, September 30.)

Costa Rica, through its minister at Washington, announces that it will observe neutrality in the Colombian revolutionary troubles.

Count von Waldersee, who has been ill, is reported to be worse.

Empress Augusta Victoria is ill in Berlin.

Prince Chun has been ordered to return to China from Berlin. He will not visit the United States.

The German garrison at Shang-hai guarding the railroad beyond the Kiao-chou boundary will soon be withdrawn.

A dispatch from Constantinople announces a bloody fight between Mussulmans and Christians at Beirout, Syria.

A pamphlet has been published at Pretoria by Lord Kitchener giving notice of permanent banishment of Boer leaders captured since September 17.

Russia is taking active measures for the relief of famine in a large number of districts.

The Bombay Gazette says it believes that a British protectorate will soon be proclaimed over Koweyt, the proposed terminus of the Bagdad railroad on the Persian gulf as a result of the Anglo-Turkish dispute.

(Tuesday, October 1.)

The British success at Fort Itala is now known to have been greater than was first reported. Two hundred Boers were killed and more than 300 were wounded or captured.

Fire in a coal mine at Nanaimo, B. C., caused death of 12 men, who entered to subdue the flames.

Duke and Duchess of Cornwall were guests of the people of Vancouver yesterday.

MINING.

(Friday, September 27.)

The market yesterday developed weakness in Isabella, which went to 56½; El Paso went to 60½; Gold Dollar to 18 and Elkton to $1.72¾, but the activity in the preferred prospects list was noticeable, as was the firmness of the prices there.

Sunset and Eclipse stockholders met in special sessions yesterday and ratified the deal to consolidate the properties. The board of directors of the new company will go to Cheyenne to organize today.

The Alamo company has started to sink a winze in good ore indications and will put it 100 feet below the level of the Ophelia tunnel. An upraise will be constructed above it to connect with surface workings and so make a continuous working shaft for the property.

A petition is being circulated asking the governing committee to require listed companies to make quarterly reports.

The new strike made on the Climax claim of the Little Puck company is reported to be more important than it was at first supposed, very good assays being encountered.

Mr. J. C. Connor returned yesterday from Guana Juato, Mex., and reports good activity in the mines in which he and other Colorado Springs investors are interested.

Messrs. J. K. Miller and A. C. Price will leave today for the new mining district, Tonapah, Nevada. Their visit may be followed by the investment of much local capital there.

(Saturday, September 28.)

The market yesterday was very light and instances of weakness and strength were about equally divided. Elkton sold at $1.72¼, El Paso at 59¼, C. C. Con. at 8¾, Gold Dollar at 18¾, Isabella at 55¾, Portland at $3.05 and Eclipse at 11¾.

The report of the Argentum-J. company just issued shows that there was a deficit of $12,762 for the quarter's operations and of $23,696 for the year's. The company is now $50,000 in debt, the ore body has depreciated in value and a special stockholders' meeting may have to be called to provide ways and means.

The Mitchell lease, operating the middle block of the Pilgrim Consolidated property, has opened a good vein at a depth of 100 feet. Some assays were obtained and drifting has been started. Two other sets of lessees are at work on the property.

The Freeport and Cripple Creek company has purchased five additional claims in the San Juan, giving them 75 acres there. A mill will be erected and development work carried on all winter through tunnels already in.

Interest is growing in the Tonapah district of Nevada and it is probable that Colorado Springs will send a large delegation there.

Operations may be started soon on the property of the Virginia M. company and the shaft be continued to a greater depth.

(Sunday, September 29.)

The market yesterday was much stronger than the day before, although trading was lighter. Doctor sold up to 66½, Isabella to 56¾, Gold Dollar to 19 and El Paso recovered to 60. Trading lacked interest in low-priced shares.

The Central Consolidated lessees have resumed sinking in the bottom of their winze which is now a continuation of their shaft and will go to the 400-foot point. The values are improving with depth.

Local mining men are becoming more interested in the Tonapah district of Nevada as more details of the development there are received. The values in narrow seams of ore run about $500 in gold and silver to the ton.

The Matoa company is considering the advisability of leasing its Arequa ground in blocks. The success of lessees on different parts of Beacon hill has made this ground much sought after.

The Marquette lessees will start a new shaft and sink it to a depth of 200 feet. They have parceled the claim up into blocks and will sub-lease it. The Mable M. and Gold Dollar dike extends through the ground.

The Shannon lessees are organizing a company in Cripple Creek to develop the property. The winze is now down 50 feet below the 100-foot level and $12 assays are the lowest which are now being obtained.

The output of the Vindicator No. 2 mine for September is expected to reach $50,000. The entire property is making a good showing.

(Tuesday, October 1.)

The market was very light yesterday, but the trading developed some strength. El Paso was the feature, going to 62; Isabella was strong at 57, Gold Dollar sold at 18¾ and Portland at $3.05. A.-J. was very weak, selling down from 11 to 9.

The dividends paid during September amounted to $161,650, not including the $120,000 which the Free Coinage is rumored to have paid.

The El Paso company shipped 878 tons of ore in August which netted the company $62,868. One lot of 60 tons shipped in September netted $13,605. The company has bought the Spratt lease on the Kimberly and is now upraising to connect with that shaft.

The Klondike company's affairs are to be submitted for consideration to a stockholders' meeting in Cripple Creek October 15. The exchange committee reports that a good number of the stockholders responded to the assessment. A new company may be formed.

The gold output of the Cripple Creek district for the month of September was $2,144,800.

(Wednesday, October 2.)

The market yesterday was more active, but weaker, as well. Isabella was a remarkable trader and slumped to 49½. Elkton was strong at $1.74, but El Paso, Gold Dollar and Doctor were lower. A.-J. sold at 7, and Sedan at 5½.

The Rose Nicol company has granted a lease on their main workings to Amos Steelsmith of the Findley. He will put on air drills and start work at once.

The Mary McKinney company declared their regular three-cent dividend yesterday, amounting to $30,000, which will be paid October 10. The company is losing its water and sinking will soon be resumed.

The south drift in the seventh level of the Elkton mine has opened five inches of sylvanite which assays $5,225. The strike was made near the point where the big flow of water was opened last spring.

The output of the Hoosier mine for the month of September was about 200 tons. Active development work and sinking is in progress.

The board of directors of the new Sunset-Eclipse company have organized in Cheyenne and elected officers. F. F. Costello is president.

W. C. Neville has been elected president of the Free Coinage company and A. H. Martin secretary. The $120,000 dividend is officially confirmed.

UNFORTUNATE LAD SENT TO STATE HOME.

David Brown, a bright lad, 16 years of age, homeless and friendless, who had been cared for by the Associated Charities for several days, was ordered sent to the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children yesterday by Judge Hubbard in the county court. The boy had nowhere to go, and the organization which had provided for him here asked Judge Hubbard to have him cared for at the state home.

WARRANTY DEEDS.—Among the warranty deeds recorded yesterday were the following: Fritz Rother to Jennie Rother, $1,600, lot 31, block 17, Love & Quinby's second addition to Colorado City; W. B. Root to H. G. Root, $1,600, part of block 236, addition 1; Bloom C. Joy to Ronald MacDonald, $4,000, lot 13, block K, Edwards addition; Joseph P. Jackson to Ella Kinsman, $1,600, lots 12, 21 and 22, block 181, Colorado City.

Sid Darling, 1012 Howard St., Port Huron, Mich., writes: "I have tried many pills and laxatives but DeWitt's Little Early Risers are far the best pills I have ever used." They never gripe. Hefley Arcularius Drug Co., O. E. Smith, 117 S. Tejon St.

THE PARADE IN DENVER

All Previous Efforts at Festival of Mountain and Plain Surpassed.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Oct. 1.—Had it been possible for the sturdy pioneers who crossed the plains in their prairie schooners 25 and 30 years ago and endured the hardships connected with those early days to have revisited the scene of their earlier activity today they would have certainly viewed with wonder the story of the state's industrial advancement during the past half century as it was portrayed in today's mammoth carnival parade in this city. For hours the panorama wound in and out along the streets and past the modern office and business blocks of the Queen City of the Plains, and when the shades of evening were finally drawn across the arena, the 100,000 spectators that witnessed the shifting scenes from the Cliff Dwellers' habitation as pictured in the leading Colorado Springs float to a modern fire department which brought up the rear of the procession they themselves marveled at the progress that had been made.

It was truly an industrial parade, and it photographed in moving floats and military splendor the changing scenes of the west from the time of the earliest inhabitant until the present day. The first day of all festivals has been designated as industrial day, and all programs are meant to show the state's business advancement, but today's program so far outclassed those of preceding years there is but little with which to make a comparison. The beautiful pageant which moved through the long lines of humanity this afternoon contained every idea ever embraced in a preceding parade, and many more in addition. It occupied just one hour and forty minutes in passing through the arena of the grand stand, and was over 7 miles long. Colorado Springs was given the place of honor at the head of the procession immediately in the rear of the mounted police and her display reflected credit upon those who had the matter in charge. The Springs exhibit occupied twenty-one of the one hundred minutes consumed in the grand stand, and was pronounced by all to be one of the finest divisions of the day. At the head of the Pike's Peak city procession marched the Midland band in all its splendor, and immediately following the musicians came a large number of the floats used at the Quarto-centennial celebration. Of these those representing the Cliff Dwellers and the old state house at Colorado City evoked much enthusiasm and interest. The old Deadwood stage coach came next and was filled with a rollicking crowd of El Paso citizens who made the welkin ring with their shouts and laughter. But the Indians who marched with the Springs people received the greatest ovation. At their head rode Chief Ignacio of the Utes, the oldest living Indian chief in the world. His facial expression showed the finger prints of time, but the plaudits of his pale faced brother caused him to remember the time of his manhood's zenith, and he rode at the head of his tribe with all the proud manly Indian bearing that his receding strength could command. The crowds gave him one of the greatest ovations of the day.

Following the Old State House float which brought up the rear of the Colorado Springs division, came about 200 cowboys in full uniform. In the arena were four photographers with their tripods set to photograph each passing spectacle for the local papers, but the cowboys made a bad mess of their plant. Into and around the arena the plains dwellers came at full gallop and for a short time there was genuine cowboy sport at the expense of the picture men. After about ten minutes, the boys rode on and when the dust had finally settled, four forlorn and scared looking photographers were standing in the center of the arena hugging their cameras to themselves as though they were orphans, while around and about them were scattered tripods, head cloths and other paraphernalia. They soon, however, got things together again and were able to secure a number of excellent views. Governor Orman and staff led the second division and from then on until the local fire department brought up the rear of the 8th division the moving column was one continuous scene of industrial life. The floats were many and gorgeously illustrated the subjects they were meant to represent. Besides them there were scattered through the lines the principal military and secret society organizations of the state, each resplendent in the beauty and array of their special uniforms. The ladies' and gentlemen's riding clubs of Colorado Springs and Denver presented fine appearances, as did also the driving and automobile clubs of the same cities. A large number of the carriages and automobiles were elegantly decorated which added splendor and beauty to the occasion.

One of the finest divisions of the parade as far as illustrating progress was concerned, was the fifth. It consisted of about 100 floats built by the business men and manufacturers of the city, each illustrating the growth and present condition of their respective businesses.

It had been the intention of those in charge of the parade to have the queen of the festival lead the procession in a large automobile tally-ho surrounded by her attendants and maids of honor, but just before the procession started, the light paper which was used in decorating the chariot became ignited from the gasoline burner which generated the propelling power, and the decorations were consumed and the automobile ruined. So instead of having her ride in a chariot at the head of the procession it was allowed to move on and eight automobiles were hitched together tandem fashion and she and her attendants followed the parade in these. Carnival ribbons were strung from one machine to the other which gave the appearance of driving lines and made a beautiful effect. Scattered through the procession were the 600 musicians now in the city, and there was no time when the strains of some familiar air was not sounding on the ears.

As the last of the parade passed through the arena a gentleman from New York who was occupying a box, turned to a friend and said: "Do you know, I can hardly believe my own eyes. Were such a representation of past and present history as this is, to come through the streets of New York, it would be considered wonderful. But when one can see such a magnificent spectacle in a city practically 900 miles from all other large cities, it is marvelous. The result to be derived from such an achievement as this cannot be realized or imagined."

Besides the grand industrial parade the visitors to the city were treated to a number of other attractions that would have equaled all they had expected for the day. These attractions included Indian dancing, an illuminated run of the fire department, an exhibi[illegible] marching by the Woodmen, [illegible] tonight was [illegible] which was an [illegible] by local talent. It consisted of numerous gymnastics and comedy acts such as are given by amateur circus promoters.

The crowds which were expected came in today and tonight the city is practically filled with visitors. It will be impossible to estimate the number until they are gone and the railroads have an opportunity to count their tickets. He is said however, that all that were expected came, and in many instances brought their neighbors. At 12 o'clock tonight the down town streets are filled with a happy crowd of carnivals visitors who are enjoying the sights and making merry in the three days allowed them for their vacation.

Tomorrow is the Silver Serpent day and promises to be the banner day of the season both in attendance and enjoyment.

CHINESE REBELS ATTACKED GERMANS.

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 2.—Thousands of rebels, says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong-kong, after sacking the German mission at Piang-thong, attacked Hin-nan, a city near Cochin. They were repulsed. Two thousand Chinese troops have been sent to suppress them.

SITUATION IN AFRICA.

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 2.—Within two weeks the war in South Africa will have entered upon its third year, and in the face of the recrudescence of organized operations by the Boers and of the impossibility of carrying out Mr. Broderick's promise to reduce the war expenditures by sending home some troops, the government organs are again becoming restless.

There is a mystery surrounding the operations and the whole situation in Natal and the denials and evasions of the war office concerning the alleged friction between Mr. Broderick and Lord Kitchener form the subject of editorial protests on all sides.

"We have the right to expect," says the Standard, "that the government will lose no time in sending out such ample reinforcements as the military chiefs on the spot deem necessary."

The Daily Mail, which finds evidence that Lord Kitchener is in a difficult predicament and fears that the government is delaying reinforcements out of a desire to avoid summoning parliament to vote the necessary supplies, warns the government that "if this be the case a grave risk is being run."

The Times, after reminding the government of the "repeated blunders and miscalculations which have cost the empire such a terrible price," says:

"A third campaign has now opened in South Africa and there is no sign that the government is doing anything to prepare for possibly the dragging out of the war for several months more. Already it is too late to provide such a mobile force as would be adequate this autumn. The government is doing nothing to provide it even three months hence, and if not what excuse can the government give for its neglect?"

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

By Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 27.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

The current of trade is still running full in nearly all lines and in some the tide is still rising as shown by a firmer tone or actual advances in the level of prices, except for those staples such as cereals, hog products and cotton, which are dealt in on the exchanges. In distributive trade the features are the continued good tone of advices from the jobbing trade west, northwest and southwest and on the Pacific coast and the better retail reported at the east due to the advanced season. The talk of the widespread corn damage, due to late frosts, seems to have fallen flat, viewed from the standpoint of corn prices and of trade reports from affected sections.

A quieting down demand for dry goods is noted at many markets but these reports are generally accompanied by advices of an enlarged distribution of clothing and footwear. Demand for iron and steel has at last broken the usual trade limits and is full and free in nearly all lines. Pig iron is active and in large sale. While the excessive premiums on tin plates and other strike affected products have disappeared, the demand is so large—Pennsylvania mills have booked orders two to four months ahead and Chicago mills as far ahead as the end of 1902—that billets are $1 higher, bars $2 up and a number of other products have advanced in proportion. So active has been the inquiry for steel rails that the amount of old orders to be carried over for delivery next year is estimated at from 250,000 to 400,000 tons.

The print cloth situation at Fall River is a peculiar one. A month ago talk was heard of strikes due to reduction of wages. Since then prices have advanced ⅛c per yard and this week two mills have announced wages increased. The available supply of cloth is rumored to be practically cornered, but against this it is noted that business is only moderate and that prices are not as strong, owing partly to the weakness in raw cotton.

Wheat has apparently reached the bottom as regards dullness this week, speculation being dormant and what few price changes occurred were in sympathy with corn which was affected early by frost damage reports and good exports, but absence of demand induced liquidation, the result being only fractional changes on the week. Hog products weakened and show quite large reductions, notably in lard.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 1.—Wilcox and company operating the lease on the south block of the Grace Greenwood of the Anaconda company on Gold hill, has sent out a ten-ton shipment which is expected to return between one and two ounces in gold to the ton. Mr. Wilcox has a narrow seam of very rich ore, the balance of the vein carrying values a little below an ounce in gold to the ton. The vein has been followed down from the surface and quite a little ore taken out at the 50-foot depth, where the drift showed the best of the ore shoot to be to the south of the shaft. Sinking is now being done and a depth of 75 feet has been attained where the values show an improvement. A new drift will be run at a depth of 100 feet where stoping will be commenced on the ore body. Only one wall of the vein has been found, as a large dike coming through to the east and west has disturbed the formation considerably.

McDonald & Co., working the Excelsior claim of the Anaconda, adjoining the Grace Greenwood, are getting $40 assays from the shaft at a depth of slightly over 200 feet. The shaft is now in the junction of the main vein and a good north and south vein. A crosscut was run a short time ago to open the cross vein which was found only a short distance from the shaft. The shaft was deepened to get the junction of the two veins and drifting will be started on both of them very shortly.

The shaft of the St. John-Bostwick, adjoining the Elkton on Raven hill, is down to a depth of 250 feet. The company is sinking on the granite and phonolite contact and will run levels at the 300 and 400-foot depth. No ore is being taken out but the development work that is being followed should result in opening up something very good in the way of north and south veins.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Santa Rita G. M. & M. Co., a resolution was passed instructing the secretary, E. F. Conant, and the vice president, F. T. Caley, to transfer the Santa Rita to the Atlantis Mines Corporation. The deed was filed with the county recorder today, a consideration of $100,000 being named, the property being now worth much more than that amount. The Atlantis Mines Corporation has held a bond and lease on the property, the lease expiring on the 17th of this month. Now that the formal transfer has been made the Atlantis Mines Corporation will lose no time in putting in improvements in the way of deep mining machinery and sinking the shaft to the 1,000-foot depth. The present bottom level is at a depth of 800 feet, and the richest ore in the property has been found here. The property has been idle for the past two weeks, pending the closing of the deal.

The Elkton company has opened big ore in the 700-foot level. A very high grade streak about four inches in width has been found in a five-foot vein. The streak gives values of $5,225, or about $2.50 per pound. Screenings from the full width of the vein run better than 11 ounces in gold to the ton.

Sinking has been resumed in the main shaft of the Last Dollar mine on Bull hill. The shaft is down to a depth of 1,150 feet, and new levels will be run with each lift of 100 feet. The ore body in the 1,150-foot level has been opened for a very great distance with values showing up as well or better than any other level of the mine.

Two good strikes have been reported from the Burns claim of the Acacia company. Lessees McFarland & Co., operating the Wrockloff workings, have found the lost ore body in the 200-foot level by drifting toward the Emma of the Isabella. The shoot has just been entered, and the indications are good for a big body of smelting grade ore.

Lessee C. A. Fitch, operating the Robison block of the Burns, has encountered ore in drifting on the 150-foot level. While the shoot is only eight or ten inches in width, assays show values as high as 27 ounces in gold to the ton.

FRED EGE, PIONEER, DIED.

Fred Ege, one of the pioneers of this county, died at eight o'clock last night at his home at the corner of Weber and Costilla streets, after an illness of six months. Owing to the advanced age of Mr. Ege his death from a complication of diseases was not unexpected.

Mr. Ege, who was a skilled wood carver, came to this part of Colorado in 1872. His son, Manitou, born shortly after the family came here, is said to have been the first white child born in Manitou, and he was named after that place.

Mr. Ege lived in Colorado Springs most of the time for the past 25 years. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and other organizations.

The Christian Endeavorers' President

The Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., president of the World's Christian Endeavor society, has written for The Ladies' Home Journal a strong article on the question: "Why Should a Young Man Support the Church?" Doctor Clark's recent trip around the world gave him opportunities for studying this subject in many phases which do not exist in this country.

"Mothers who [illegible] the Sandwich islands [illegible] of the companies who were there."

Information About Colorado

Fairs and Special . . . Celebrations

Festival of Mountain and Plain, October 1, 2 and 3, at Denver.

Third annual lion hunt and cowboy tournament, October 25 and 26, at De Beque.

Colorado-New Mexico fair, October 8, 9, 10 and 11, at Durango.

GENERAL

GOOD FOR SOMETHING—Until recently it was thought that the pestiferous Russian thistle was not good for anything, but now it is being stacked and used for fodder for cattle. The sage brush, also, had the reputation of being good for nothing except to afford a hiding place for rabbits when chased by coyotes, but now comes a stockman from Texas who says the roots of the despised sage brush make excellent food for that much abused breed of hogs known as the razor-backs, and if the enterprising Texan can find a proper location in Colorado or Wyoming he will start a razor-back hog ranch. Possibly the saying is true that everything was created for some good purpose.—(Elbert County Tribune.

GREAT FRUIT EXHIBIT—It is not too much to assert that there has never been seen in the west a finer or larger display of fruit than that now on exhibition at the Pueblo state fair. It comprises specimens of all the fruits grown in the north temperate zone, and yet they are all produced by less than a dozen counties.

It is a wonderful exhibit, and description fails to do it justice. Respect for the capabilities of Colorado, appreciation of its greatness and the versatility of its marvelous resources increases as the visitor inspects and studies this beautiful collection.

There might have been larger quantities of peaches from the Grand river valley, but those on exhibition fully represent the choice and standard varieties, which grow in that favored valley with the most ordinary care and produce their loads of fruit reliably.

Baca county's exhibit, from a county which has no rivers or creeks, is one of the unexpected novelties.

Apples and corn from the San Luis valley are also innovations that nobody ever heard of before. There are at least two varieties of apples that bear at that altitude, and the corn, while hard and flinty, is good enough for ordinary purposes.

There have been larger Wolf river apples in previous exhibits, both from Fremont county and Delta, but it is not bigness of fruit that counts.

The showing of grapes is not what it might be, and there should have been at least a ton from Canon City.

We will hope also next year to obtain more from Bent and Prowers counties than has appeared from that portion of the valley.

The contribution of El Paso in flowers is superb.

But in both fruits and flowers, as well as the products of field and garden, Pueblo county makes a whole show by herself.—(Pueblo Chieftain.

BUFFALO FOUND IN SOUTH PARK—It is reported that a male buffalo which was supposed to have been killed three years ago, and which at the time was the only male buffalo in the state, has been found. Several men say that the have seen the animal in the vicinity of Hartsell.

There are only two other buffaloes of the peculiar species indigenous to this state. They are two females now in Middle Park, and they are closely protected by the game wardens of the state. Since the male has been found the game wardens will endeavor to locate him and take him to Middle Park with the others. In this way they hope to keep the species from becoming extinct.

As is known, the Colorado buffalo is a different animal from the ones found elsewhere. He is shorter and stockier and is a more formidable looking animal than the others. As only three are now known to be living, a great deal of interest is taken in them and it is hoped that they may be preserved and may again multiply. The state has fixed a fine of $1,000 and five years in the penitentiary for killing one of them.—(Elbert County Tribune.

THE WOLF QUESTION—A hard winter such as is now promised us will drive the wolves out of the mountains and foothills. There is no use disguising the fact that this wolf question is a rather serious matter. It did not count for much when cows were worth $5, with calves thrown in, but in these days of shorthorns and white faces it takes many a dollar to fill up the depredation that even one lobo will make in a herd of young cattle in a sinble night. These beasts go for blood, not for meat. It is no uncommon thing to find ten or a dozen calves with their throats cut by these ravenous brutes around a single water hole on a range.—(Field and Farm.

Probably no state in the union is more prosperous today than Colorado. Her increase in population for the past year has been phenomenal. Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs have been kept busy erecting all kinds of buildings, and even now, with winter at hand, cannot supply the demand. The increase in our farming population has been enormous and the end is not yet; in fact it is only the beginning.—(Fort Morgan Times.

BOULDER

DAMAGE TO FORESTS—The damage to the forests at the headwaters of Boulder creek, above Eldora, is not the only one to be considered. Of even more vital importance is the protection which these forests furnished to the snow. Where the trees stood the sun could not have so great and so sudden effect upon banks of snow as where the country was denuded. The trees caused the melting of the snow to be gradual. This did two things, it caused a gradual flow of water during the summer months, and it kept the snow from washing the soil off the rocks. With the trees gone the snow fall will be just as heavy, but the snow will melt more rapidly, come down in the spring of the year, wash away the soil from the mountain sides, cause high water in the spring and scarcity of water when most needed in the summer. Washing away the soil will prevent trees from starting up again. Spain is suffering now from the effects of treeless mountains, and fools and idiots, in the garb of careless persons, are placing Colorado in the same predicament.—(Boulder Herald.

OIL WELLS—The various oil companies are rapidly getting all the desirable land in the oil belt. Yesterday Coroner Tregise received the second installment of $1,000 on his property east of town, which he sold sometime ago for $32,000. Papers have been filed with the county clerk where Charles Page of the oil company has secured an option on two tracts of land east of town. One is known as the Carle ranch and was sold by W. H. Arnold and Annie Arnold for $12,000. The first payment is to be made Saturday and the last within sixty days, according to the terms of the contract. Mr. Page has also secured rights from F. M. and Mary Rogers on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 11, township 1 north, of range 70, west, the consideration being $1,000. Two new wells will be sunk at once near Ni Wot in the search for oil. The contract was let yesterday by the Consolidated Oil company to T. B. Stearns and John S. Charlton of Denver. These gentlemen will proceed to begin at once.—(Daily Camera.

PUMPKIN PIE DAY—At the pumpkin pie day in Longmont next week, two large oxen will be roasted in a pit 8 feet wide and 20 feet long. There will be no charge for pie, beef or anything else. Interesting races will be had on the race track. To this there will be a charge of 50 cents for admission. Among other things there will be an automobile race of five miles. There will be races each day.—(Boulder Herald.

SUGAR FACTORY—The American Beet Sugar company will build a sugar factory at Longmont in time to handle the crop to be raised next summer. Henry Oxnard, president of the company, and Bayard Cutting, chairman of the board of directors, visited Longmont yesterday, stopping in Denver going and returning. In the evening they left for Rocky Ford in their special car, attached to the Santa Fe train leaving at 8 o'clock.

"As a result of our visit to Longmont today," said Mr. Cutting, "we have decided to build a factory at Longmont, if certain conditions are complied with, and I believe they will be. The matter is not definitely determined, however. We shall ask nothing of the Longmont people but a guarantee of sufficient acreage of beets. We have sought no bonus and will buy what land we need for the factory. We have no plans at present for the cultivation of beets on our own account, but will buy all we use from the farmers.—(Boulder Herald.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

Information Department, Gazette—Can you furnish for me the present address, if living, of a Mr. Breckinridge, who accompanied Fremont on his expedition in 1848 and 1849, generally known as his starvation expedition? He was reported to be living in some part of the San Luis valley two or three years ago. Yours truly,

F. V. C.

No. 22. We are unable to supply the information desired. Possibly some of our readers may be able to do so.

Information Department, Gazette—What was the route of the Old Santa Trail?

W. L. D.

No. 23. There were two trails from the Arkansas river to Santa Fe which were extensively used before the days of the railroad. In 1825 a survey was made by the United States government which was known as the Brown survey. It crossed the Arkansas river near what was known as Choteau's Island, and then led up the Cimarron river and over the mountains to the valley of the Rio Grande. The trail as surveyed by the Brown party was never actually in use. The crossing preferred by the wagon trains being what was known as the Aubrey crossing, about 12 miles from Choteau's Island. The upper or later Santa Fe trail crossed the river above Bent's fort, near the present site of La Junta. It led along Timpas creek between that and the Las Animas, and east of and not far from the present line of the Santa Fe railroad. Two of the well-known localities along this trail were called Hole in the Rock and Hole in the Prairie. It crossed the mountains at Raton pass where the pioneer Dick Wootton established a house and toll road.

CONEJOS

INDEPENDENT ELEVATOR.—It would pay ranchmen and grain raisers in this vicinity to organize an independent elevator company and put their grain into it. It would pay them big money on the investment and would insure them the top prices for grain. Think it over and organize.—(La Jara Chronicle.

ELBERT

J. D. Waldo began digging his potatoes Monday, but found that the crop as a whole was not quite ripe, and postponed further operations until next week. Mr. Waldo's potatoes are mostly of the white Delaware variety, and if the one he left at this office yesterday is a fair sample of his entire crop he certainly has something to be proud of in the spud line.—(Elbert Tribune.

NEW RESIDENTS—Frank Hall of Sigourney, Iowa, has bought a quarter section of land near Fondis from L. C. Perkins, and will try farming in Colorado. The people of the Fondis neighborhood will find Mr. and Mrs. Hall good citizens.—(Elbert Tribune.

COWBOYS—A band of cowboys from southeastern Colorado ranges passed through town yesterday with a herd of range horses. They were a typical gang of broncho busters and gave an exhibition in rough riding that was better than Buffalo Bill's show.—(Elbert Tribune.

FREMONT

ICE PLANT IMPROVEMENTS—The Florence Crystal Ice plant has been closed down for several days this week putting some repairs on the engine. About the first of December they will close down for the season and put in the winter overhauling and remodeling the plant. A new 15-ton engine will be added, new coils all around and a 50-foot tank and a brine storage room built. About $6,000 will be expended, making it a thoroughly up-to-date plant in every respect, and capable of turning out 10 tons of ice every working day or about 20 in double shifts.—(Florence Refiner.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—The Colorado Fuel and Iron company has made a commendable move in installing public libraries at its various coal camps. One has been instituted at Rockvale with 100 volumes as a starter, and is intended for the use of the miners.—(Canon City Record.

POTATO HARVEST.—The farmers in the Wetmore, Wet Mountain and other districts are engaged in harvesting their immense crops. The potato yield in the Wet mountain valley is enormous and some of them have already been placed on the market. The harvesting season will be over in about thirty days.—(Florence Tribune.

HUERFANO

MANY BRICK.—Contractor J. B. Gittings has bought the brick making plant of Thomas Mooney, and is now engaged in the manufacture of 150,000 bricks. They will be ready for market in a couple of weeks and there will be no necessity for Walsenburg builders going out of town for brick hereafter.—(Walsenburg Yucca.

FIRE TEAM ORGANIZED.—At a meeting called for at the court house Tuesday evening a fire team was organized for the protection of Walsenburg property. Harry Setter was elected chief and will make his appointments to the various positions on the team later. This is a good move. We have long had the paraphernalia for a fire brigade but have lacked the necessary organization. With a good volunteer team trained to be on the spot at the first alarm and each knowing just what part of the work before them is expected of him, Walsenburg property will be much safer from the danger of fire. Mr. Setter deserves great credit that he has been instrumental in organizing this team.—(Walsenburg World.

LA PLATA

INSTALL ELKS.—Durango Lodge of Elks will go to Silverton on October 4 on a special train to initiate something like thirty applicants into the delights and mysteries of Elkdom. It is understood that the Woodman band will accompany them. The lodge last night adjourned the regular meeting till Friday evening, at which time arrangements for the trip will be perfected.—(Durango Democrat.

FOR GOOD ROADS.—Teams entering Durango from the north just at present have to cross from west to east side of river at Animas City or at Graden's mill, as the bridge on main avenue has been torn up to enable repairs to proceed without disturbing the peace and dignity of the street commissioner.—(Durango Democrat.

LARIMER

BIG HONEY SHIPMENTS—The production of honey in Loveland this year will reach 60,000 pounds. Of this R. C. Alkin will have between 30,000 and 40,000 pounds. Last Saturday Mr. Alkin and W. L. Hawley of Fort Collins shipped a carload of honey to Salina, Kas., and next week will ship a carload, which is equivalent to about 30,000 pounds, to St. Louis. This honey will be from Timnath and Loveland.—(Loveland Register.

STRENGTHENS BANK—T. H. Wilson has associated himself with Thomas & Sullivan in the Bank of Eaton, and that institution is strengthened by additional capital. Mr. Wilson is so well and favorably known throughout the Eaton country that his connection with the bank is sure to enlarge the list of patrons of the institution. The Bank of Eaton already had a large business, but will now have considerable more. John Wilson is employed as bookkeeper in the bank.—(Eaton Herald.

PROWERS

FAIR WAS A SUCCESS—The first fair of the Prowers County Fair association is now a thing of the past, and it is safe to say that its success has far surpassed the hopes of its most enthusiastic promoters. There has never been a fair in the state which started off its first year with such a brilliant record. There were a number of causes which made this possible. In the first place, as one farmer told us, Nature did a large part of the work in giving us the most beautiful fair grounds in the state, already made, better than we could possibly have ordered it. In the second place there was the assistance of the many farmers, who have been begging the town people to take hold of this enterprise for a number of years, and were all happy that it was at last an assured fact, and then above all else was the systematic and thorough manner in which the promoters and officers of the association did the arduous work which was entrusted to them. All are deserving of the greatest praise.—(Lamar Register.

ALFALFA MAKES MONEY—S. Woodard was one of the few farmers fortunate enough to miss the great hail storm, and he informs us that the first 18 acres of his alfalfa seed thrashed netted him $546 after all expenses were paid. When the amount of capital and labor involved is taken into consideration these figures make the best cantaloupe and sugar beet estimates look like thirty cents with a hole in it. Alfalfa is no longer the only crop of the Arkansas valley, but it is still the greatest source of revenue of our farmers.—(Lamar Register.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—The first meeting of the Prowers County Teachers' association was held in Lamar September 21, 1901. A fair number of teachers from different parts of the county were present. Meeting was called to order by the temporary chairman, Miss Lou M. Baxter. Miss Mabie Graham was chosen temporary secretary. On motion it was decided to reorganize as a county association with two meetings at each of the following places during the year: Lamar, Granada and Holly. Officers elected were: President, Prof. George R. Momyer; one vice president from each of the following places: Lamar, Prof. E. R. Jones; Granada, Prof. J. A. Rosebrough; Holly, Miss M. Adelle Billingslea; treasurer and collector of fines for non-attendance at association meetings, the county superintendent.—(Lamar Register.

SAGAUCHE

STATE WELL ABANDONED—H. O. Miller, who has been in Saguache for the past nine months sinking the state artesian well, leaves today for his home at Eaton, Colo. The well is now down 1,043 feet and as yet no flow of water has been encountered. A short time ago Mr. Miller encountered a layer of sand which gave him a great deal of trouble. The original contract called for 1,100 feet, but the contract provided that whenever it became apparent that the contractor could not go any deeper the contract was at an end. Mr. Miller stated he was unable to proceed further and the board of construction declared the work ended. The fact that sand was encountered, after passing through so many hundred feet of solid formation, is by many taken as an indication that the well was nearing the point where water would have been encountered. It is altogether likely that arrangements will be made to sink the well still deeper in the near future.—(Saguache Crescent.

REPUBLICANS OF TELLER COUNTY.

Harmonious and Enthusiastic Convention Nominated a Strong and Cletn Ticket.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Sept. 26.—The Republican county convention, held in this city today, was harmonious and enthusiastic and satisfying. The ticket nominated is the best that has ever been placed before the voters of Teller county, and is as follows:

For sheriff, Charles Crowder of Cripple Creek.

For county clerk, Wilford Dingman of Victor.

For assessor, Floyd Thompson of Cripple Creek.

For county treasurer, W. J. Blake of Cripple Creek.

For superintendent of schools, Mrs. Minnie Johnson of Victor.

For county commissioner, Charles N. Kinzle of Goldfield.

For coroner, G. W. Stryker of Altman.

For county judge, George Q. Richmond of Cripple Creek.

For county surveyor, Charles O. Calmer of Woodland Park.

S. N. Briggs of Victor was elected chairman of county central committee.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Chairman Charles W. Wells of the county central committee. Armory hall, on Third street, the scene of the gathering, made an ideal convention hall. The speakers' stand at the west end of the structure was one mass of bunting and flags. Surrounded by these national emblems were the portraits of William McKinley, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt.

President McKinley's portrait, in the center, was appropriately draped with mourning. To the right of the stand were seated the members of the Portland band, and the patriotic airs of this popular organization greatly enthused the delegates and spectators, who filled the large hall.

After the reading of the call, and upon motion of S. N. Briggs of Victor, C. E. Brady, also of Victor, was unanimously chosen temporary chairman. Mr. Brady was escorted to the chair by Harold Thompson of Cripple Creek and Mr. Briggs. Fred E. Sutton of Cripple Creek, L. W. Rogers of Independence and D. C. McDowell of Elkton were elected secretaries.

Upon motion of J. W. Ceman of Cripple Creek a vote of thanks was extended to C. W. Wells and J. F. Topping, the retiring chairman and secretary of the county central committee.

After a brief adjournment the following committees were announced by the chair:

Credentials—F. W. Hilton of Hollywood, C. H. Berry of Cripple Creek, C. M. Leonard of Elkton, C. A. Huxley of Goldfield and A. A. Andrews of Cripple Creek.

Permanent organization and order of business—Frank Frewen of Victor, D. P. Howard of Cripple Creek, Katherine Polly of Elkton, John R. Ault of Goldfield and F. P. Shaffer of Cripple Creek.

Resolutions—F. J. Arkins of Cripple Creek, F. W. Palmer of Woodland Park, J. W. Huff of Victor, Ed F. Browne of Cripple Creek and L. E. McGarry of Goldfield.

The business of the morning session being completed Judge S. P. Vanatta was called upon to address the convention. In opening his remarks the speaker eulogized the late president and extolled the virtues of President Roosevelt. "Thank God, that the bullet of the assassin cannot reach the Republican party, the principles of which are established in the hearts of the people of the land. Thank God that fusion has served its time and is now dead. I see a great many new faces in this convention. If the convention will nominate a good, clean, straight Republican ticket, there will be many new faces in the party before election day. The position of Colorado today is enough to bring a blush to the cheek of any man. Here is Colorado, the brightest star in the sisterhood of states, with its treasury bankrupt. A remedy was offered, but the fusion legislature was fighting over jobs and allowed the time to elapse before passing the revenue bill. Now a special session must be held, and again the job hunters are flocking to Denver. If there is one thing that a Democrat likes better than an office, it is more office. Today is the grandest day of the campaign. If this convention will nominate a ticket that honesty, fidelity and truth can indorse, it will be elected by a rousing majority on November 5."

The remarks of Mr. Vanatta were greeted with much applause. The convention then took a recess until 1:30 o'clock.

At the afternoon's session the report of the committee on credentials was adopted. The committee on permanent organization and order of business recommended that Robert Graham of Cripple Creek be made permanent chairman and that the temporary secretaries be made permanent. The report was adopted, and Mr. Brady, the temporary secretary, in a few well chosen words, presented Mr. Graham to the convention. Chairman Graham said in part:

"This is the largest and most harmonious convention that has ever met in Teller county. It is pleasant and agreeable to be here, and I think that it is a safe and proper place for a minister of the gospel to come. There are many Democrats in the audience, and all I can say to them is that they are welcome."

The speaker then eulogized the late president, and in closing said: "A great calamity has befallen the country, but the spirit of the dead executive will live in the hearts of American citizens for centuries to come."

The report of the committee on resolutions read by Chairman F. J. Arkins was received with the greatest enthusiasm from the fact that the resolutions read had the true ring of Republicanism and left no room for doubt as to their meaning. The resolutions drawn were as follows:

"We, the Republicans of Teller county, in convention assembled, recognize in the death of President McKinley the loss of a great man, the best friend of the laborer that this country ever produced, an honest man, a true American citizen, a brave soldier and statesman, with mind so broad that it controlled the minds of others and dared lead that others might follow in diplomacy. Our sympathy is extended to his lonely wife, and our hearts will bleed to think that this kindly Christian man, without an enemy on earth, should die as a result of treasonable utterances, that led a fool to commit a crime so abhorrent as to cause the whole world to shudder and condemn.

"We call upon all law-givers to make laws defining a line between treasonable utterances and freedom of speech, and to punish treason by death or banishment. It is time to draw the line and close the mouths of all those who advocate violence and assassination against servants of the people, who as executors of our will, enforce our laws.

"Whereas, During the past two years the Democratic administration of this county has spent twice the amount of money for this single county that it cost to run El Paso and Teller before division, supporting by this expenditure a gang of deputies, assistants and favored attorneys, principally imported from other counties and states, and while making this vast expenditure has utterly failed to protect our citizens from numerous outrages, and has failed to enforce our laws, and,

"Whereas, It is the history of this country for the past forty years, that under Republican rule, national, state and municipal governments, invariably progress and improve while the success of the Democracy has meant disaster, dismay and depression, one of these transitions having been so recent that all citizens whether in the ranks of labor, or those more fortunate, should heed the lesson, and

"Whereas, The present Democratic state administration is another example of the incompetence in government of this unfortunate party, passing appropriations amounting to more than our revenues, and attempting to pass laws in their desperation that are recognized as unconstitutional and wrong, and by their attempts driving today investments out of our state, and causing even mining companies of Cripple Creek to organize in Wyoming, and

"Whereas, The time has come for the voters of Teller county to re-align themselves politically, we do call upon all those who believe in good government, in honest and efficient management of our county affairs, in progress and the advancement of American labor and industries, and that the United States take her proper place among the leading nations of the earth, to join us and become Republican; and on the contrary all those political pessimists who have lost faith in the American people, revile our public institutions and men, incite the poor against the rich, and talk of industrial slavery, we hope will stay with or join the Democracy where they belong.

"Whereas, We concur in the resolutions adopted by the various miners union organizations, condemning the murderous assaults made upon citizens of this district.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we pledge our officers to in the future, as in the past, enforce the laws, and afford that protection to persons and property that is due the citizens and taxpayers, and for which government exists. The outlaws and vicious characters that infest our camp will be hunted down and punished, and our county offices be placed on a business basis, honestly and fearlessly conducted in the interests of all.

"Resolved, That we renew our allegiance to those great principles of the Republican party that brought honor, peace and plenty to our nation; furnished more and better work than ever before known, and that placed the country in the lead of all others financially and by the policy advanced by our martyred president promises to practically control the bulk of the commerce of the world.

"Resolved, That the Republican party of Teller county promises to correct that system of extravagance and waste inaugurated by the Democratic county officers, and to see that all the vast revenue from the county is not dissipated in supporting a chosen few, and that in their employment of deputies, and assistants, if Teller county men and women cannot be found to fill the positions, the positions will be left vacant.

"Resolved, That we invite all those who believe in 'doing things' to join us in our efforts to throw off the pall of Democracy and crankism, that at present retard investment in our mines, or confidence in our good intentions.

"F. J. Arkins,
"Chairman.
"F. W. Palmer,
"J. W. Huff,
"Ed. F. Browne,
"L. E. McGarry."

The order of business was then taken up and was disposed of with dispatch. Every candidate was nominated by acclamation, being the choice of the entire convention. Charles Crowder of Cripple Creek, was placed in nomination for sheriff by T. B. McDonald. The nomination was seconded by William Palmer of Woodland Park. Amid great applause the nomination was made by acclamation.

For county clerk and recorder, Wilford E. Dingman, the popular young business man of Victor, was nominated by F. N. Briggs, and the nomination was seconded by James E. Owen.

For county assessor, Floyd Thompson, a mining man of Cripple Creek, was nominated by T. B. McDonald. J. A. Howse seconded the nomination and the convention made Mr. Thompson its unanimous choice.

At this juncture the enthusiasm of the day reached its climax. Word was brought into the convention that the Columbia had won the first of the international yacht races. Chairman Graham notified the convention, and amid the wildest enthusiasm the bands played "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean." Spectators and delegates stood upon chairs, threw their hats into the air, and yelled themselves hoarse.

In an eloquent speech, J. G. Jones placed W. J. Blake in nomination for the office of county treasurer. He was the unanimous choice of the convention.

For superintendent of schools Mrs. Minnie Johnson of Victor, was nominated by C. E. Brady and was warmly greeted when she accepted the nomination.

For county commissioner of the third district, Charles M. Kimzle of Goldfield, was nominated by J. E. Little, and was declared the choice of the convention.

David Heaton of Victor, presented the name of G. W. Stryker of Altman for the office of county coroner, and Mr. Stryker was nominated by acclamation.

William Palmer of Woodland Park, nominated Captain Charles O. Palmer of Woodland Park for the office of county surveyor, and Woodland Park secured the honor.

For county judge, George Q. Richmond of Cripple Creek, nominated by Captain D. P. Howard, was the unanimous choice of the convention, and made an eloquent speech in acceptance.

The office of chairman of the county central committee fell to F. N. Briggs, the editor of the Victor Record. Mr. Briggs was nominated by F. W. Ryder, and was accorded the unanimous support of the convention.

Before adjourning, the convention tendered a vote of thanks to James F. Burns, president of the Portland G. M. Co., and to the individual members of the Portland band. Through Mr. Burns' kindness the band was with the convention during the entire day. The convention adjourned at 5:45 p. m.

STRONG TICKET NAMED BY OURAY REPUBLICANS.

Special to the Gazette.

Ouray, Sept. 28.—The Republican county convention was held in the court house this afternoon with a large and enthusiastic audience. J. W. Long, chairman of the county central committee opened the session and T. W. Emerson was made temporary and also permanent chairman and made an eloquent address upon the principles of the party and preducted its success in the coming election.

The resolutions abounded in praise of the statesmanship of the martyr president and the policy now being pursued by President Roosevelt. Hon. Liman I. Henry, Carl J. Sigfrid, John South and L. C. Stadler, delegates to the convention, delivered eloquent addresses. The following ticket was nominated:

Treasurer, Hugh Campbell; clerk, W. Johnson; sheriff, L. Childers; county judge, T. Ong; superintendent of schools, Miss Mabel Benson; commissioner, Logan Summer; assessor, A. R. McClure; coroner, Julian Hulaniski.

The convention was the largest and most enthusiastic held by the Republican party and hundreds of voters will rally to its support which will insure its success against the third and fourth term candidates placed in nomination by the court house clique of the Democratic party last week.

Many former strong adherents to the Populist and Democratic parties have joined the Republican organization lately and will support the above named

BIRDS IN THEIR LITTLE NESTS.

Sweet Peace and Honeyed Words in Convention of Arapahoe's Democracy Yesterday.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Sept. 27.—The Democratic ticket:

County judge—Benjamin B. Lindsey.
County clerk—Julius Aichele.
County treasurer—C. S. Elder.
Sheriff—David D. Seerle.
County assessor—S. H. Alexander.
Superintendent public instruction—Emma Herey.
County surveyor—Martin Dowling.
Coroner—W. P. Horan.
Commissioner, district No. 1—Charles A. Burdel.
Commissioner, district No. 5—H. B. Cannon.
Justice of the peace, district No. 2—Robert Burns.
Constable—Patrick Reed.
Chairman county central committee—Clay B. Whitford.

During the time that the Democratic county convention was in session today they nominated the above ticket, adopted their platform as outlined in this morning's Gazette, refused to recognize either the Populist or Silver Republican parties, indulged in numerous quarrels during which blows were often exchanged, and finally adjourned, after a seven hours' continuous session, what is considered to be one of the most remarkable county conventions in the history of the county.

The crowd known as the "Court House" and "West Court Gang" was in control of affairs from start to finish with the exception of a very few nominations. The fight that has been anticipated over the contest for sheriff was averted by Robert Jones withdrawing from the race, but there was plenty of trouble as it was.

The first real contest of the day occurred in the committee's room early in the morning when an attempt was made to insert the following resolution in the platform:

"Resolved, That in common with all good citizens this convention of Democrats demands a full, fair and unbiased investigation of the charges recently made concerning the administration of justice in the West Side court."

The resolution was, after a hard fight, defeated in the committee by a vote of 11 to 6. It was then that the convention realized for the first time that the "Court House Gang" would control its action. When the platform was read before the convention it was adopted with but little applause and no attempt was made to insert the resolution.

GARFIELD COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Special to the Gazette.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., Sept. 28.—The Republican county convention was held in Glenwood today and the following ticket nominated:

County judge, A. L. Beardsley; clerk and recorder, J. W. Cummins, treasurer, J. A. MacRae; sheriff, F. W. Adams; commissioner, George E. Harris; assessor, W. P. Kennedy; superintendent of schools, Miss Maude Urquhart; coroner, Dr. L. G. Clark; surveyor, F. F. Park.

The resolutions, after deploring the death of President McKinley, condemning anarchy and pledging loyal support to President Roosevelt, condemned in unmeasured terms the late legislature and especially censured that body for its failure and refusal to pass the stock-killing bill compelling railroads to pay full value for all stock killed. This was a measure especially requested by the cattle growers of western Colorado.

Today's convention was the largest and most enthusiastic convention held in Glenwood in many years and the ticket nominated is considered an especially strong one and there is general confidence in the winning qualities of the candidates.

George H. Bell was chosen chairman of the county central committee.

LAKE COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Special to the Gazette.

Leadville, Colo., Sept. 28.—The Democratic county convention was called to order in the district court room this morning at 11 o'clock by the chairman of the central committee. A bitter factional fight at once developed over the selection of the temporary chairman. Peter Jennings was finally chosen and proceeded to appoint a committee on credentials and permanent organization. Adjournment was then taken to this afternoon. Upon the convention being again called to order a motion prevailed to take adjournment until Saturday, October 5, at which time a county ticket will be named. This is taken to indicate that a strenuous effort will be made to harmonize different factions in the Democratic party and also that a move will be made towards fusion with the Populists. It is doubtful, however, if this will succeed, and it appears most likely that the Populists and Democrats will put several tickets in the field, thus insuring Republican victory.

THE MESA COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Special to the Gazette.

Grand Junction, Sept. 26.—The Republicans of Mesa county met in convention at the Park opera house this afternoon.

County Central Committeeman Horace T. DeLong called the meeting to order and read the call. He paid a tribute to the memory of the late president and spoke in the highest terms of President Roosevelt. Chas. L. Dyke was made permanent chairman and Dr. Zinke secretary. The committees on rules and order of business and on credentials were selected and then the convention elected the following ticket:

Clark, J. H. Mann; treasurer, J. D. Williams; sheriff, W. G. Struthers; assessor, Daniel Bradbury; judge, Henry W. Ross; superintendent of schools, C. B. McClure; coroner, Dr. Henson; commissioner, William Dittman.

Dr. Craig of Mesa was elected chairman of the central committee.

MAN INJURED AT CENTURION TUNNEL.

Special to the Gazette.

Idaho Springs, Sept. 30.—A very unfortunate accident occurred at the tunnel of the Centurion G. M. Co., located on Trail creek. Dan Williams of Colorado Springs, has a contract to run the bore a distance of 1,000 feet, and has installed an air compressor on the ground. Owing to some defect in the machinery the head of the air receiver blew off with the result that one man had a leg broken and the other leg severely bruised and cut.

The company is fully insured against loss by accidents of this kind. The wounded man is being properly cared for.

It was at Compiegne, where the czar is being entertained, according to the Paris Figaro, that the king of Rome, the Eaglet, granted the first petition that was presented to him. He had reached the mature age of 6 months, when an old soldier who had already received many favors from the emperor, decided that he wanted more, and thought it would be a good scheme to address his petition to the heir to the throne, and thus work on Napoleon's sympathies. He addressed his petition to His Majesty, the King of Rome. Napoleon smiled when he read the address, and ordered the duke of Frioul to take the paper to the king and read it to him. This was done with due solemnity and state, and the duke returned to the emperor. "What did his majesty say?" asked Napoleon. "Nothing," replied the duke. "Silence gives consent," said the emperor. "See that this old rascal of a soldier gets what he wants."—(New York Commercial Advertiser.

Will There Be a Carlyle Revival?

It is, however, difficult to believe that the current neglect of Carlyle will continue indefinitely. For whatever else may be said about it his work is literature. In the first place its style must be preservative, as style always is in a very considerable degree. The spectator, for example, will always be read, though not for the reasons that recommended it to Macaulay. And whimsical and artificial as Carlyle's style is, at least in excess, it is too vital not to be viable. It is idle to suppose that the current impassiveness, which has succeeded in the earlier impatience with his eccentricities and violences will endure in the presence of such prose as distinguishes the "Life of Sterling" throughout, the "Past and Present" largely, and, in parts, especially, the "Sartor Resartus." In the next place it is hardly to be supposed that such a sustained exposition, at once symmetrical and multifarious, of the spiritual side of things, such a prolonged eulogy and aggrandizement of the spiritual forces of life and the world, is likely to suffer permanent eclipse. As the English-reading public becomes more and more civilized, more curious, less emotional, the energy which in Carlyle's early days attracted it and which later in the light of its own advance seemed to it mere savagery, will drop into its proper perspective and be appreciated without the agitation inseparable from contemporary contemplation of anything so accentuated as Carlyle's indubitable genius. For, finally, his genius is incontestable, and it is a genius of incomparable power. His work is everywhere penetrated with the power of a prodigious personality of which the literature he produced is the native, adequate, concentrated, and consummate expression. Such a sovereign force must survive the current neglect which its extravagances have nevertheless abundantly earned for it.—(From "Thomas Carlyle," by W. C. Brownell in the October Scribner's.

Gen. Jackson's Defeat of the British at New Orleans.

He had attacked the British advance in the night of their arrival (December 23d), on the Mississippi, had resisted their counter attack on the 28th, had dismounted their guns and demolished their batteries by the superior accuracy of his fire, when they opened an artillery duel on January 1; and when they rashly attacked his intrenchments across an open field on January 8, his backwoods riflemen mowed them down at less than two hundreds yards as the mower cuts the grass. Of four major-generals present two, including Pakenham, were killed and a third wounded. In one regiment 505 were killed or wounded out of a total of 775. The losses of the whole command were 2,030, out of 6,000 engaged. Jackson lost only eight killed and thirteen wounded on his own side of the river, and counting the losses in Morgan's command on the west bank the aggregate was only 71. It is hard to find in military annals a record of a defeat so complete, under such unfavorable circumstances. On the British side were regular troops, the veterans of Salamanca, and Badajos, and Cuidad Rodrigo, commanded by officers especially selected for their skill and experience in actual war; while Jackson commanded the most picturesque and motley aggregation ever brought together; two regiments of regulars, two brigades of backwoodsmen, forming the militia of Kentucky and Tennessee, a battalion of free negroes, a detachment of Lafitte's pirates, a squad of French soldiers who had served under Napoleon, a battalion of San Domingans, another of Louisiana creoles, some sailors; and Jackson towering above them all, riding the whirlwind, and "by the Eternal" bringing order out of chaos. Nothing was lacking to heighten the dramatic effect, and in these three weeks Jackson gained a popularity among the masses of his countrymen which no error or indiscretion during the subsequent 22 years of his public life could ever shake or diminish. He remained in command at New Orleans after the close of the war, being retained in the army in the reduction of 1815 as one of the two major-generals.—(From "The United States Army," by General F. V. Greene, in the October Scribner's.

The Charm of Prairieland.

In speaking of the prairie country I have, perhaps, given the idea of a vast level manufactory of food for men and horses. But prairie scenery is not always of this character. One afternoon last summer I passed, in the train, over the country between Chicago and the Mississippi. That is what is called a rolling country, and hills usually limit a country. But it is not so in that region, for the landscape is always broad and spacious. It is what I should call a swelling country. From the point at which you are, it appears to rise in all directions to its limits, which are very remote. All the way across the country the scenery is of the same stately kind. The sustained and equal character of it is itself a source of pleasure. For six hours the panorama was unrolled and moved past me with an unceasing pomp and grandeur, most comfortable to the passive eye and mind—the distant hills, crowned with clumps of neat woodland, having a slowness of motion that was noble and imposing. During the whole afternoon I was in a pleasant trance, nor was the charm broken throughout the journey. On either side of the railroad there were vast cornfields. The corn this year had been unusually fine, and the time was mid-August, when this crop is most luxuriant. Thr eye was never tired of the profusion of dark-green blades, nor of the graceful sweep of the curves, in which the corn dips and rises as it follows the lay of the ground. I long tried to find the color of the tasseled sheen upon the surface of the corn. It was just after sunset that we crossed the Mississippi. The sun had dropped behind some dark-green hills to the west of the river, and had left upon their crests a beacon of clean, red flame, enriching the dark verdure of the hillsides. The river itself, I found, had not the doleful sublimity it has farther south, but rather the limpid and gentle character of northern streams in summer.—(From "A Horse Fair Pilgrimage," by E. S. Nadal, in the October Scribner's.

Chaffee Justice.

(Kansas City Star.)

The policy of General Chaffee in releasing four Filipino insurgent soldiers who had murdered two American prisoners, on the ground that they had only obeyed orders means that the general wishes to avoid the appearance of a vengeful policy. The officer who gave the order to murder the Americans has been found guilty and will be executed, not by way of retaliation, but as an act of justice. Killing prisoners is against the rules of war, and, for this reason, not for revenge, the officer will be made to suffer capital punishment. The war is over and there is now no occasion for reprisals. While the execution of the four insurgents might have been justified in time of strife, it is different now and the United States officers only wish to maintain order and administer justice. The Filipinos have had ample tokens of the power of the United States and have no reason now to mistake leniency for fear.

Don't Believe It All.

(Dallas News.)

Aguinaldo is permitted to go wherever he pleases now, provided he is accompanied by an officer. In other words he is granted the use of the "run around," to use the jail vernacular. But he is neither anxious to get away or to dispense with the chaperon. He fears that there is a brood of Czolgosz's hovering in his neighborhood. A nice warm place under the breast of the American eagle is good enough for him at this time. And yet, it has not been so many months ago since certain newspapers charged the government authorities with torturing this fellow in order to get a proclamation of peace out of him. Fortunately, the American people do not believe all they see in the newspapers.

What Kind of Eggs?

are likely to be used for glazing coffee! If you knew, you would be sure to demand

Lion Coffee

which is never contaminated with any glazing of any sort, either eggs or glue—just pure, fresh, strong, fragrant coffee.

The sealed package insures uniform quality and freshness.

Andrew Jackson as a Soldier.

Of all the careers in our army there is no parallel to that of Jackson. He treated his militia with the utmost harshness, but they worshiped him and rendered such service for him as no other general ever got out of them. He was the terror of his superiors in Washington, his only idea of discipline being the enforcement of his own will against those above him as well as those under him; but he had such a hold on the people by reason of his strength of character, his integrity, and his great deeds, that no one dared to call him to account for any of his acts. His fighting was always against Indians, except in his one brief campaign at New Orleans; the theater of this campaign was a six-mile plot, where there was no opportunity for strategy or grand tactics, or the exercise of any of the qualities of generalship except one; he selected and fortified a position about a thousand yards long, with one flank on the river and the other on a swamp, and the enemy dashed himself to pieces against it. But his enemy was the best regular troops in Europe, who had defeated the plans of Napoleon in Spain. Jackson crushed them, and this one fact blots out all his mistakes and leaves him unperishable fame as a great soldier.

The war with Mexico, whether just or unjust from a political standpoint, is one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the army. While a large number of volunteers were called out it was fought in the main by the regular army, and with scarcely a reverse from start to finish. The commanding generals were still young enough for active service, but they had all had military experience in the war of 1812 and the Indian campaigns; and the regiments were filled in the lower grades with intelligent, ambitious, and well-educated cadets from West Point, of whom over 1,100 had been graduated between 1817, when Thayer became superintendent, and 1845.—(From "The United States Army," by Gen. F. V. Greene, in the October Scribner's.

Charges Against President Jackson.

The campaign of 1828 was full of bitter personalities. Against Jackson were brought up the question of his marriage and every salient feature that could be discovered or invented of his strenuous frontier life and more or less despotic military governorship. Mr. Adams was likewise charged with having made a corrupt promise to Mr. Webster, with being a monarchist and an aristocrat, with having married an Englishwoman, with being rich, with being in debt, with receiving large sums of public money, quarreling with his father, corrupting the public service, with having a billiard-table put in the White house at the public expense, and with many other offenses, equally absurd or equally false. These few among the many charges made against President Adams are cited to show that General Jackson was not the only sufferer from malicious tongues and journals in this campaign, but, being as fervently hated by one party as he was enthusiastically admired by the other, he naturally suffered more at the hands of his enemies than the rival candidate.—(Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, in October "New" Lippincott.

The Time For Planting Bulbs.

There is no definite rule to be laid down as to the length of time in which bulbs should be left in cold storage. As a general thing, top-growth will not begin until root-growth is completed. This nearly always takes from six weeks to two months. It is therefore generally safe to begin bringing October-planted bulbs to the living room in December. Those desired for later flowering can be left in cold storage, where they will remain dormant as to top-growth. By bringing bulbs to light and warmth at intervals of a week or ten days we secure a succession of bloom which makes it possible for us to brighten our windows with their beautiful flowers during the greater part of winter.—(Eben E. Rexford in October "New" Lippincott.

Ibsen's Whiskers.

One enthusiastic Ibsenite, while still rabid, will content himself in future with admiring the "Master" through his works. Officially called upon to reside in Norway for a season, he, after meeting the playwright on several occasions, invited him to pay him a visit. He found Ibsen a most difficult guest. He was extremely sensitive and sentimental, and his feelings were constantly being hurt. The morning after his arrival the guest did not appear at breakfast. Instead, a message arrived that he wished to see the eldest son of the house. As the eldest son was not present, the puzzled host went to see what the difficulty might be. It seemed that Ibsen desired the eldest son to act as barber, that being the custom of the country. His host explained that, in the first place, the eldest son was absent, and in the second, that had he been present the operation would have been fraught with peril, for the eldest son was conspicuously unskilled. Ibsen was advised, therefore, to seek professional assistance. As there was nothing else to do, Ibsen, weeping, departed and had his upper lip attended to professionally.—(Henry Dick, in October "New" Lippincott.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Price 50c. and $1. Large size contains 2½ times small size. Book all about dyspepsia mailed free

Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO., Chicago

Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.; C. R. Smith, 117 Tejon St.

By F. P. DUNNE

MR. DOOLEY ON YOUTH AND AGE

Copyright, 1901,
By Robert Howard Russell

"I see that Tiddy—" Mr. Dooley began.

"Don't be disrayspictful," said Mr. Hennessy.

"I'm not disrayspictful," said Mr. Dooley. "I'm affictionate. I'm familyar. But I'm not disrayspictful. I may be burned at th' stake f'r it. Whiniver annything happens in this counthry, a comity iv prom'nent business men, clargymen an' colledge pro-fissors meets an' raysolves to go out an' lynch a few familyar dimmycrats. I wondher why it is th' clargy is so much more excitable thin anny other people. Ye take a man with small side whiskers, a long coat an' a white choker, a man that wudden't harm a spider an' that floats like an Angel iv Peace, as Hogan says, over a mixed quartette choir, an' lave annything stirrin' happen an' he'll sind up th' premyums on fire insurance. Lave a bad man do a bad deed an' th' preachers is all f'r quartherin' ivrybody that can't recite th' thirty-nine articles on his head. If somebody starts a fire, they grab a can iv karaseno an' begin f'r to burn down th' block. 'Tis a good thing preachers don't go to congress. Whin they're ca'm, they'd wipe out all th' laws an' whin they're excited, they'd wipe out all th' popylation. They're niver two jumps fr'm th' thumbscrew. 'Tis quare th' best iv men at times shud feel like th' worst tow'rd those between.

"But annyhow, I see that Tiddy, Prisidint Tiddy,—here's his health—is th' youngest prisidint we've iver had an' some iv th' pa-apers ar're wondherin' whether he's old enough f'r th' raysponsibilities iv th' office. He isn't afraid, but a good manny ar're, that a man iv on'y forty-two or three, who hasn't lost a tooth an' maybe has gained a few, a mere child, who ought to be playin' mibs or 'Run, sheep, run,' at Eyesther Bay, will not be able f'r to conduct th' business iv government with th' proper amount iv infirmity. Some day whin th' cab'net hobbles in to submit a gr-reat quistion iv foreign policy, th' prisidint 'll be out in th' back yard performin' at knock up an' catch with his sicrety. Whin he wants to see a foreign ambassadure, he won't sind f'r him an' rayceive him standin' up with wan hand on th' Monroe docthrine an' th' other on th' map iv our foreign possissions, but will pull his hat over his eyes an' go ar-round to Lord Ponsyfoot's house an' whistle or call out, 'Hee-oo-co.' He'll have a high chair at th' table an' dhrink th' health iv his guests in milk an' wather; he'll outrage th' rools iv di-plomacy be screamin' 'fen ivrythings' whin th' Chinese ministher calls, an' instead iv studyin' th' histhry iv our counthry, he'll be caught in a corner iv th' White House, peroosin' th' histhry iv Shorty in Sarch iv his Dad. I suppose we'll have th' usu'l diffyculties with him,—makin' him comb his hair an' black th' heels iv his boots an' not put his elbows on th' table, an' not reach or pint, an' go to bed afther supper an' get up in time f'r breakfast, an' keep away fr'm th' wather an' cut cigreets an' go back to his room an' thry behind th' ears. But what can ye expict fr'm a kid iv forty-two?

"I wondher sometimes, Hinnissy, whin is a man old enough. I've seen th' age limit risin' iver since I wint into public life. Whin I was a young la-ad, a fellow wud come out iv colledge or th' rayfarm school or whativer was his alma mather, knock down th' first ol' man in his way an' leap to th' fr-ront. Ivry time school let out, some aged statesman wint back like Cincinnati to his farm an' was glad to get there safe. Ye cud mark th' pro-gress iv youth be th' wreck iv spectacles, gooldheaded walkin' sticks, unrale teeth, an' pretinded hair. Th' sayin' was in thim days, ol' men f'r th' crossin', young men f'r th' cab. Whin ol' age discinded like a binidiction on a man's head, we put a green flag in his hand an' gave him a good steady job as assistant to an autymatic gate. Age is gr-reat, Hinnissy, as a flagman. It saves th' thrucks and dhrays iv life fr'm gettin' in th' way iv th' locymotives. But it don't stop th' locymotives. They come too fast. Fifteen ir twinty years hince, whin I become machure, I can tell ivrthing nearly ye oughtn't to do but nawthin' ye ought to do.

"In th' ol' days, a man was a man whin he voted—at twinty-wan in Boston, at eighteen in th' sixth war-rd. I r-read in this pa-aper that 'twas even more so before me time. Alexandher th' Gr-reat was on'y foorteen whin he conkered Boolgabrya, Caesar was jus' fr'm business colledge whin he put Mark Antony out iv th' business, Frederick th' Gr-reat was in skirts whin he done whatever he done an' done it well. Fox an' Pitt, if I have th' names r-right, was in compound fractions whin they wint into th' council. Why, Hinnissy, I was hardly thirty-five whin I accipted th' prisidincy iv this establishment with all its foreign complications an' rivinoo problems! A man iv thirty was counted machure, a man iv forty was looked on as a pathriarch an' whin a man got to be fifty, th' fam'ly put his chair in th' corner an' give him th' back bedroom. I had it all fixed to make me millyion at thirty an' retire. I don't raymimber now what happened to be between twinty-nine an' thirt-ywan.

"But nowadays, be hivins, a man don't get started till he's too old to run. Th' race iv life has settled down to something between a limp an' a hobble. 'Tis th' ol' man's time. An orator is a boy orator as long as he can speak without th' aid iv a dintal surgeon; an acthor is a boy acthor until he's so old he can't play King Lear without puttin' a little iv th' bloom iv youth on his cheeks out iv th' youth jar; a statesman that can't raymimber what Bushrod Wash'nton thought about th' Alyen an' Sedition law belongs in th' nurs'ry. I look ar-round me at th' pitchers iv gr-reat men in th' pa-aper an' greatness manes white whiskers. There's no such thing as age. If Methuselah was alive, he'd be captain iv a football team. Whin a man gets to ninety, he's jus' beginnin' to feel sthrong enough f'r wurruk. Annybody that thries to do annything befure he's an oncomfortable risk f'r th' life insurance comp'ny is snubbed f'r youthful impertinence. 'A new lithry light has appeared on th' lithrachoor horizon. Although on'y eighty-two, his story iv "An Afthernoon with Prudy" shows gr-reat promise. We hope he will some day do something worthy iv him.' 'Keokuk H. Higbie has been ilicted prisidint iv th' G. O. an' L. system to take th' place iv Lamson N. Griggs who has become head coach iv th' Cintinaryan Athletic club. Mr. Higbie has had a meteeyoric career, havin' risen in less thin eighty years fr'm th' position iv brakeman to th' head iv this gr-reat system. Youth must be sarved.' 'A vacancy is expicted in th' supreme coort. Misther Justice Colligan will cillybrate his wan hundhrerd an' fiftieth birthday nex' month an' it is ixpected he will retire. That august body becomes more an' more joovenile ivry year an' there is danger it will lose th' rayspict iv th' naytion. Manny iv th' mimbers was not prisint whin th' Constitution was signed an' don't know annything about it.'

"So it goes. Mind ye, Hinnissy, I don't object. 'Tis all r-right in me hand, f'r, though far fr'm decrepit, barrin' th' left leg, I'm old enough to look down on Prisidint Tiddy if I didn't look up to him. If I was as old as I am whin I was as young as I was befure th' war, I'd be shy ivry time I see a man come into th' pasture with a bag an' an axe. They say rayspict f'r ol' age is gone out. That may thrue, but if 'tis so, 'tis because us ol' la-ads is still doin' things on th' thrapeze. I don't want anny man's rayspict. It manes I don't count. So whin I come to think it over, I agree with th' pa-pers. Prisidint Tiddy is too young f'r th' office. What is needed is a man iv—well, a man iv my age. An' I don't know as I'm quite ripe enough. I'm goin' out now to roll me hoop."

"Go on with ye," said Mr. Hinnissy. "Whin do ye thing a man is old enough?"

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "A man is old enough to vote whin he can vote, he's old enough to wurruk whin he can wurruk. An' he's old enough to be prisidint whin he becomes prisidint. If he ain't, 'twill age him."

New York Letter.

(Copyright, 1901, Cosmographic Co.)

New York, Sept. 26.—The average citizen in this great metropolis, whether he be Republican or Democrat, reminds me somewhat of the ocean traveler who, seated in a comfortable chair, observes the rolling billows of the deep. Both see only on the surface. Neither knows of the great sub-surface currents which flow hither and thither through intricate and devious ways, and yet, while invisible, affect the visible. In the news of nominations made, of candidates put before the people, the general public is aware of, but what there is behind them little is known.

The "game of politics," as it is called, is a misnomer. Politics is a serious business.

Behind the making of party slates there are forces; and these forces are not so much engaged in the patriotic and laudable motive of securing for a municipality or a state government that is at once efficient, honest and economical as in securing for itself the enjoyment of the emoluments, benefits and patronage which flow from possession and control of government. This fact is so well known, so fully appreciated, so generally conceded that it seems almost ridiculous to state it; and yet, when more than one-half of the entire voting population goes to the polls to vote for the candidate of one party or of the other, it seems to lose sight of the fact. This year the mayoralty fight resolves itself down to the single question: "Do you vote to maintain the administration of the city government by Tammany Hall?" Answer, "Yes," or "No."

To vote, "yes" means to keep in power an administration of public affairs by a set of men who dominate an organization for the enrichment of a very small band of individuals whose motto is, "We work for our pockets all the time." To vote "No" means to turn over the administration of city government to another band who are equally hopeful of setting up a similar motto. To be explicit, it is a choice between Tweedle-dee and Tweedle-dum.

Now, why is such a condition permitted?

The average citizen of the better grade is apathetic. He has loose ideas of his obligations to the community as a citizen. He excuses himself by saying, "I am a party man, and I vote for my party's candidates," or, "I am an organization man, and I vote with my organization," or, if he desires to prove himself a conscientious and much respected citizen, he replies: "I am perfectly independent. I vote for the best men in accordance with my own judgment."

It may not be uninteresting to follow the result of such voting. Take, for instance, the vote of the independent citizen. He merely chooses between two machines. The candidates of each are considered "safe men" or they would not be nominated. Neither one nor the other may have distinct pledges to hand over the government to either machine, but if each was not to be trusted by the organization putting him forward the nomination would not be made. After election the victorious candidate knows full well he will be requested to comply with demands made of him. The independent citizen, therefore, is independent only in voting for one machine man or the other.

In the two other instances the citizen practically states that he is a lazy citizen who has selected his party or organization and leaves to its managers the selection of the candidates, thereby dismissing all further responsibility.

The keystone of party formation and party morality is the primary election. And in this lies the duty of the citizen. As a matter of fact the primary election is the more important of the two. This election determines all the questions arising from actions taken by party managers and organization leaders. And the intelligent voter, the decent, respectable citizen, the one who should do the most to see that the local organization and the party is controlled by decent men, as a rule does not vote at the primary.

Let us look into this matter. We know that delegates are to be elected, and that their selection of a candidate fixes upon the party some individual who must be supported by the party voter. The question for the party man is not, is he a competent representative man, one capable of fulfilling the duties of his position if elected, or is he a weak, supple tool, but, Shall I support my party's choice or "bolt?"

In the Second district in this city, a saloon-keeper by the name of Foley, representing the notorious "Tim" Sullivan, was elected leader of the Democratic forces in the district by a band of 3,000 colonizers. They established the 30 days of residence as required by the law, and voted in accordance with the law. Foley named on his ticket the persons he desired to serve as delegates to the convention. The same voters who flooded the district to elect Foley elected the delegates, and then moved out. But the delegates so elected represent the district. Their choice will become binding upon the regular party voters who were voted down at the primary. These delegates will nominate a representative to the legislature and add votes in other important conventions. What a travesty of representation do such performances make.

Take a second example, the Twenty-third. The leader of the district, an ex-inspector of police, who resigned to secure his pension and to avoid charges preferred against him, spent upwards of $10,000 to buy votes for his ticket. And even then, had the respectable element, those who will not sell their vote, gone to the polls and voted, the leader would have been beaten. But they did not. They believed it was not compatible with their dignity to vote at a primary. At the last election the Democratic candidate was not a man qualified to represent the district in the legislature, yet he was nominated and repudiated at the polls. But the same power that insulted the voters by making the unworthy nomination is retained in power.

Our whole form of popular government is a farce when the election of delegates to conventions is abandoned to street loafers and bummers. It is not so much in the election of party candidates but delegates to conventions citizens will find safety lies if the aim sought is an honest, economic and efficient government of municipality and state.

If it be true that the charges against Tammany Hall are well founded, and if the accusation that Tammany Hall exercises a malign influence can be supported by evidence, it is incumbent upon citizens to rise and discharge their civic duties by destroying the machine that menaces honest and economic government. Between the election of one set of candidates and of another, there is a difference. But, as I have endeavored to show, the difference is not dep enough and wide enough to result in permanent benefit. Each set of candidates is put forward by a machine, or they are the representatives of two machines equally clamorous of places and patronage. To destroy Tammany Hall, an organization should be built up on a systematic plan, with one aim in view—permanency. One campaign does not establish confidence. Voters will not fly from the old and established organization to the new, for fear the latter exists merely for a purpose, namely, the election of a set of place hunters.

When the county Democracy wrestled with Tammany Hall and seized the reins of government it was recognized as a permanent organization. It established itself as a rival. Tammany Hall is today attacked by guerrilla bands not wielded into a unit, but hastening to the fray anxious to secure recognition on the county or borough ticket. Each band acts independent of the other, and all step out of the lines of party to encourage and support the party enemy.

The withdrawal of Democrats from the Tammany organization and their combination with Democrats who are independent of Tammany, marks the formation of a great body, but when that enemy falls into line with the avowed enemy of the party, i. e., the Republicans, it (the Democratic faction) loses its identity and the voters.

On the other hand, if a body of hostile to Tammany was organized on permanent grounds it would attract to its banner thousands of voters. Suppose it went to the polls with a third ticket. It would weaken Tammany and the Republicans might win. Defeat would insure the basis of a great organization which would finally destroy Tammany. The Democratic seceders should have nominated their own candidates and demanded Republican indorsement as it is, the Democratic fusion means the obliteration of the revolting Democrats and the ultimate success of Tammany.

The death of the president, his funeral, and the attending circumstances made an impression so wide and profound on the public mind that it acted as a check on the usual course of events. Had the president not engrossed the mind of the public the history of seven days would have been different. It is a noticeable fact that when the public mind is engrossed upon one fact all other things are impressed and the contemporaneous incidents are affected. Upon the business life of this great metropolis it acted as a hand gripping the huge engine of trade and holding it fast; it also so affected the theaters, the courts and all that constitutes metropolitan life.

We are now betwen seasons, stepping from summer to winter. When the race for the cup is run off the books for the summer of 1901 will be closed and eyes will be fixed on the events of the winter. We now await the coming of winter with all its many sidedness.

John Marthol.

ROOSEVELT'S SUCCESS RECIPE.

The Advice the President Once Gave to a Young Law Student.

President Roosevelt gave some advice a few years ago on "How to Get On in Life" to a young law student, which is so characteristic of the soldier-statesman and so pertinent that it is worth reproducing now as a guide to the woman who is faltering and groping her way to fame and fortune, for in these days the seeker of fame and fortune is as often a woman as a man.

This is what the strenuous Roosevelt advised the wavering young lawyer to do: "If I were you I would hang out my shingle and get a case. I don't care how you get it. Your own wits ought to find one case at least which no other lawyer has. I wouldn't take a justice shop case, either. I'd find a case that was right up in the regular courts and which possessed some merit. I wouldn't take it for nothing, either, or on a contingency. I would have a decent fee attached to it. In other words, I would have as many respectable features attached to the case as possible under the circumstances.

"Having got that case," continued Roosevelt, "I would try it as if it were the last case I ever expected to have or which would ever be in the courts. I would not make a nuisance of myself. You know enough to avoid that, but you can be so insistent that you will win the respect of every one who, in any way, comes into connection with the trial. Put all of yourself in the case. Get every side of it, and above all things hammer it into your client by the force of your actions that your integrity is above reproach.

"When you get done with that case you will have a reputation that many lawyers devote years in other ways trying to obtain. You will find that a second case is certain to come to you, whether you lose or win the first one.

"I would treat the second case," he continued, "just as I did the first one. Live and act as if there was never such a case in existence before, and master it just as you are required to master your studies at the law school. If you find yourself weakening at all, us the spur and the whip until you have created an enthusiasm in your work that imparts itself to client, court and jury and results in your victory."

The young law student's timidity began to dimish from that moment. He had absorbed some of Roosevelt's courage and indomitable energy. But he wanted more. "How about the third case?" he asked.

"Go at it the same way," was the reply. "And for that matter, as your patronage increases give the same treatment to all your cases. You will create a confidence in yourself that will insure you a constant practice and your clients, once secured, will never leave you.

"Enthusiasm in work is the best antidote for no patronage that I know of for any professional man. In fact, the rule applies to every walk of life. If your heart is in what you have to do, no matter how small the unertaking, the greater things are certain to come to you, and in rich reward."

It so happened that the first case which this young man tried involved at the time a technical point, not first noticed by him, which it would necessitate the United States supreme court to pass upon. He put what he called "Roosevelt's enthusiasm" into the case, found the technicality, carried it through all the courts of the state, took it to the highest tribunal and won. The case made his reputation and fortune. It earned for him, also, the name of being the most disagreeable, persistent lawyer that the old bar had yet encountered. He was one of our president's strenuous men.—(New York Commercial Advertiser.

A NEIGHBORHOOD NURSERY.

A Plan for Having the Children well Cared for at Very Small Cost.

"Establishing a neighborhood nursery will not be difficult if you know any young woman whom all the children love, and who has to work for a living," writes Berthie Fogg Antholne, in the October Ladies' Home Journal. "If so, suggest to her that she take charge of the neighborhood babies from three to seven years old for a certain sum per month. A large playground and a big room are necessary. The playground should have a heap of small stones and several mounds of nice dry sand. The playroom should have plenty of floor space. The governess should overlook the play and keep the tangles straightened out. She should punish only in exceptional cases, and by the mildest means, but she should interfere before a quarrel has reached dangerous proportions. As to the financial arrangements, circumstances must govern the details. The average female wage-earner receives five dollars a week, for six days' work of eight hours' duration. To the twenty dollars a month add five dollars for rent of room and playground, then divide by the number of children enrolled."

Young Men Should Not Shun Politics.

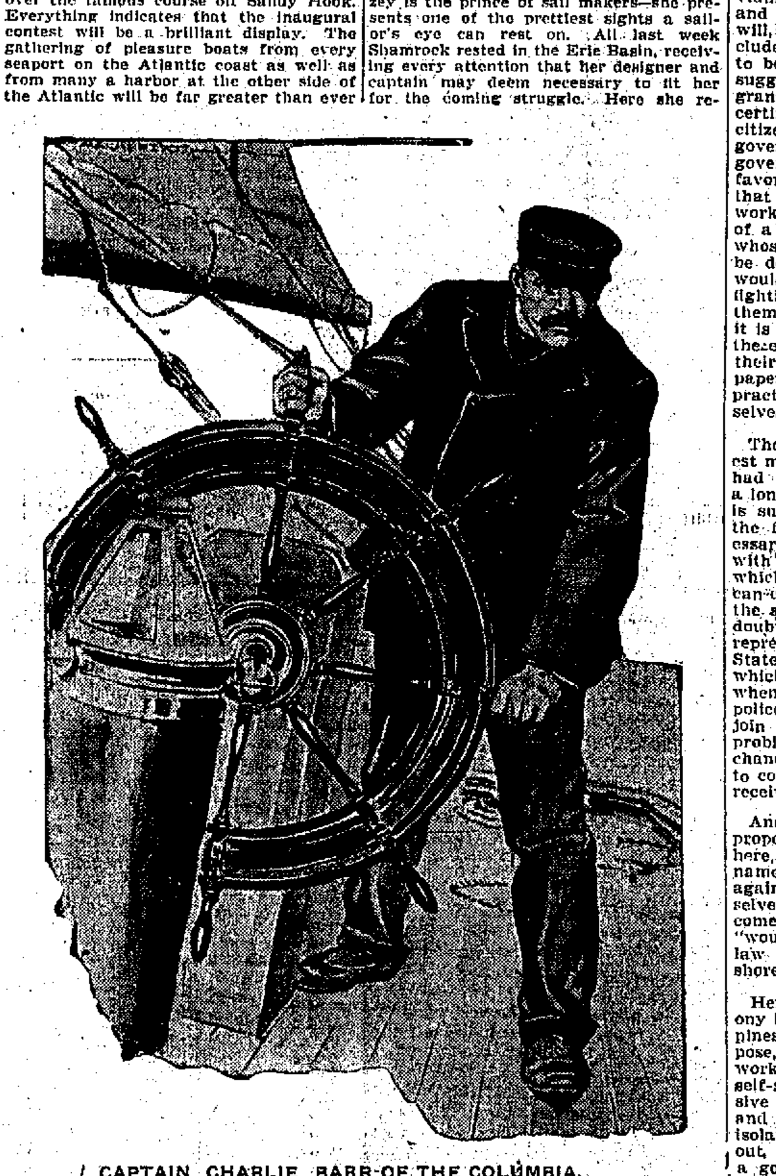
We shall have reason to hail it as a wholesome sign of the times when American youth cease to be indifferent to politics. A country in which any man, however, obscure his origin, may, through determination to overcome obstacles, and fine strength of character, arrive at the highest distinctions in the gift of the republic, ought to stimulate young men to splendid endeavor and rich achievement. One regrets to observe an aversion on the part of many men to study political economy, and a singular lack of responsibility in wielding that power of the unit, which is so tremendous a force in our national life.—(The Ladies' Home Journal for October.

Husband and wife are equal; the one not inferior to the other; the wife not a slave, not a housekeeper—but an equal, a companion. And just so far as a young man starts out with that idea fixed firmly in his mind—to make a companion, a comrade, a chum of his wife—just so far does he start out right.—(October Ladies' Home Journal.

COLUMBIA AND SHAMROCK

(Copyright, 1901. Cosmographic Co.)
By Paul Stellcour.

South Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1901—This is the eve of the first race for the possession of the America's cup. Tomorrow, if the conditions are favorable, Columbia and Shamrock will measure speed over the famous course off Sandy Hook. Everything indicates that the inaugural contest will be a brilliant display. The gathering of pleasure boats from every seaport on the Atlantic coast as well as from many a harbor at the other side of the Atlantic will be far greater than ever seen here before. There is scarcely a seaworthy craft equal to the task of carrying sightseers that will not be impressed into the pleasure service.



CAPTAIN CHARLIE BARR OF THE COLUMBIA.

Early last week the Columbia reached here from Newport and went into the dry dock at Bay Ridge, to be examined, and prepared for the coming struggle. Her bottom, and in fact all the submerged surface of her hull were found to be in splendid condition. While she was undergoing the process of grooming crowds and crowds of people visited the neighborhood, and tried to get as near the cup defender as they could, to have a look at her graceful outlines. Of course, there is much of the novelty worn away, so far as Columbia is concerned, from the fact that she is a veteran. She has been through the mill and came out victorious. This was only two years ago, and then, as now, it was the American's hope that she would be able to do the trick and keep the cup at this side of the Atlantic. The hope and faith of two years ago was realized and the trophy was retained. When the Columbia went out of commission it was believed she would not be called upon again to take the place of a defender. As soon as the second challenge from Sir Thomas Lipton was received and accepted, a number of wealthy yachtsmen subscribed and Nat. Herreshoff was again set to work with instructions to produce something better and speedier than he had already produced. Well he brought forth the Constitution, but whether the Constitution is a better and a speedier boat than the Columbia is a problem that has not been satisfactorily settled in the minds of many. There is no doubt, however, that in the selection of the Columbia to be the defender of the cup, the committee which had that particular duty in charge acted wisely. She was and is tuned up to perfection, she was handled superbly in the trial races, and Barr had grown to know his ship and what she is capable of accomplishing in all kinds of weather. Columbia is faster, there is every reason to believe, now, than she was when she measured conclusions with Shamrock I. Her skipper and his crew are as good as ever, worked together on the deck of a yacht. They full realize the importance of the task before them. The Columbia is ready for the defense.

Half a mile or more down the shore from Bay Ridge, where Columbia was being groomed stood the Shamrock in the dry dock of the Erie Basin. She too was being prepraed for the contests that would make or unmake her. As in the case of the Columbia, vast crowds gathered about the sides of the dry dock to feast their eyes on the green Irish beauty as she stood up undergoing the grooming process. Her enormous mast was the first thing that attracted the attention of visitors, then the size and length of the boom, and the depth of her keel. The Shamrock looks a powerful ship and a racer with all. It is written in every line of her fair body. When garbed in the sails Ratzey has made for her—and Ratzey is the prince of sail makers—she presents one of the prettiest sights a sailor's eye can rest on. All last week Shamrock rested in the Erie Basin, receiving every attention that her designer and captain may deem necessary to fit her for the coming struggle. Here she remained and was measured and when she left the basin yesterday and proceeded down the bay to her anchorage inside of Sandy Hook, she was as well, if not better equipped, to sail for the cup, as any yacht that ever sailed over the green waters of old ocean.

"There has been a great deal of money wagered on the result of these races. At our side in their enthusiasm, and acting under the belief that the American defender, was invincible, men belonging to this side of the herring pond have laid long odds that the cup would not be lifted—that America's trophy would remain here a short time longer. While that feeling is creditable to American patriotism, a tribute of the genius of Herreshoff, and a belief in the ability of American sailor men—there never was such difference in the boats, their management and their crew to justify any such odds. As an expression of faith three to one sounds very well and seems quite patriotic, but there is really nothing to warrant it. There is really little or no difference in design or construction of Columbia and Shamrock. Watson may have improved on the lines of Herreshoff, as he studied them from Columbia. Herreshoff did not improve on himself, apparently, in the making of the Constitution; and if he did the Constitution must have been terribly handicapped in one way or other, or she would have made a better showing. Her sails could not well have been worse, and with all these disadvantages the Columbia did not get away so easily with the new boat in the trials. All the accounts of the Shamrock's performances in foreign waters as well as here show her to be a much faster boat than the Shamrock of two years ago. These facts are mentioned only to show there was never any legitimate reason at any stage of the game, since challenger and defender went over board from the ship yards, to justify any such odds.

However, be that as it may, I but reecho the desire of many an American yachtsman when I say "may the best boat win."

The United States "Are" or "Is"?

We should treat the term "the United States" as we treat any other noun which, though plural in form is sometimes plural, sometimes singular in meaning. In speaking of the United States, when we mean the several states we use a plural verb; when we mean the nation, or the government entity, which is designated by the term "the United States," we use a singular verb.—(The October Ladies' Home Journal.

Right living always means having—(October Ladies' Home Journal.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

By W. T. Manning.

(Copyright, 1901, Cosmographic Co.)

Washington, Sept. 25.—When congress convenes in December, dozens, if not scores, of bills will be introduced providing for the suppression of anarchy and anarchists. The immigration laws will, of course, be amended so as to exclude these hyenas, but how are they to be discovered is the question? The suggestion is made that every immigrant shall be compelled to produce a certificate that he or she is a reputable citizen, signed by an official of their government. As many of the European governments do not look with much favor upon emigration, it is suggested that a provision of this character might work very great hardship in the case of a large number of deserving people whose addition to our population would be desirable. Germany, for instance, would be very slow to allow men of the fighting age to leave if she can keep them at home on any pretense. Again, it is the interest of all of them to ship these wretches, male and female, from their soil. The proposal looks well on paper, but it is apprehended that very practical difficulties will present themselves when it is put into operation.

The question is one of the very largest magnitude with which congress has had to deal in years, and will take a long time to digest it thoroughly. It is suggested that in order to exclude the foreign anarchists it will be necessary to enter into some arrangement with the European governments by which the secret services of all of them can co-operate in the work. To deprive the anarchist of an asylum would undoubtedly be an effective measure of repression. England and the United States are now the two countries in which they principally seek refuge when they get into trouble with the police. Whether she can be induced to join in the exclusion movement is problematical, but it is thought the chances are that if the proposal were to come from this government it would receive favorable consideration.

Another branch of the subject is the proposed deportation of anarchists now here, and who have become citizens in name although not in spirit. Here again grave obstacles present themselves which it will be difficult to overcome. "What country," it is asked, "would allow the professed enemies of law and order to be landed on their shores?" Not one, obviously.

Hence the proposition of a penal colony in one of the islands of the Philippines, especially set apart for the purpose, and where, by putting them to work, they might be made very nearly self-supporting. In that climate expensive buildings would be unnecessary, and it would be possible to select so isolated a place that escape would be out of the question. This idea finds a good deal of favor. If crystallized into law the United States would provide the colony, and the separate states by framing new statutes against anarchy and anarchists could impose the sentence of life imprisonment.

Another branch of the question is the suppression of anarchist literature and adequate punishment for seditious writing. There is, to be sure, the constitutional inhibition against interfering with the freedom of the press, but that provision has not prevented the passage of laws against malicious libel. Their constitutionality has never been questioned. They are one of the safeguards of society and buttresses of civilization. If the individual citizen is thus protected, why not the government, the nation itself, and the institutions upon which it rests? Now that the last sad honors have been paid to the best of presidents, the most universally beloved American that ever lived, these are some of the ideas and thoughts that are in everybody's thoughts in the capital which has known him so long and revered him so deeply.

A more magnificent monument than Washington or any other city in the country possesses will certainly be erected to the memory of the of the dead president. Indeed, so deep is the feeling that very likely the proposed memorial may be the finest in the world. Public opinion is almost unanimous that it should take the form of an arch near the capitol, colossal in its dimensions and elaborate in its construction and decorative effects. Not a voice is heard against the suggestion, and it is an assured fact that a bill will be introduced on the subject at the next session. Great national events were crowded into the first administration of President McKinley, the expansion of the republic, the restoration of prosperity, the settlement of the financial question, the defeat of Spain on land and sea, and greater than all of them, the reuniting of the sections which the civil war had severed. During the last thirty years much had been done toward that end, but it remained for President McKinley to put to it the seal of accomplishment. Most fitting then, is it that the glorious arch of a restored union should be the national monument to William McKinley.

What is to be done with Wellington of Maryland? He may, of course, solve the problem himself by resigning the seat he disgraces, but that is not regarded as probable. One thing is certain, he will be a marked man. If he has the affrontery to come forward as one of the law makers of the republic. He will be cut by his colleagues, and the doors of society closed against him. Impeachment proceedings are not thought of, the offense of which he has been guilty not being of a character to justify action by the house of representatives, where impeachments must originate. The senate alone can deal with his case, and, judging from the conversation of several members of the body who came here on the occasion of the obsequies of the late president, some action will undoubtedly be taken within the first few days of the session. It will probably take the form of a resolution of expulsion, which, to be effectual will require a two-thirds vote of the senators present.

The great ambition of the late Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts was to be president. To further that end James Parton wrote his life. Butler calculated that after the second term of Lincoln came to an end the Republicans in order to win, woud have to take a war Democrat as their candidate, and that he himself was head and shoulders above any one that could be named. In the spring and summer of 1864 the Republican leaders, those that were not for Chase, were casting around for a candidate for the vice-presidency to to put on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. It was offered to Butler, but he resolutely declined on the ground that it would be the end of him politically. So the nomination was given to Andrew Johnson, and when Johnson went out the man to whom all turned was Grant, not Butler. In the same way another Massachusetts man, Daniel Webster, missed the presidency.

W. T. Manning.

London Letter.

By Henry Devereaux.

(Copyright, 1901, Cosmographic Co.)

London, Sept. 16.—Our aristocracy, from the king down are profuse in their expressions of sorrow over the tragic death of President McKinley, and of sympathy with the American people, who, by the vile hand of an anarchist assassin, have been deprived of the very best ruler in the world, and who was at the very same time one of the greatest of modern statesmen and the best beloved of men. This, in their own opinion, sacred section of the British people, are undoubtedly as sincere as it is possible for men with their peculiar ideas of government and selfish appreciation of their own position to be. At heart, every king and every aristocracy cannot but detest a republic. That is human nature. To them "Triumphant Democracy," to quote the title of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's book, is an ever present specter, menacing the stability of their castle and threatening its overthrow. Not one of them that would not hail the downfall of the republic in France tomorrow even if a million human lives were lost in the catastrophe, and the terrible misery and oppression that crimsoned the reign of Louis the Fourteenth and Fifteenth were reimposed upon a prostrate people. And so, notwithstanding all they may say and do on the present sad occasion, the king and lords of England would send up hosannahs if the United States decided to revolutionize their institutions and substitute imperialism for democracy.

But whatever may be the degree of sincerity in the effusive demonstrations of the British and European royalties and aristocracies, there can be no question as to the depth and intensity of the sorrow of the English people themselves, the bone and sinew of the nation, when the news of the awful tragedy at Buffalo was read by them. During these recent years the ties of a common kinship have been knitting themselves closer and closer, but we did not realize how fine and firm the web and woof of it all was until the president's assassination. In an instant every Englishman thought and spoke and acted as if he were an American. Each and all felt that they belonged to the same great family, the revered head of which had been stricken down. This was the sentiment that pervaded the heart of every Briton, bowed his head and blanched his cheek. Splendid expression was given to the popular thought in the newspapers, with their copious accounts of every important incident connected with the tragedy and the tributes paid to the dead, but they all failed to photograph the gloom that darkened every home and threw its pall over the entire country. Never have the people of England mourned for one not an Englishman as they have mourned for President McKinley.

What of it all? Is it to be a mere wave of emotion sweeping over the kingdom, heaving up to a mountainous height, subsiding, melting away into oblivion? I do not think so. On the contrary, I am convinced that for years to come it will have a permanent influence on the governmental administration of Great Britain, whatever party may be in power. What I mean is this: Within a very recent period not a few of our public men and many of our newspapers have endeavored to make capital and acquire popularity for themselves by inflammatory appeals to the supposed prejudices of their countrymen against America and Americans. They went, on one occasion, almost to the verge of war. Even now some of them are doing all that lies in their power to foster animosity between the two countries by attributing to the American government, with respect to pending disputes and contentions, unworthy motives which all fair-minded and enlightened Englishmen know to be utterly unfounded. Tactics of this kind may be necessary in order to bolster up Mr. Chamberlain's vaunted imperial policy and throw dust in the eyes of the people, but the time has come when so far as the United States are concerned they must be laid aside. If they can be at all avoided, as they can, the English people are resolved to have no quarrels with Americans. Even now hints are beginning to be thrown out in influential journals that it is time to let the United States have their own way in the Isthmian canal. It may be that this is prompted by the thought that they will have their own way no matter what opposition is made; that is a preparation for a grand backdown. But whatever be the object in view, the suggestion meets with the approval of the people. Again, if the dispute about the Alaska boundary line assumes an acute form, it is very certain that the people will not tolerate any drastic measures with respect to it. Bickering with "our kin across the sea" must come to an end, and it is well that it should be so.

If we get into another war it will not be so easy to procure soldiers as it was when hostilities in South Africa commenced. The treatment of the men in the ranks is something awful according to the complaints made by them which happen to find their way into print. In the first place, the officers, commissioned as well as non-commissioned, are brutal toward those under them. Heavy fines are imposed for the most trivial offenses, so that at the end of the month only a mere pittance of their pay remains to the greater proportion of the men in every command. Again, the food is bad, and the cooking would be a disgrace to savages. It is not surprising in view of these disclosures that recruiting has gone down to the vanishing point, and that desertions are alarmingly on the increase.

Public interest is now centered in the race for the queen's cup. Nothing would give the average Englishman so much delight as to read that Sir Thomas had at last succeeded in lifting it. The spirit that prompts this feeling is not so much a desire to score an English victory over Americans as it is to procure a balm for wounded vanity in other fields. The fact is we have met with so full a measure of adversity in South Africa and elsewhere that the pessimists among us are beginning to lose confidence both in themselves and in the future. The bringing home of the cup would be a great national tonic and cheer us all up.

Did the late Empress Frederick of Germany contract a morganatic marriage with her secretary, Count Seckendorf, to whom she left a substantial fortune? The story has been affirmed in many German papers, and contradicted in others as a "monstrous assertion." Labouchere, in a recent issue of his journal, printed a malicious paragraph on the subject. "Why should it be a monstrous assertion," it is asked, and adds, "The truth is that the private marriages of royal and imperial widows are not the exception, but the rule, and have been for centuries. Some august widows were satisfied to look much lower for their second husbands than the Empress Frederick is said to have done." Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire is an old saying, and it must be said that there are few of the smart set in the British metropolis who do not give implicit credence to the statement.

State Ownerships.

The ownership of the telegraph and the railways by the government is likely to be much discussed in the United States within the next generation, says Charles A. Conant in the September Atlantic. There are many objections to such control, but the proposition is capable of candid discussion and does not in itself go beyond the confines of a legitimate political issue. Railway corporations held their privileges under the right of limited liability. This makes each of them an artificial creature of the law. They have obtained by favor of the state another important privilege, in their right to take land for their tracks by right of eminent domain. That the state has the right to revise these grants of special privileges so as to establish a closer supervision over their use and abuse is unquestionable, except perhaps in exceptional instances. If the proposal that the government shall acquire the railways is socialistic or revolutionary, it is a form of revolution already achieved in the most conservative countries of Europe,—Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Russia. Switzerland has only recently completed arrangements for the acquisition of the chief private lines and their conversion into state railways. The telegraph lines are now controlled by the government in nearly every European country, including Great Britain, and the functions of the postoffice are steadily encroaching upon the business of the express companies.

Being asked one day what one should do in order to become an efficient piano player, Liszt replied laconically: "One must eat well and walk much."—(October Ladies' Home Journal.

Facts and Photographs from Colorado Game Fields

SOME INCIDENTS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S TRIP TO COYOTE BASIN

No subject concerning which anything has been written during the past year, touching upon Colorado's out-of-door life and attractions has been so generally commented upon or so generally misrepresented as was the hunting trip in the Rocky mountains, taken last winter by Theodore Roosevelt, now president of the United States, accompanied by friends who reside in Colorado.

The metropolitan papers of the country published stories that were copied by the smaller press generally, the effect of which was to spread broadcast through the country the impression that the then vice president-elect spent five weeks in Colorado slaughtering innocent animals in hand-to-hand combat, sometimes dealing death by crushing in the skull of his victim with a club, sometimes shooting the playful kitten of the wild through the heart, sometimes stabbing her in the back. These stories made what seemed to many people throughout the land very interesting reading and they also had the effect of placing Mr. Roosevelt before the people in a very unenviable, unpleasant and uncalled-for light.

"TONY AND BALDY."

Upon his return to Colorado Springs Mr. Roosevelt gave to the Gazette, with the request that it be turned over to as many papers as possible, a statement that at no time during his trip was he interviewed by any newspaper representative and that anything that had been printed concerning him or his trip was wholly unauthorized and written by someone who was at no time a member of the hunting party or nearer to it than Denver. This statement was published in the Gazette but in practically no other paper in the country, nearly all the rest having given currency to the unreliable stories which were so distasteful and so unjust to the man whom they involved.

"JIM."

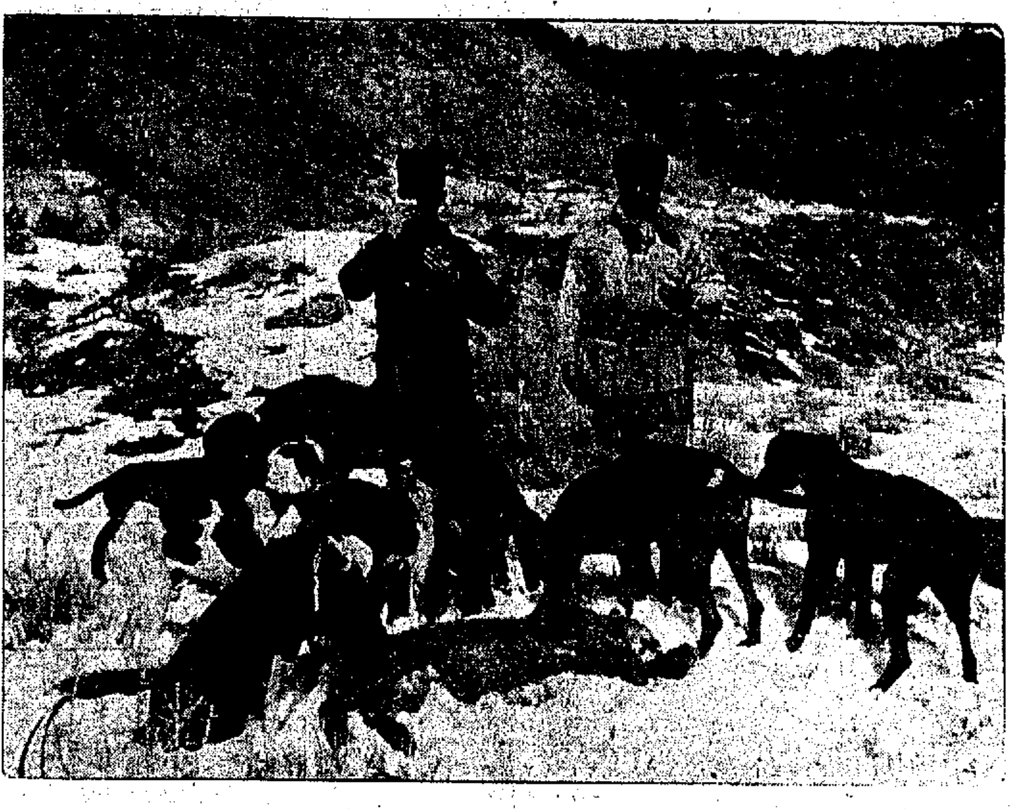
The Gazette publishes herewith, however, several of the photographs that were taken while Mr. Roosevelt and his party were in the Colorado mountains, given to the Gazette by a member of the party for publication. They show some interesting facts concerning the hunting expedition, the members of the party whose honor it was to accompany the man who is now president, and the dogs of the famous guide, John Goff, who has accompanied President Roosevelt on all of his vacation excursions in the Colorado mountains.

During the trip last January there were killed in all 17 mountain lions and seven wildcats, all of which game fell at the hand of Mr. Roosevelt himself. The party was five weeks away from Colorado Springs and the expedition was in what is known as Coyote Basin, headquarters being maintained at the Keystone ranch.

The picture showing a single dog shows Goff's best hunter, whose name is "Jim."

The picture showing two dogs shows "Tony" and "Baldy," dogs distinguished from all others by their tree-climbing ability. They were killed on this trip, their gameness having caused them to mix up too freely with a magnificent specimen of the mountain lion which proved too much for them. It was their manner of hunting to tree a lion in a tree that had branches growing out from the trunk at a distance of not more than eight or ten feet from the ground. They would then run swiftly toward the tree, grasp the lowest limbs and gain a foothold in the branches of the tree. They would then climb through the tree and compel the lion either to jump to the ground or fight. The picture of a lion treed shows the lion that proved more than a match for "Tony" and "Baldy." They succeeded in getting the lion into the tree in which he was photographed and then succeeded in getting him out of it into his den, a big cave in the rocky side of the mountain. Here they followed him and gave battle. It was a tremendous struggle in which the lion was put to his best efforts, but proved a match for all the dogs that could be sent after him. It was impossible to stop the fight until both "Tony" and "Baldy," Goff's valuable tree climbers, had been killed and six other dogs had been badly wounded. The men then succeeded in getting the dogs away from the den and another method of taking the lion was resorted to. A fire was built in such a manner that the smoke found its way into the den and in a comparatively short time the lion, too game to come out, even to escape death by suffocation, succumbed to the smoke, and "Turk," another of the dogs, went in and dragged him from his den.

The picture showing John Goff and Mr. Roosevelt is easily distinguishable.



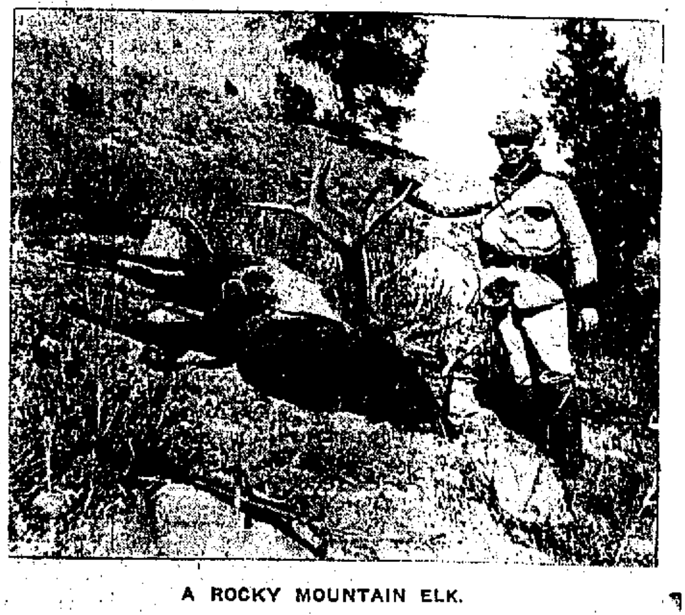
JOHN GOFF, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE DOGS.

The picture showing a wild cat in a tree, apparently photographed at very close range, is no deception in this respect. It was photographed by Mr. Philip Stewart, who took all the pictures reproduced here. To get this picture Mr. Stewart ascended a tree that was in close proximity to the one up which the cat had been driven.

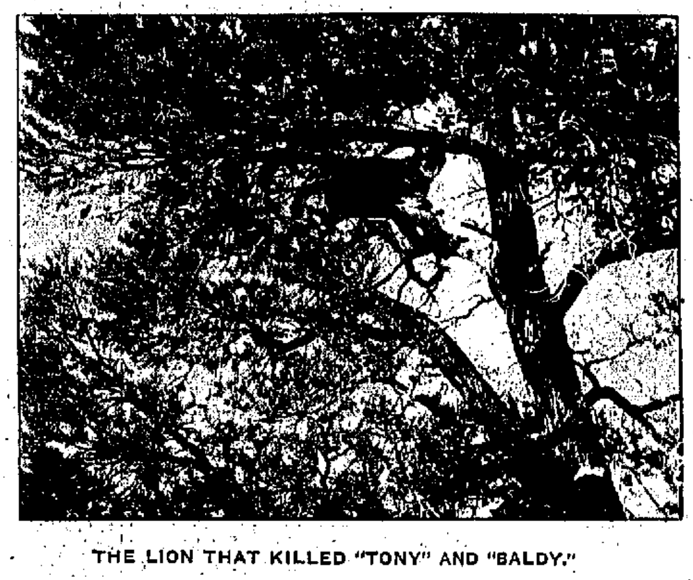
WILDCAT SHOT AT CLOSE RANGE WITH A CAMERA.

"Boxer" is the dog shown in the picture of a dog lying on the ground. "Boxer" has been one of Goff's best dogs for more than ten years, during which time he has been in at the killing of more than 300 lions. Goff regards "Boxer" as the best lion trailer that he ever had.

The picture that shows the magnificent elk is not one of the Roosevelt series. It is included in this collection because of the magnificent specimen of elk and because it is a typical Colorado hunting picture.



A ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK.



THE LION THAT KILLED "TONY" AND "BALDY."

GOOD PROGRESS BEINC MADE ON THE NEW PARK FOR COLORADO SPRINGS

Out at the end of the Cheyenne car line is a broad wooded valley through which a mountain brook murmurs in ceaseless monotone. The trees here, unlike the scraggy growth farther up the mountain, attain a good size and are luxuriantly leafed and fairly peopled with blue-jays, orioles and the modest, sweet-voiced brown thrushes. The shelter of the valley invites all kinds of life and the timid little denizens of the forest fairly revel in happiness here. It is a wild place, but cultured with the grace and beauty in which nature loves to disport herself when in a mild gentle mood.

The entire valley along here has been indefinitely known as Camp Harding. A portion of it, about one hundred and twenty acres or more, has been fenced in recently. This part is the garden spot of the entire valley. It is called Dixon park, and this is the park which W. S. Stratton is preparing to delight the people of Colorado Springs and the thousands from all over the world who annually make a summer pilgrimage to Colorado. The park will be a gift to the people—all the enjoyments and pleasures which the place will bestow will be as free as the air and sunshine.

For the past six or eight weeks a force of over 20 men has been at work clearing the underbrush, removing old dead trees, trimming up the scraggy ones, and in other ways encouraging the work which nature is doing. Already, the improved condition of this natural park is a delight to the eye. The small scrub oak trees have been trimmed and cleared of a rubbish growth, and by care and a little artificial stimulus, it is confidently thought that these trees can be coaxed to attain a considerable size. They may not ever become the giant, wide-spreading oak," but they will make a good leafy shade and that is ambition enough for them. A clump of these trees on a gently sloping knoll, every tree carefully trimmed and the soft grass cleaned of all harsh growth of bush and briar, is a pretty sight indeed, especially now when every leaf has been transmuted by the great alchemist into gold and bronze and copper of most wondrous beauty.

There is a fine growth of aspen, yellow willow, mountain ash, wild cherry and plum, some cottonwood, and a great deal of pine and cedar. Many of the trees are draped and festooned with clinging vines, in the most gorgeous colors imaginable. The ground is carpeted with soft, tender grass, in which here and there the wild strawberry breaks the tufty green and flowers splash their pretty colors all summer through, long after Jack Frost has squelched the blooms farther up the mountain. Permeating every part of the park is the smelly balsam of the odor of spruce and pine which town and city bred person loves to inhale in long, deep draughts. Facing the park, and sheltering it, is glorious old Cheyenne mountain standing there like a sentinel of all the ages and looking down from its verdure-covered heights in tolerant patience at the fitful changes which time and man have wrought.

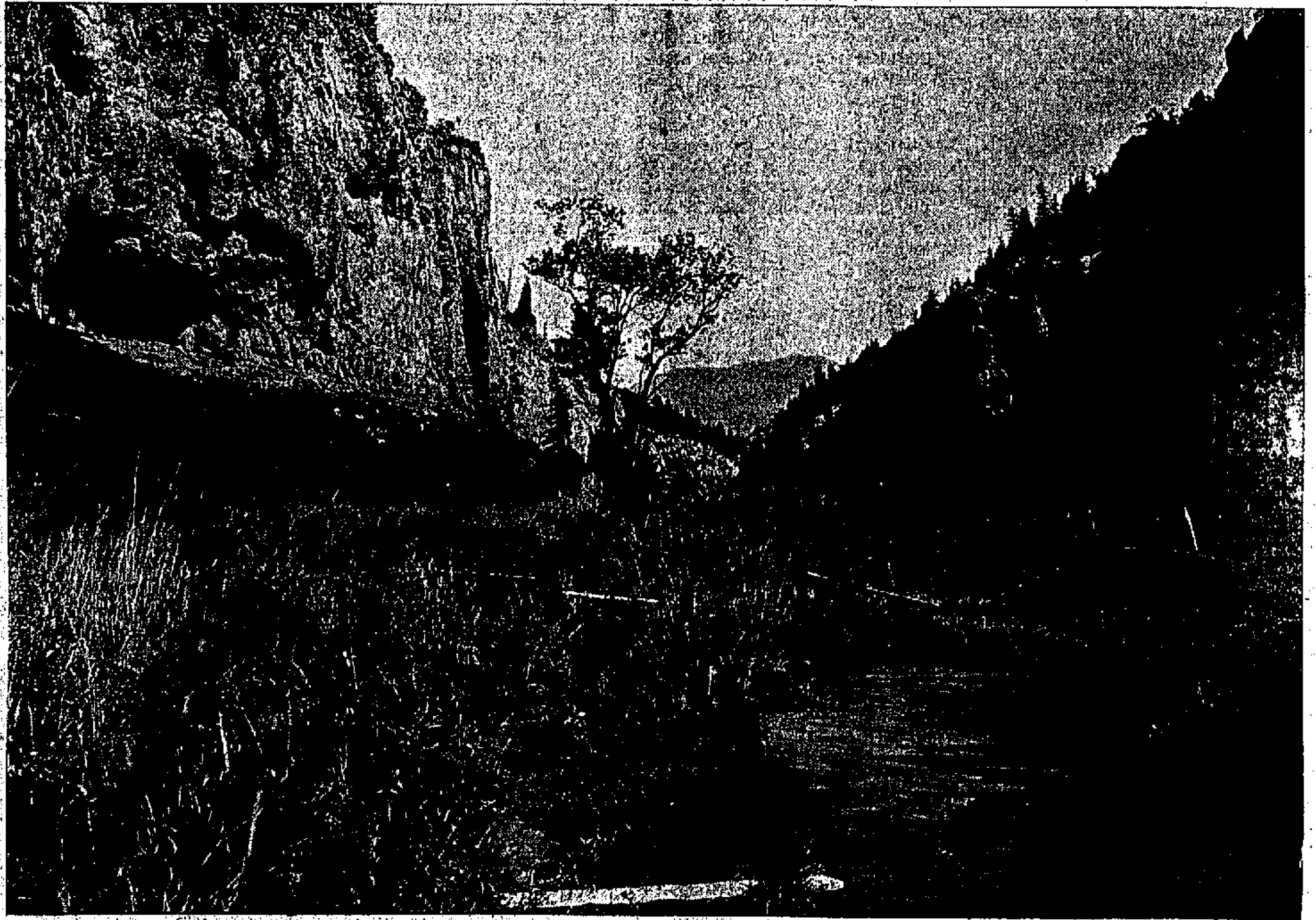
"BOXER."

So much now for the natural part of the park, and this is an abundance indeed. The western people surrounded by all kinds of lavish beauties in nature, are apt to become blase to the treat which is ours every day in the year, and sigh for a greater superfluity. Travelers come to us from Italy and tell us of the wondrous azure blue of our skies. From the famed Alpian Switzerland others come here, and after gazing in rapture on our mountains, they tell us with buoyant enthusiasm, of the picturesque splendors of the heights and depth of our Rockies. Perhaps to show proper appreciation, we ought to be in a constant state of ecstasy but we would probably get out of breath and this comes high in these parts.

So much again for the natural advantages of Dixon park. It is sometimes said that nature cannot be improved upon, but Mr. Stratton has set to work to prove the fallacy of this.

The most conspicuous addition to this park is a lake which is being put in the eastern part. The land here is boggy and full of springs and what with the water from Cheyenne creek, an artificial lake is easily constructed. A large force of men is at work here deepening the bed of the lake and by the time the creek is ice-bound, the lake will be in fine shape for skating. In the summer, row-boats will be stationed here. A large pavilion to accommodate about 2,000 people or more will be erected there. In case of storm or rain, the pavilion will afford ample shelter. An orchestra or brass band will be here to supply music during the busy summer months. The stream that flows through here will be spanned by a dozen or more rustic bridges and all over the park rustic seats will be provided.

A large, but hitherto unknown iron spring, will be walled up and fixed in such shape that water can be conveniently dipped up. The water of the spring is just like that of the famed Iron springs at Manitou and this alone will attract hundreds of people to the park. A road that winds along the course of the stream is being constructed through the park. For the fortunate owners of horses and traps this will be one of the finest drives in this part of the west. All the surroundings are ideally picturesque and there seems to be nothing lacking, either in nature or art, to make this plot of forest land a gem of a park. Either for the children or their parents, it is a playground where one can dream away many delightful hours of fine enjoyment.



Photograph by Stevens.

SCENIC COLORADO IV.—EAST RIFLE CREEK CANON.

Located in Garfield county. A favorite trout-fishing resort of western Colorado. The cliffs on either side rise perpendicularly 300 feet or more and are composed of massive mountain limestone. The summit of Mesa mountain at the head of the canon is the edge of the White River mesa, the famous hunting ground of northwestern Colorado.

Andrew Jackson's Marriage.

In the October "New" Lippincott there is an entertaining paper by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton about early days in Washington. Of General Jackson's marriage to Mrs. Robards she writes as follows:

"It is not our purpose here to discuss the propriety or impropriety of Jackson's marriage with a divorcee. His carelessness in not thoroughly investigating the legal bearings of the case is absolutely unpardonable. There was really no law of divorce in Virginia at this time. The legislature of Virginia passed an act authorizing the supreme court of Kentucky to try the case with a jury. Robards took no action for two years. Two or three years after their marriage, upon hearing of the final action of the court of quarter sessions of Mercer county, Kentucky, in granting a divorce, Jackson and Mrs. Robards were married again. 'The circumstances of the marriage were such,' says Mrs. Sumner, 'as to provoke scandal at the time, and the scandal, which in the case of a more obscure man would have died out during thirty years of honorable wedlock, came up over and over again during Jackson's career. It is plain that Jackson himself was to blame for contracting a marriage under ambiguous circumstances, and for not protecting his wife's honor by precautions such as finding out the exact terms of the act of the legislature of Virginia. . . . Having put her in a false position against which, as a man and a lawyer, he should have protected her, he was afterwards led by his education and the current ways of thinking in the society about him to try to heal the defects of his marriage certificate by shooting any man who dared to state the truth, that said certificate was irregular.' "

A Remarkable Vitality.

Few children's classics have had a broader circulation or shown a greater vitality than Mary Mapes Dodge's delightful story of Holland, entitled "Hans Brinker or the Silver Skate." Year after year, irrespective of fads and fashions, and in spite of the constant appearance of new popular favorites, the sale of "Hans Brinker" goes steadily on. This has been its history for the 26 years that have elapsed since its first publication, and the yearly sales now are greater than the sales of many new books that are much talked about in print and otherwise. In fact, the years bring scarcely a diminution in the sales, and every once in awhile, without apparent reason, there is a sudden considerable spurt in the demand.

And now the Scribners, who publish this popular story, are cutting $1 off the price of their New Amsterdam edition in order to give it a still wider circulation. This brings it down to the price of an ordinary novel, while it retains Allen B. Doggett's 100 illustrations. It will be interesting to see what effect so radical a cut will have in the sales of a book with such a history.

Russia Opening a Vast Grain Area.

The Transsiberian road has been engineered so that it runs through the richest part of the territory. The name Siberia stands for all the Asiatic dominions of Russia except Trancaucasia, Transcaspia and Turkestan. It is at present divided into the following provinces: 1. Western Siberia, including the governments of Tobolsk and Tomsk, in the basin of the Obi river. Its area is 42,000 square geographical miles. The southern part of these regions, lying immediately east of the Urals, stretches far south toward the Khirgiz Steppe Borderland and the region known as Baraba. Over an area twice as large as Japan this West Siberian plain is composed of black earth, and has scarcely a rock or stone. This black earth, or chernoziom, is the real treasure of Siberia, and makes the western plain the granary of Russia. Wheat, rye, oats and barley are grown in large quantities; crops of many fold were reaped last year. The two things that militate against the crops are the late frosts and the want of snow in winter. But when I rode through the wheat fields a few weeks ago in June the land seemed as rich and prosperous as Dakota. For hundreds of miles, even up as far north as Tobolsk, at 59 degrees, I saw nothing but grain fields growing green. Winter wheat is seldom sown, but spring wheat is sown from April 10. Frosts in the wheat area generally begin in September. The land is tilled by the fallow-land system, that is, one section is sown without fertilizing for ten years, and then allowed to lie fallow for ten years.—(The Rev. **Peter MacQueen in Leslie's Weekly.**

A GARFIELD COUNTY PIONEER.

Captain Joseph M. Watson is a native of Connecticut. He served with credit in the civil war as captain of Co. H, 21st Iowa infantry, and came west after the war, engaging in mining in Colorado and Utah. He settled in Garfield county soon after the opening of the Ute Indian reservation and is widely known throughout the state.

The Weekly Gazette
Published Every Thursday
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

TRIBUTE OF THE BUSINESS WORLD TO PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

THE TOTAL suspension of business last Thursday at the hour of President McKinley's funeral was one of the greatest tributes that could have been paid the great leader, and yet it has been little commented on. Throughout the length and breadth of the land mankind rested from toil, and gave thought to the dead. Nothing so complete in the way of suspension of business has ever been attempted before. At exactly 2 o'clock the railroad trains stopped for five minutes; every operator at a telegraph instrument stopped work at the stroke of two.

A gentlemen who was traveling across the plains on the Santa Fe road that day says that the appearance of the towns was that of Sunday. Out on the plains a few miles from Emporia the train slowed down and stopped for five minutes. The men in the car arose and removed their hats. Suddenly a woman's voice broke clear and flute-like with the words of "Nearer My God to Thee." It was thrilling, the very climax of a dramatic situation, and those who could speak at all joined in the song until the train moved on again. The people of this generation will never witness such scenes again.

ROOSEVELT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE WASHINGTON correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat stated last week that President Roosevelt would make a substantial advance all along the line in the reform of the civil service. It is said that just before McKinley was shot Mr. Roosevelt talked with a confidential friend and pointed out where the merit principle could be further introduced in national affairs.

He is reported as having declared that the consular service should be brought under the civil service, that pension examining surgeons should be similarly classified and later fourth-class postmasters. The president is an expert in civil service work after his years of training on the national commission and as police commissioner of the city of New York.

That there is great evil in the present system of clerical appointments in many of the departments at Washington all must admit. It is said that merit counts much less than "inflooence" with the heads of some departments. On the other hand, there are departments in which the civil service is now in force where a great evil is appearing. The tendency is to fill the offices with aged men and women. This evil could be met no doubt by congressional action in providing a pension for the superannuated.

These matters come directly under the executive department of the government, and Mr. Roosevelt can exercise great influence over them.

It is not expected that President Roosevelt will attack these reforms in a precipitate manner, but will be guided by conditions.

One of the needs of American foreign commerce is the reform of the consular system with promotion from the lesser to the more important posts. It is seldom that an American consul remains long enough in office to become of any value to his countrymen, either abroad or at home.

For the pension examining surgeons, Commissioner Evans himself has recommended that they be brought under classified service. There are said to be striking abuses in physical examinations for pensions, the result of appointing medical examiners for political reasons. Mr. Evans has accumulated a large amount of evidence on this point. The classifying of the fourth-class postmasters presents a more complicated question, and the president cannot deal with it except in co-operation with congress.

The Springfield Republican suggests, however, that in view of the extension of the free rural delivery it ought to be easier to take the fourth-class offices from the politicians since their importance and attractiveness are bound to decrease.

CRIPPLE CREEK MINING.

THOSE who have had the most to do with and have the greatest knowledge of the Cripple Creek mining district have the greatest faith in it. In uninformed business circles of the east there is still a great deal of skepticism concerning Colorado's wonderful gold camp as there is of every other mining district that ever existed.

If the facts about Colorado mining were more widely known this doubt would cease. Nothing can stop the gradual increase and growth of the mining industry in Colorado but at the same time its expansion and development can be materially hastened by the securing of capital; and to induce investment facts must be known and knowledge disseminated.

No class of men have made more money out of the mining industry of Colorado than the conservative class. Our bankers are a preeminently conservative class of men and it would be difficult to name one who has not made a profit out of mining and is not today directly interested in some mining investment. D. H. Moffat, president of the First National Bank of Denver, is a striking example of the millionaire mining man who has made more out of that industry than in the banking business. Outside of Denver we may glance over the names of all the heavy financial men of the state and we find that all owe their wealth, in a great measure at least, to Colorado's mines.

In Cripple Creek, as in other camps, we find that those who have made the most thorough investigations support it with the greatest enthusiasm. In many cases original investments have been made because others have guided it but at the same time with a certain measure of individual skepticism. Such investments in scores of instances have returned profit and it is not to be wondered at that further and heavier investments have followed.

In short Cripple Creek has proved itself by ten years of development and an increasing output each year and it is most thoroughly believed in by those who know it best. The most conservative and businesslike class of people and those who have tested results with their cash are among its most enthusiastic supporters so there should be no hesitation about investing in wisely chosen stocks by those who may not have had the opportunities to investigate as thoroughly as those who already know the gold camp well.

We have not yet had the equinoctial storm, which leads an eastern exchange to challenge the old theory. That the atmosphere is disturbed on the 21st of March or September because the sun crosses an imaginary line seems doubtful. Accurate and prolonged observations do not give much evidence in support of equinoctial storms. To prove that the sun's relation to the equator is productive of storms it is necessary to show greater uniformity in the equinoctial disturbances.

THE MELON IS KING.

THE MELON growers in the Arkansas valley are beginning to count up on their season's work. The result is large and the figures most impressive. The time may not be far away when the chief boast of Colorado will be not that it produces more gold and silver, not that it has the finest climate, the tallest mountains and the most beautiful cities in the west, but that it is the home of the watermelon. According to figures sent out the Rocky Ford dealers find their bank accounts swelled to the tune of about $200,000.

From Rocky Ford alone there were shipped 398 carloads of cantaloupes, and it is estimated that 500 cars went out from the district. Each car held an average of 400 crates and each crate contained 45 melons, a grand total of nine million melons. In addition to this, 68 carloads of watermelons were shipped from Rocky Ford, the total shipment amounting to over 80,000. It is estimated that the growers received $1 a crate for the cantaloupes and 10 cents apiece for the watermelons. Of the latter it is said that about one thousand can be produced on one acre.

Here is food for thought on the part of agriculturists who are seeking homes in the west. Can they do better than get hold of the cheap land along the Arkansas valley? Take the eastern farmer who plants wheat as his principal crop, and make a comparison. Suppose that he puts in sixty acres. He plows and reaps and threshes through the weary months, and in the end perhaps meets failure.

If he gets 40 bushels to the acre and sells it at 65 cents a bushel he is the marvel of his neighborhood. In that event he has received about $1,500 for his crop, and out of this must pay heavy wages and keep expensive machinery. Take the Arkansas valley farmer. Sixty acres is about three times more land than he needs if he proposes to raise melons alone. But take the sixty acres and plant twenty in melons. If he gets a thousand to the acre and ten cents a melon he has $2000 cash receipts at the end of the season. On twenty more acres he can plant sugar beets and one the remaining twenty, put in alfalfa. From the last he can get two or three cuttings with very little labor. The watermelons and the beets need only such cultivation as can be put in by a man with a hoe and a shotgun. The sixty acres should produce in cash from $3,000 to $4,000 for the season. The best of it is that the crops are always sure because they are raised by irrigation in a land of perpetual sunshine.

The figures may appear astonishing, but they are not exaggerated. Hundreds of families are becoming independent and getting splendid homes for themselves in the Arkansas valley by combining these three crops, and they are doing it with a minimum amount of labor.

A dozen years ago the valley was practically a desert. Now its fame has extended to the four corners of the land. Go where you will in the east during the melon season and you hear of Rocky Ford. At the restaurants and hotels they are placed first on the bills of fare as the daintiest melons in the market. Their wonderful flavor seems to be due to the soil in which they are raised, because the seed planted in the east has not produced anything like as delicious a fruit. The industry grows larger every year and it is a field of almost limitless possibilities.

CORN AS A FOOD.

OWING to the dreadful drought in some agricultural states food stuff is more costly than at any other time in the history of the country, unless perhaps during the war. The potato has become a staple of life that seems almost as indispensable to us as it does to the Irishman, but this winter the price will make it a luxury to a great many.

There is no good reason why the potato should be more generally used than other vegetable products. As a food it contains no better qualities than rice or corn. The poor of the country should give more attention to the use of corn. Hominy easily takes the place of potatoes after one becomes accustomed to it. There is no more delightful breakfast food than the old fashioned corn cake, and corn-meal puddings are delicious when properly prepared. A skillful cook can find hundreds of uses for the corn products.

Until 1888 the poor people of Europe scorned to use corn as a food. It was determined to begin a corn bread crusade and the American agricultural department sent an agent abroad. Corn kitchens were established in nearly all the large continental cities. At every exposition delicious dishes were prepared and served hot to the people. The object was to create a demand for American corn, and many smiled at the efforts that were made.

The effect of the effort began to be felt almost immediately, however. In 1888 our exports of corn were 24,278,417 bushels. In 1891, three years after, they were 30,758,213 bushels, of which over two-thirds went to Europe. In 1900 we sent abroad 209,348,273 bushels, of which Europe took two-thirds again. A very large part of the export went into food for the people. That was a very literal return for the bread cast upon the waters—or stomachs—of Europe by the agricultural department.

The people of Belgium took more kindly to the corn bread than almost any other, where it is becoming largely the food of the poor people. They have eleven large mills for grinding the meal, one of which has a capacity of seventeen million pounds per year. That country took nearly twelve million bushels of our corn in 1900.

The production of corn in this country has not greatly increased in 10 years, while the amount exported has increased nearly seven fold. Perhaps there is more relation between 60-cent corn and the 1888 corn-bread crusade in Europe than is generally supposed. It shows what can be done to introduce American products in foreign countries when we go about it in the right way.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

THE CHAIRMAN of the program committee for the Young Men's Christian association state convention has supplied the Gazette with an advance copy of the suggested program for that meeting. The convention is to be held this year at Canon City, October 4, 5 and 6. Delegations have already been chosen from a number of points, but the attendance is not limited to members only. Christian workers of all denominations are invited and will be given privileges of corresponding members in the convention. There are to be papers and discussions on vital and timely subjects. They are to be treated by well-known specialists, including such names as ex-Governor Adams, Bruno Hobbs, C. S. Ward of Minneapolis, George D. McDill of New York, E. T. Colton of Chicago, Dr. B. B. Tyler of Denver, W. H. Day, Lester McLean, Rev. C. K. Powell and others. The railroads and the hotels are making special rates for the occasion.

The custom of advancing officers on the eve of their retirement that they may draw more pay from the government cannot be unreservedly commended. However, there will be none to criticise the first act of President Roosevelt in advancing General James M. Bell, because his career was a long and distinguished one. He began as a volunteer in the civil war and was brevetted four times for distinguished services, and then saw service among the Indians on the frontier. In the Santiago campaign he commanded the Eighth cavalry and was wounded at Guasimas. He did good work later in the Philippines.

INDUSTRIAL WORLD CONQUERING.

AMERICA is expanding in some lines that even Edward Atkinson and his followers cannot disapprove. Andrew Carnegie has declared that nation must be first in commerce that controls the cheapest steel, and America is that country. With all troubles settled between the steel workers and employers, American industrial expansion will again go ahead with great leaps and bounds. Tourists now go from Cairo to the Pyramids in American electric cars. American-made cars will soon be running from the seaport of Athens to the Parthenon. In Korea, the Seoul-Chemulpo railway has been built by H. Collbran, formerly of this city, and sold to the Japanese. It connects the capital with its seaport. In London, Mr. Yerkes is supplying the city with American systems of urban transportation. India, Russia and China are using American engines. Americans are getting concessions everywhere, and sugar plants, factories, etc., are springing up in regions the very names of which were unknown to a majority of Americans 10 years ago.

American steel is supreme. Our mills turn out more than one-third of the product of the world. The total output of American mills is 11,875,000 tons annually. The Carnegie company produces double the quantity of steel made in France, and the Carnegie and Federal Steel companies combined make more than all of Great Britain.

The fires that burn in the steel mills are conquering the nations of earth more successfully and more enduringly than could the cannon of the greatest navy that could be constructed. If Uncle Sam wants to be really melodramatic he can bob up on any old island of the sea and, like the hero in "Monte Cristo," exclaim, "The world is mine."

GOOD IMMIGRANTS AND BAD ONES.

WHEN it comes to discussing public affairs and public men we Americans "talk through our hats" quite a good deal. It is a habit we have got into and we bluster and blow and tell how the government is going to pieces and denounce public men as arch enemies to mankind. We only mean it in a Pickwickian sense, and when anything happens we stand together. We are like the Irish woman that turns in and helps whip the deliverer who would save her from a husband's beating. The trouble is that foreigners do not always understand us, and when they hear the buncombe talk they are likely to believe it and get a wrong idea. The second generation, however, easily falls into the plan. They are working out a new word now. It is "allenigenate," and means born of alien parents. There is a good deal of that same kind of "hat talk" just now regarding foreign residents and the restriction of immigration. It grows out of the assassination of the president, but how many who talk so glibly stop to think that of the three slain presidents each was killed by a native-born citizen? Booth, Guiteau and Czolgosz were eligible to the presidency. How many of us would be here right now if immigration had been stopped or much restricted 50 years ago?

Announcement yesterday that the Colorado Springs baseball team is to pass into the hands of local men is most pleasing. Mr. Thomas Burns joins the ranks of the magnates, and we are pretty well assured that the "fans" are to have their rightful dues next year. It was demonstrated most satisfactorily the past summer that Colorado Springs is a good ball town. The attendance kept up at high prices of admission long after the games had become a farce. The old management could not have sold $50 worth of season tickets another year, but the ball enthusiasts will no doubt support the new management liberally. Mr. Burns did not make the deal until fully assured that this town is to be in the Western league again next year. A new ball park is among the things that are sure to come, and the outlook for the entertainment of citizens and visitors is bright for next season. Vale, Hulen et Donahue! Welcome Burns.

COLORADO A REPUBLICAN STATE.

UNLESS all signs fail, at least 35 counties out of a total of 56 will this fall swing into line for the Republican ticket. The Republican party fully appreciates its opportunity, brought about mainly by the utter lack of cohesion among the fusion forces and their entire lack of governing ability in state, county and municipality.

Wherever Republican conventions have been held this year the best possible candidates have been selected. Every large county in the state is certain to give a Republican majority for the entire county ticket.

If a good ticket is named in Arapahoe county, as it undoubtedly will be, that county should give at least 10,000 majority.

El Paso will give 2,000 majority. Pueblo will give from 1,500 to 2,500, and with the excellent ticket named in Teller county, Thursday, that county will give from 500 to 1,200 Republican majority.

The Republican tide is running high in Colorado this year and a landslide of Republican victories is scheduled for next election day.

It is estimated Mrs. McKinley will have a fortune that will bring her an income of about $10,000 a year. It is pleasant to know that the widow of the president will be spared all financial trouble, but undoubtedly congress will do something. This will be following the precedent set at the time of Garfield's assassination. Mrs. Garfield received her husband's salary for the rest of the year in which he was killed, a pension of $5,000 a year for life, and the right to use the mails without the payment of postage. Congress paid for the medical attendance and the expense of the funeral. In the Garfield case the medical bills amounted to $35,500, but he lay for 70 days after being shot. The large item now will be the railroad expenses for the trains from Buffalo to Washington and then to Canton.

In the death of John George Nicolay this week the country lost an interesting figure. Mr. Nicolay was the private secretary of President Lincoln while he was president of the United States. Colonel Hay, now the secretary of state, was Mr. Lincoln's military secretary and assistant to Mr. Nicolay. Both were young men from Illinois and were employed at Springfield at campaign headquarters during the campaign of 1860. Mr. Lincoln liked them and took them to Washington with him. The history that they jointly compiled a dozen years ago is the most authoritative publication on Lincoln and affairs at the White house during the war that we have. Mr. Nicolay has lived quietly at Washington for many years.

The excise commissioners of Newark, N. J., have notified the saloon keepers of that place that they must not harbor anarchists, and anyone who permits them to hold meetings will lose his liquor license and be debarred from ever taking out a license again. Perhaps that gives a suggestion for the cure of the disease. Deprive the anarchists of their beer as the most horrible punishment that can be meted out to them.

Johann Most admits that he steals his editorials. Now if Johann would only imitate the Arabs and steal away from America, all will be forgiven.

THE DURANGO FAIR.

FROM the 8th to the 11th of October, Durango will give a fair which will be more novel, interesting and entertaining than any fair ever held in Colorado. The Denver News of yesterday contains the following notice of the fair:

> The annual New Mexico-Colorado fair will be held at Durango October 8 to 11. The scope of this exhibition includes the Animas valley of Colorado and northwestern New Mexico, the Montezuma valley, the Silverton and Rico mining districts—in brief the whole San Juan country. It is an interstate exhibition to display the resources and illustrate the progress of a great and growing section of the Rocky mountain country. The Animas valley is one of the most fertile and productive in all Colorado, and retains the same characteristics as it passes southward into New Mexico, where it becomes noted for its fruit, especially apples. The Montezuma valley presents all possible attractions in the way of agriculture and horticulture. The mining districts surrounding these valleys are among the richest in the state. A large and interesting display of industrial products is therefore assured, while an attractive program of entertainment has been arranged. Durango is the central commercial city of that region, and an unsurpassed location for such an exhibition. The people are enterprising and hospitable, and are doing their utmost for the success of the fair. It possesses all the facilities for entertaining a large crowd, and those who may be contemplating a trip to the southwest should make note of the dates and visit Durango during this great industrial event.

Colorado Springs should cultivate closer relations with Durango and it is to be hoped that a large delegation of our citizens will attend the fair.

DENVER WILL GO REPUBLICAN.

THE ACTION of the Democratic convention in Arapahoe county, both on platform and nominees, insures the carrying of Arapahoe county for the Republican ticket by at least 10,000 majority.

The court scandals in that county, the utter lack of unity on the party of county officials, the jealousies of Democratic leaders, on the one hand and the clean, able and strong administration of Mayor Wright and the other Republican city officials on the other hand, have so impressed the people of Denver that there promises to be the greatest Republican uprising in the history of the city and any less majority than 10,000 will be a disappointment to the Republicans of the state. Denver should really this year give one of its old fashioned Republican majorities of 16,000. And we look for it to do so.

THE TELLER COUNTY TICKET.

THE REPUBLICAN ticket named in Teller county on Thursday is a very strong one. The convention was perfectly harmonious and many of its delegates were men who had followed the banner of fusion for the past five years.

The people of Teller county are patriotic and always favor the best government possible to obtain and for that reason they will vote the Republican ticket this year.

This is a good year to vote for Republican candidates and for Republican principles in all parts of Colorado.

There is every reason why undesirable immigrants should be kept out. We do not want the criminal, the pauper and the mentally perverted of the old countries, but the time has not come yet when we should close the door and say that immigration must cease. We can assimilate a good many immigrants of the right sort yet, for instance a few A. T. Stewarts or Andrew Carnegies.

That there are abuses and very serious ones in the management of immigration affairs there can be no doubt. The recent arrest of an officer of one of the big steamship lines on a charge of offering a bribe to an immigration officer if he would admit undesirable persons, is an evidence of what is probably going on. Congress should take some very vigorous action, not only narrowing the restrictions, but also in seeing to it that the officers are doing their duty.

If the government lumber and timber near Rosemont park was fired by an incendiary it is sincerely hoped that the government officers will be able to collect sufficient evidence to prosecute and convict the perpetrator. The American people are just beginning to awaken to the necessity of forest preservation, and they are beginning it rather late. A few more years of delay and there would be no forests to preserve. When a few men are devoting their lives and best efforts to preserve the forests, when the results of denuding the mountains of their timber growth are so serious, incendiarism seems a serious crime indeed. Timber thieves have had full sway in Colorado and New Mexico for a quarter of a century, and when caught they should be vigorously prosecuted.

The personal relations of the president and Governor General Wood of Cuba are very close, and the islanders can feel an assurance that in their military governor they have an influential friend at court. Governor Wood is contending that the Cuban people are now quite ready for self-government under free institutions. He has perhaps a better knowledge of Cuban disposition and capacity than any other officer who has served there, and he is trusted and respected by the people. After the Cuban general election in December next, and subsequent installation of successful officers, the substitution of domestic civil authority for alien military control on the island should be accomplished with ease and celerity.

There are four negro chaplains in the regular army, and now some of them are demanding as a right that they shall be assigned to white regiments. The matter is absolutely in the hands of the war department and there is no likelihood of such a thing happening. It would present the curious anomaly of a large body of white men under the spiritual charge of men of color. A black parson could hardly be a more superfluous adjunct to a white regiment than are some of the white parsons now.

No monument erected by hands can add to the fame of William McKinley, but a monument is a very impressive thing when properly executed. Judge Day and others have organized an association for the purpose of building a monument to McKinley. It is an excellent movement and if every person who feels that he has been benefited in the least bit by the past five years of McKinley prosperity will contribute only a mite, he will have the largest and most costly monument ever erected to any man.

There was nothing to be said for Czolgosz so the attorneys appointed to defend him put in the time explaining and apologizing for their connection with the case.

The naval investigation up to date has determined only one thing and that is the sailor men as well as the doctors do not always agree.

FROM THE PRESS OF THE NATION

His Historical Stature.

(Portland Oregonian.)

What will be the historical stature of William McKinley when his public career shall be considered 20 years from today, when the eyes of the critic are not blurred with tears for his melancholy fate? In our judgment he will hold a high and honorable rank among those public men of all countries who are described as opportunists. This designation is not used invidiously, for the opportunist statesmen of Europe include no less men than Peel, Disraeli and even Gladstone in England, Gambetta in France, Cavour in Italy, while in our own country Jefferson and Seward were clearly opportunists, and in the administration of his war policy Lincoln was an opportunist. Whether a man is or is not an opportunist in politics is more a question of temperament than of pure intellect. A pugnacious or obstinate man like John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Johnson, Thad. Stevens or Cleveland, could not play the part of an opportunist; neither could a political enthusiast like Sumner or Kossuth or Mazzini. The opportunist quality shows itself even in the history of Ireland, for compared with the leader of the present Irish party in the house of commons even O'Connell was an opportunist. Alexander Hamilton was too pugnacious to be an opportunist, and Webster was too imperious, too lofty and sour to those who loved him not to be one of the successful opportunists, who from Jefferson down to Seward have been men of genial, social nature, optimistic and non-pugnacious. Clay was fascinating in his geniality, but he was not seldom so pugnacious and imperious that he neglected to seize his opportunities at the right moment or recklessly sacrificed them by his imprudent management. Andrew Jackson won his honors and kept them by sheer force of his masterful will and his indomitable courage and pugnacity; while Van Buren grew fat and smooth and sleek by feeding on the crumbs that fell from Jackson's loaded table.

Seward, the most accomplished opportunist statesman of the last 50 years of our national life, won his political start chiefly by his genial temper and cordial manners. He was a distinguished lawyer, a man of literary culture, and had a large, calm, philosophical intellect, which was exhibited in his dispassionate language at a time when florid rhetoric and vituperative denunciation were the staple of the anti-slavery pulpit, press and platform. He could be radical enough in thought when he thought his opportunity demanded it, but his genial temper and social tact kept him clear of all touch of personal bitterness of speech, so that while he became influential with his party through his intellect, his charming temper saved him from disagreeable collision with his political foes. He could look pleasant after his great defeat for the presidential nomination in 1860; he could cordially serve in the cabinet of his successful competitor, Lincoln; he could loyally endure the evisceration of some of his diplomatic notes by Lincoln's revising hand. The same cool, genial temper enabled him to serve Andrew Johnson as secretary of state as loyally as he did Lincoln. To the last he enjoyed social life among his friends and neighbors of all parties. He liked a good glass of wine, a good dinner and good company to the last as much as did Jefferson, whom he resembled in his social charm, his political dexterity and his genuine philanthrophy. He was a natural-born opportunist, but none the less a very patriotic, able and useful American statesman.

To this school of non-pugnacious opportunist statesmen belonged William McKinley. He started in life with no capital save his remarkable natural gifts, among which were included good looks, good temper, good sense, good manners and good morals. His lack of money was also an important advantage, for the spur of necessity beat constantly on his flank and forced the best possible speed out of a man whose naturally easy temper demanded stimulus to rouse it to full exertion. His fine record as a soldier was a valuable credential in the first years following the civil war. His good looks, his charming temper and cordial manners won the favor of the young; his good sense and good morals obtained the respect of men of middle life and observant old age. He made a good marriage because it was a true marriage. Within less than ten years after his admission to the bar he is sent to congress, where he rapidly rises to distinction and influence; from congress he steps into the governor's chair of Ohio, and from thence he goes to the White house and is easily renominated and triumphantly re-elected, only to die prematurely by an assassin's hand. History will not fail to quote his remarkable career as an admirable illustration of the possibilities of public eminence that await the young American who is equipped in his start in life with the wealth of clean hands, a pure heart, high native intelligence, resolute ambition and a humane temper, and that gift of leadership which cannot be conferred by schools.

McKinley was not sent to congress because he was a brilliant lawyer; he was sent to congress because he had the gifts which speedily obtain and retain a large and influential following. Rising steadily from one responsibility to another, he proves equal to the occasion. His administration is met by unexpected emergencies; he meets them tentatively at first, but his ear is always close to the ground, and he has taken no important step that has not obtained popular support. Mistakes he has made, of course, he has met vigorous opposition in his own party, but his policies in the main have been supported by a larger public opinion in his party than any president has enjoyed since Lincoln. His natural abilities must have been great, for without a college education he was a far finer master of English speech in his public addresses than many public men who are practiced writers. Harvard graduates, whose profession it has been to write books for bread. As a public speaker his famous Boston speech in defense and explanation of his policy extorted words of warm admiration from such able Democratic critics as ex-Secretary Olney and ex-Secretary Whitney. The impression he has made abroad is that of an able, conservative statesman. It is always difficult to explain a successful man by analysis in detail, but in a broad way it is safe to describe William McKinley, not as a statesman of the first intellectual rank, like Washington, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Lincoln, but as belonging to the school of opportunists, at the top of which stand Jackson and Seward.

"Such is Fame."

(From the New York Times.)

A man to fortune and to fame unknown seldom makes any claim that his physiognomy should be known in a public restaurant. When a man "in the public eye" whose likeness has been posted for several years in "three-sheet" style all over the country comes into a public place and is not known he is likely to say: "Such is fame."

An incident illustrating this occurred in a restaurant near Coney Island much frequented by race track people and lovers of good dinners.

"No sah, youse can't have this table, sah! This table is reserved for Mr. Sufa and a party of eight."

The man addressed was Mr. Sousa, "the march king." He had come over from Manhattan Beach with his party.

"I engaged this table," said Sousa, with a smile and a "don't-you-know-me?" look. The waiter did not. Then the proprietor was called. He said that a Mr. Sofa had engaged the table and that Mr. Sofa was entitled to it and not Mr. Sousa.

"Of course, you can have the table," he finally said, "but if Mr. Sofa comes with his party you will have to wait." Sousa smiled and ushered his party into the dining room. But how the telephone had happened to tangle Sousa's name into Sofa has not yet been explained.

Consult a Specialist.

(Des Moines Daily News.)

Peddlers of spectacles and eye glasses are going from house to house in the city selling their wares. Presumably they do a good business or they would not follow it.

Persons should be warned against the indiscriminate purchase of spectacles. A persons seldom has both eyes alike. The eyes should be measured by a competent oculist and the glasses manufactured and adjusted to order. The organ is a delicate one and needs a specialist. It is easy to pick up eye glasses that seem comfortable for a time, but eye strain is likely to follow such a rude adjustment. Any physician will inform an inquirer that the strain upon the ciliary muscles, or muscles of accommodation, is not only likely to permanently injure the eyes, but brings in its train a long procession of nervous disorders little suspected by those who have not studied the matter.

Patronize a competent specialist.

A Brake For the Divorce Mill.

(Nebraska State Journal.)

Chancellor Andrews is doubtless right, in discussing the divorce law in this state, when he indicates that all the check needed on divorce not contained in the statutes, is a provision forbidding the remarriage of the person in each case whose transgression is found by the court a sufficient cause for freeing the other party from the bonds of matrimony.

The effect of a provision of this sort depriving a man or woman unfaithful to marriage vows, of the privileges of matrimony thereafter would be an effective deterrent in a good many cases where the divorce proceedings arise from a mere desire to "change partners." The lawless husband or wife has shown an unfitness for the marriage state that is very properly recognized by those states like New York that prohibit future marriages to the divorced person found in fault by the court.

Mr. Thommason's Troubles.

(From the Indianapolis Sun.)

When I came home yesterday the maid met me at the door.

"Mr. Thommason," she said, "some one with a bill was here yesterday."

I glanced in the parlor and saw that the room was full of neighbors.

"Some one of the bills?" I queried; "was it the lawyer?"

"No," answered Marie, with a smile, "it was the stork."

I have since heard that some people say that the dialogue between the maidservant and myself was arranged beforehand, so as to give out the impression in the neighborhood that I was a wit, but that's a lie.

Modern Heroes.

(Chicago Journal.)

When we contemplate the degeneracy of some of the idle rich and of the besotted outcasts of society that cumber the streets of all great cities it is not hard to believe that human nature has been enervated by modern civilization. But scenes such as those which accompanied the loss of the British torpedo destroyer in the North sea last Wednesday morning occur with sufficient frequency to prove that the race to which we belong retains all of its ancient virility and courage.

Great occasions invariably develop great souls, and in all the records of civilization what greater soul has been brought to notice than that of the Cobra's captain, who, standing with folded arms on the bridge, went unflinchingly down with his ship into the caverns of the sea, there to sway silent with sightless eyes among the horrid monsters of the deep? Or than that of the man who swam to the dingey and finding that it was full, said: "All right, comrades; there's no room for me," and abandoned himself to the engulfing waters?

The capacity of heroism may too often be obscured by the veneer of civilization, but we are the same men still who fronted fate without fear in the old time.

Wit and Wisdom from New Books.

(Compiled by The Literary Era.)

"When the lights are out," he said, "when forever and a night the actor bids the stage farewell; when stripped of mask and tinsel, he goes home to that auditor who set him his part, then perhaps he will be told what manner of man he is. The glass that now he dresses before tells him not; but he thinks a truer glass would show a shrunken figure."—(Audrey.

He rubbered hard to see the stage,
But only saw a hat;
Next day he heard the play was bad,
And he was glad of that.
—John Henry.

It is a miserable thing to linger on the threshold. The daring spirits pass across and close the door.—(Sister Teresa.

Yo' can't cuss yo' way to glory. No sah, yo' can't do it.—(The Petrel.

The devil possesses no one who does not desire him.—(Sister Teresa.

Men are born to hardship. It is the alloy which gives firmness to their metal.—(When the Land Was Young.

He is governed by two things—his stomach and his pocketbook. He can satisfy the first if the second is well supplied.—(J. Devlin—Boss.

The over-exercise of a critical faculty is always dangerous, and by too much judging of port Benjamin ruined his career.—(The Seal of Silence.

Professional saints are very tiresome people. Amateur sinners are much more interesting.—(Casting of Nets.

To learn the worth of a man's religion, do business with him.—(Aphorisms and Reflections.

Rules of grammar cannot give us a mastery of language, rules of rhetoric cannot make us eloquent, rules of conduct cannot make us good.—(Aphorisms and Reflections.

A poet may be a good companion, but so far as I know, he is even the worst of fathers.—(D'ri and I.

Altruism is a privilege rather than a duty.—(The Symphony of Life.

Heaven and hell are very real, but they are states of mind.—(The Symphony of Life.

When the law sets out to punish, it doesn't stop with the guilty only.—(The Manager of the B. & A.

To make good tea and coffee the water should be taken at the first bubble. Remember, continued boiling causes the water to part with its gases and become flat. This is the cause of much bad tea and coffee.—(October Ladies' Home Journal.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

A T eventide there shall be light,
Why should I ever fear the night?
God's love and constant care attest
He will not suffer me, his guest,
'o thread the dark without a light.

The light of life is Love, and quite
Content am I if but Love might
Be near when I lie down to rest
At eventide.

And Love, if we but read aright,
's God, who is the Light of Light.
What fear have I from Love's behest,
When Love through life hath made me blest?
That Love, I trust, will be my light
At eventide.
—James T. White.

* *

We ought to measure out actual lot, nd to fulfill it; to be with all our trength that which our lot requires nd allows. What is beyond it is no alling of ours. How much peace, quiet, confidence and strength would people attain, if they would go by this plain ule.—(H. E. Manning.

* *

THE sympathies of all true-hearted women are with those who by force of cir-umstances are obliged to live a life of onstant change. Women so readily ecome attached to a locality, to home, nd their personal effects and in much reater proportion than men do. They ling to such seemingly valueless hings, that is, valueless to others, yet, riceless to them, because of associa-ion. The old homestead with its out f-date, common-place furnishings, the ntique china, and pictures are ever ear. The worn toys, the tiny cast-off arments,—sacred to the memory of a beloved child—how very precious they re! Brought from the "home" in the far east, nothing is more cherished, for they represent those on the "other side" of life and it is then that inanimate things become a part of ourselves.

None so poor that they have not some belongings which stand for "the loved and lost awhile." A wealthy but unrefined woman, thoroughly lacking n appreciation of the finer side, was heard to remark impatiently: "Whenever I change servants I generally have o wait for them as they are unwilling o come at once, offering the excuse hat they must go home, first, and look fter their things."

In some of the minor chords of her therwise cheery, bright book, "Far est Sketches," Jessie Benton Fremont gives expression to the echoes of dness which never ceased in her ventful life.

"Deep down in the silent depths of e heart of most women who have had e life of uprooting and transplanting at goes to make the new life of far ountries, must lie the wail:

'Oh, its hame! hame! I fain would be
Hame again to my ain countrie.'

Often and often have I met this, hough it was but a passing phase ith me, yet the chances of separation dd to its pain."

I has seen great anes and sat in great ha's
Mang lords and fine ladies a' covered wi' braws;
t feasts made for princes wi' princes I've been,
Vhen the grand shine o' splendor has dazzled my e'en,
ut a sight sae delightfu' I trow I ne'er spied
s the bonny blithe blink o' my ain fireside.
My ain fireside, my ain fireside,
O, cheery's the blink o' my ain fireside;
My ain fireside, my ain fireside,
O, there's naught to compare wi' ane's ain fireside."

* *

Did it ever occur to you education chiefly adaptation to environment? or instance, the environment of woen in the home has vastly changed the last 20 or 25 years, and the old ducation or rather the lack of it will ot answer present needs.

Still, the public conscience is far from oused to the fact of the immense imortance to the state of whatever inuences the home life exerts. However, dvance has been made, for growing irls, nowadays, are generally given essons in domestic science and that in e most attractive and efficient fashon.

Happily education in this direction is ot confined solely to the young and e women's clubs are affording great pportunities for self-culture along do estic lines. There is scarcely a club the land that omits a "Home Ecoomics" department. That club which evotes itself to literary attainment ons is out of date completely.

Work in the home department embraces a wide range of research, all ading to the development and educaon in a high degree. It is essential at the work be not limited to the ere writing and reading of papers. Knowledge that cometh not into action asseth away."

So having courted the full bloom of eory, fair fruit must follow, for true is that valor without discretion valls but little, though far more than iscretion without valor. We must do, r we learn by the doing.

The training schools for the houseold workers have been watched with reat interest and out of their partial uccess and partial failure has risen e belief that above all it is the emoyer who must herself be taught.

"To know how to buy food and to use does not come to a woman by the ght of nature," says a certain learned rofessor. He might have said, neither oes a woman because she is a woman now good from bad plumbing or the ws of physics on which depend the entilation of a room. In order to dict others every woman must know ow to purchase the family stores, for othing is more vitally important than e proper selection of food, the relave food values and how to prepare ood for the table.

* *

"Do you know Major McKinley?" sked Mrs. McKinley of a visitor at ew Orleans during the trip across the ontinent this spring. "Ah no one can now him, because to appreciate him e must know him as I do, and I am ot speaking now of Major McKinley the president. I am speaking of him my husband. If any one could know hat it is to have a wife sick, comlaining, always an invalid for twenty-five years, [illegible] never a word of unkindness has ar passed [illegible] same tender, thoughtful, kind gentleman I knew when first he came and sought my hand. I know him because I am his wife, and it is my proudest pleasure to say this, not because he is the president, but because he is my husband. I wish that I could have seen him yesterday. I love to see him among the people whom he seeks to serve so faithfully. But I read his speeches this morning. I read all his speeches. I only wish that I could help him as I should. But he is so kind, so good, so patien He gives me all the time he can. He never forgets me, no matter how busy he is. But I will be glad when he is out of public life. I did not want him to run a second time. I thought he had done enough for the country, and now I know that he has done enough and when his term expires he will come home, and we will settle down quietly and he will belong to me."

* *

Roosevelt is the first president of the United States since Abraham Lincoln who had expressed himself publicly in favor of women suffrage before attaining the presidency. Cleveland proved himself favorable to it by actions rather than words, as he signed bills giving women partial suffrage in New York when he was governor of that state. Hayes favored it in his quiet way, and helped the senior editor of the Woman's Journal to get a woman's rights resolution through the national Republican convention in 1872. Garfield recognized its growing importance. He said: "Laugh as we may, put it aside as a jest if we will, keep it out of congress or political campaigns, still the woman question is rising on our horizen larger than the size of a man's hand; and some solution, ere long, that question must find." Some other presidents were believed to be more or less friendly to it, but Roosevelt and Lincoln have been the only ones to put themselves conspicuously on record.—(Editorial Notes, Woman's Journal.

* *

It is still fresh in memory what consternation Roosevelt excited among conservatives by his recommendation of woman suffrage in his message to the legislature when governor of New York. And Lincoln said, in a letter to the electors of Saugamon county, Illinois, published in the Saugamon Co. Journal, June 13, 1836, "I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens; consequently I go for admitting all whites to the right of suffrage who pay taxes or bear arms, by no means excluding females."

* *

Rev. James M. Buckley, in a recent address before members of the Methodist Preachers' association, at Los Angeles, is reported as saying:

"One of the most awful things, aside from actual sin, that can befall a man, is to be obliged to retract. It is not so bad for a woman, and there is reason for this. The woman is not legally responsible, and she may change her mind as many times as she pleases. When women become voters they will very soon divide into two classes, the first made up of sensible women who say as little as they can in public, and the second, like Mrs. Carrie Nation, who say all they can all the time. Up to the present, the women have been like outsiders looking on at the business of life, and nobody has thought of contradicting them. What would you think of a man who would contradict a woman? With men it is different, they are responsible, and a man must be careful what he says in public."

Amazing Dr. Buckley! Did he not contradict Frances Willard when she said she was entitled to sit as a lay delegate in the Methodist General Conference? Has he not for years been loudly, continually and abusively contradicting all the women who have put in a plea for equal rights in church or state? And now he unblushingly asks, "What would you think of a man who would contradict a woman?"—(Woman's Journal.

* *

In an address made not long ago at the Leland Standford, Jr., university, having as a subject, "University Tendencies in America," Whitelaw Reid, the brilliant editor of the New York Tribune, made these comments on co-education:

"There are objectors, too, who question the advantage of the present overwhelming tendency, especially at the west, towards collegiate and university co-education. Certainly in no part of the educational field has greater progress been made than in the facilities for the education of women; and shrivelled must be the soul that would have it otherwise. Vassar, Smith, Wellesley and Bryn Mawr have long marked a higher standard than similar schools for women in other lands; and now colleges abroad, like Girton and Newnham, enjoying high university affiliations, are at last finding their worthy counterparts here in Radcliffe and Barnard and others. It is an inspiring progress, and even if it may have been carried in some institutions to an illogical development, the error, if error there be, will court itself. But certainly it must be admitted that the western trend to direct co-education in colleges and universities is plainly at variance with another development we have all regarded as characteristic of progress towards the higher education—the process of differentiation and specialization. Grant at once, as a thing nobody in this age dreams of questioning, the right of woman, quite as clear as the right of man, to learn everything. But the fact remains that the great majority of women seeking an advanced education will probably in time come to do the same thing the men do—specialize it with reference to the life they are going to lead; and the girl graduate from one of the great co-educational universities is not, as a rule, going to lead the same life as the bachelor of science or the bachelor of electrical engineering. If the highest progress be in differentiation and specialization of effort, then women are entitled to that progress as well as men; and university co-education, though perhaps as yet the most economical, is manifestly not the best way of supplying it. On the disadvantages that some think they find in throwing the two sexes into the intimacy of a common college life at the most impressionable period, when their thoughts ought to be on their books and are so easily kindled instead into dreams of love and matrimony, I do not imagine it profitable to dwell. The parents who send their sons and daughters to co-educational institutions know what they are doing. One can only say about the system they are likely to select what Mr. Lincoln said about the books: 'If you like this kind of thing, then I reckon this is just about the book you would like.'"

The Day That Summer Died.

The day that summer died we saw a change
Creep slowly o'er the sunshine of her face—
A fleeting beauty, dim and wholly strange,
Unlike the brightness of her earlier grace.
We felt a chill in every breeze that blew
And saw across the meadows green and wide
A veil of frost that silvered all the dew
The day that summer died.

The day that summer died a read leaf fell
From out the maple's green and stately crest,
And all the slender fern leaves in the dell
In robes of white and palest gold were dressed.
A late rose shed its petals one by one.
The poplar stirred its trembling leaves and sighed,
A glowing dahlia blossomed in the sun—
The day that summer died.

The day that summer died the forest stream
Crept forth to catch the blueness of the skies,
The hills grew dim and hazy as a dream
Or like a vision viewed by tearful eyes.
A growing shadow, chill and vaguely drear,
Swept o'er the landscape like a rising tide,
And winter's footsteps sounded all too near—
The day that summer died.
—Emma G. Weston, in Youth's Companion.

* *

Telling "Nice" Things.

I know a girl—in fact, she's a very dear friend of mine—a young, timid, struggling artist who is trying to support herself by her brush. This is not a small thing to accomplish, as perhaps many of you know by experience; so my little friend has begun housekeeping in a modest way. She lives in two rooms at the top of a very tall house, and she does her own cooking on a small kerosene stove; but she's a brave girl, and paints away for dear life.

I went to call upon her the other day, and took with me a friend of mine who is also an artist, but one who is far along that hill of success which Nan is now so patiently climbing. I had hoped much for Nan from this call, so introduced them with a beating heart.

She shook hands cordially enough with Nan, who was trembling with nervousness, and seemed graciously interested in her work, for she turned over sketches, looked at paintings, and then, with the picture of an old woman's head in her hand, sat down and talked art all the rest of the afternoon to her heart's content. I did wish it had been to Nan's "heart content," but one glance at the child's face told me it was not, for it was art that was away over her head.

Meanwhile there was no word of praise from her lips, neither any criticism, even of the kindest, and her comments were of the mildly polite style that is exasperating like the faint praise that condemns.

Do you wonder that I felt like shaking her when I looked at the repressed hope and longing on the face of the poor little striving Nan? I was almost ready to cry with disappointment when we got into the street again.

"Why didn't you say something nice to that child, you miserable woman?" I burst out at last. She looked at me in unmitigated astonishment.

"Say something 'nice' to her?" she echoed, her face one whole exclamation point of surprise. "Why, it never entered my head to do so. Do you suppose she expected me to say anything?"

"But," I artfully inquired, with an eye to the future, "don't you think she has talent?"

"Most certainly I do. The head of that old woman is a gem in itself, and what is more, I know a man who will buy it at her own price. I wonder who her model was?"

"I don't know," I said, abstractedly, for I was planning a call upon Nan for the very next day, "but I will ask her." And I wish you could have seen Nan's face when I carefully repeated the "nice" thing I had saved for her. It was the impersonation of joy itself.

"And to think what a perfect goose I was yesterday," she said, with a happy laugh. "I actually cried myself to sleep after you had gone, and forgot about my supper! But, there, I do believe I'll never be discouraged again," and she shook the frying pan so joyously that the chop she was frying over the kerosene stove danced a merry jig as though out of pure sympathy with her.

Oh, it's a wonderful tonic, is this "telling nice things to people!" I have seen it work the most surprising results at the most surprising times. I have seen jaded men lift their tired heads and square their shoulders after a hard day's work at desk and counter or bench, and the bright light of hope leap into their eyes again, from the magical influence of a timely, sincere word of praise, or that "nice" thing one has heard, or thought, about them, and remembered to tell them. I have seen wives and mothers whose faces were faded and worn with the weary round of planning, baking, stewing and boiling, and the drudgery of counting the pennies, look up into the faces of their husbands at some unaccustomed word of praise, or tenderness, with the light of youth in their eyes, and a tremulous feeling in their hearts, that glorified every duty to them.

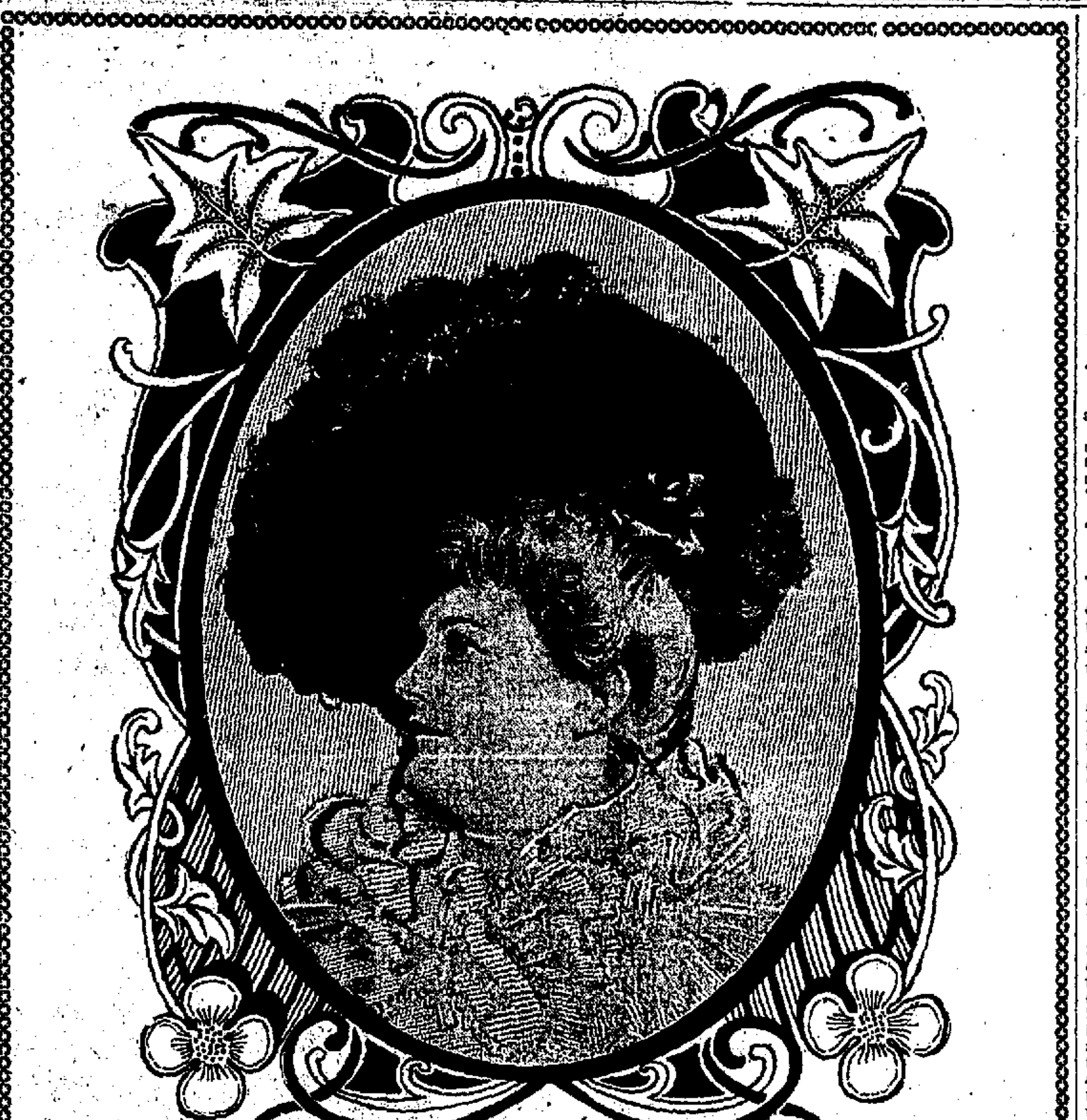
I have seen servants take their brooms and sweep more carefully in the corners; dust the picture rails, the pictures; take up the rugs and give them an honest shaking, and then brush away the cobwebs that they had noticed hanging for a week at least, but had not though it necessary to remove until that happy word had made it a pleasure to do so.

And I, myself—why, I feel to this day the glow of strength and hopeful possibilities that filled my heart at a word of affectionate appreciation from my pastor. He is dead now, but often, when tempted to see the dark side of life, I recall the tender words of encouragement he uttered that day so long ago, and hope refuses to be thrust away.

The really selfish element in telling the nice things to people—(if one can call it a selfish element), is the exquisite happiness it brings to one's self. I can liken it to nothing that is earthly but to everything that is heavenly. Try it and see for yourselves.—(Christian Work.

* *

So others shall
Take patience, labor, to their heart and hand,
From thy hand, and thy heart, and thy brave cheer,
And God's grace fructify through thee to all.
The least flower with a brimming cup may stand
And share its dewdrop with another near.
—Elizabeth B. Browning.



STUNNING PICTURE HAT.

This black velvet, extremely high side flare picture hat with large black plumes, has an edge of soft chenille. A rosette of panne satin is set on theside bandeau. From "Bendels."

CONCERNING FASHIONS

SPEAKING of sleeves, it may be well to note that the very most chic fall wraps are in cape shape to accommodate the lavish arm trimmings that would be crushed and ruined beneath coat sleeves, however easily fitted. Some of the wraps that have already appeared at summer resorts and at the open city gardens are noticeably made of black cloth in preference to silk. They are very correctly fashioned, and many are hand embroidered in a million different ways, with collars and cunning reveres, and, above all, with long stole-shaped panels just clearing the ground in front. They are the rage of the moment at the seashore.

* *

Princess gowns are by no means easily made, but they are to be so emphatically favored by fashion this season that they refused to be passed by without special mention. At present the princess skirt that began just below the bust line, and that everyone by this time has become familiar with, is undergoing an evolution. Gradually it is mounting above the bust and eventually it will doubtless resume its "tout ensemble." Just now it is somewhat "separated" in appearance, simulating a gown that is made in two parts, though in reality it is built on one lining.

* *

Fan plaitings are promised great success for the coming season. A dashing effect is gained by slashing full fan plaitings of plaid suk into the bottom of plain cloth skirts that are box plaited. The box plaits, widening as they do from the belt down, together with the fans that are inserted between them, give an incredible width to skirt them. Such a suit in deep blue has Scotch plaid silk fan plaits on the skirt and an odd-looking plaid vest. The vest, though it buttons straight down the center, is not snug, but falls in two short panels in front and hangs quite straight in box effect. It is shaped in at the sides and back and shortened over a girdle of black satin. The latter is hidden in front by the panels. At the top the vest turns back in a small coat collar and revers over an extremely short cloth bolero. The three-quarter-length cloth sleeves that are stitched into the bolero shorten over puffs of plaid silk that are shirred closely around the wrists to the depth of a cuff. Between the revers may be seen a chemisette of white linen lawn surmounted by a straight band collar of lace. Nothing could be more delightfully youthful than this mixture of plaid silk and cloth.

* *

There is absolutely no place in the season's modes for high, stiff collars. Even the shirt waists have abandoned the accustomed linen collar and are accompanied by lingerie bands with plain or tucked protectors, which are worn over the ribbons that are passed softly around the neck and tied in small bows or fastened with fancy pins. In foulards and other silks, collars of white tulle, lace, maline or net are draped on transparent featherbone foundations, or else the foundation is covered smoothly with the net and the strips of featherbone concealed by narrow folds of velvet or panne ribbon. These collars are pliable, cool and comfortable and will, no doubt, be much worn during the coming season. The return to low-neck bo ices and soft trimming is taking away the lines of brown that disfigured many beautiful necks and were caused by the extremely high and stiff collars recently in fashion.

* *

Boas of soft gray ostrich feathers are suitable accessories to the popular blue gowns, the combination of colors being very pleasing and becoming.

Lovely effects are produced by intermixing white chiffon and violets, small bunches of these flowers catching the airy material here and there. The ends consist of innumerable pieces of white ribbon about an inch wide knotted at intervals and finished with rosettes of chiffon and tiny bouquets of violets.

There are also ruches of Brussels net, tulle and chiffon which are charming adjuncts to any toilette. Boas of coque feathers are also very well liked.—(Modes.

A unique idea is the closing of bodices by lacing them down the back or front with velvet or satin ribbon [illegible] For this purpose French modistes have new ornaments which have been devised, through which the ribbons pass. They are large, broad eyelets, made of metal, plain or of art nouveau design. Four or five of these are used at each side of the waist, a sort of vest about three inches wide being left between the lacing. This space is filled in with chiffon, lace or mousseline de soie, and the ribbons cross over it, terminating with small loops or balls to correspond with the eyelets.

* *

For some time we have had a continued run of circular flounces in many different widths and styles, but these have, for the present, been set aside to make room for the old-fashioned ruffles. No doubt the season's fabrics have something to do with this change, for lawns, dimities, muslins and mercerized cottons, especially those intended for the laundry, are much more practical ruffled than cut in circular flounces. These full ruffles are seen in all widths from one to twenty inches, and adorn skirts, sleeves and bodices. Narrow satin or velvet baby ribbon and valenciennes insertion are applied on the edges of the tiny ruffles, while the wide ones are sometimes composed of alternate rows of lace and tucking. Crepe de chine and foulard are sometimes treated in the same manner.

* *

It is astonishing what a quantity of hand work one sees on street clothes nowadays. Everywhere one comes across bits of the most elaborate embroidery, in vests, cuffs and collars, black being introduced with deep reds, blues and yellows with superbly decorative result. Sometimes the embroidery is in the Russian cross-stitch, with the rich tan of the coarse canvas upon which it is worked showing at intervals. This, in red and black, is very chic on flannel shirt waists in solid colors, the embroidery forming collar, cuffs, button band and belt.

* *

Under the heading, "What Not to Wear," Leslie's Weekly gives these terse and timely hints:

White petticoats on muddy days.
Cheap jewelry any time.
Bright red with a florid complexion.
Conspicuous bicycle costumes.
A broad belt on a stout figure.
A plain basque on a slim figure.
Cheap trimmings on a good dress.
Cheap lace on anything.
Diamonds in the daytime.
Linen collars with dressy frocks.
Picture hats with outing costumes.
Theater bonnets with street suits.
Soiled white gloves on a shopping expedition or any time.
Worn shoes with an elaborate toilet.
Dotted veils with weak eyes.
A linen collar that is not immaculately fresh.
Gloves with holes in or boots with buttons missing.
Hair dressed high with a snub nose.
Hair in a Psyche knot with a Roman nose.
Pointed shoes when bicycling.
Gaudy colors in cheap materials.
The new tight sleeve on a long, thin arm.
Tan shoes in midwinter.
A long, draggled skirt on a rainy day.
Lace frills or chiffon for work or school.
Elaborate toilets for church.
Untidy frocks for breakfast.
Horizontal stripes or tucks on a stout figure.

* *

A stunning costume for the mountains is of white mohair trimmed with folds of red grosgrain on skirt and Eton jacket. The blouse is of white silk, the tint of the mohair on which red polka dots are embroidered, and the sash of wide white Louisine ribbon has similar dots on the ends. The hat is of soft creamy white felt in turquoise style, with a twist of white silk and white wings for decoration.

* *

Some of the autumn gowns for mountain and seaside are most alluring in their chic simplicity. A blue serge, having a little coatee jacket suggestive of the bolero, was banded into the waist. It fitted tightly, and was fastened down the front by three large antique silver buttons, the coatee being slightly [illegible] into a fitted waistbelt of the serge, decorated also by a similar button. The sleeves, slightly loose, were gathered into diminutive bands; a narrow turnover collar was heavily braided with an applique of silver braid, which also decorated the cuffs.

The skirt, plainly cut about the hips, merged with considerable fullness round the hem, innumerable rows of silver braid decorating it about a foot below the knee.

* *

Removing the hat at luncheon is customary with many women now—another result of the craze of going bareheaded. Three-fourths of the tired-looking women you see snatching a bite in the shopping district around noon have taken off their hats as one factor to increase comfort. In restaurants farther down town frequented largely by working women—beg pardon, "business" women—the woman who lunches with her hat on is a novelty. She takes it off almost invariably as does a man. It is noteworthy, too, that few hats worn by the women now in town are of the heavy, elaborate variety. Most of them are of white or ecru stitched duck or linen, light in weight, well ventilated, easily cleaned and guiltless of all trimming unless it be a gauzy scarf and feather pompon.—(Exchange.

* *

Extremely pretty Lamballe mantelets, as they are called—the warp of the moment—made of taffeta, and gathered into the neck with a hood edged with chiffon rushings, are seen in numbers, says a Paris letter.

A hat to accompany such a garment as this mantelet, having quite a success, is "the Casino hat." A wreath of roses and a black velvet bow on a flat Leghorn straw shape constitute this charming chapeau.

It was suggested some time ago that a syndicate should be formed to buy Parisan models of dresses destined to be copied in America. This truly Western idea, happily for the fashionable women of the United States, has fallen through. Such a project would have resulted in the death of individuality as far as dress is concerned, and, really, since it has met with no response, appears too absurd ever to have been considered.

* *

The belt pin has replaced the bolt cause the former lends itself more readily toward securing the fashionable long-front effect.

The head of an Indian warrior in bristling feathers, in silver in French gray finish, makes a smart belt pin to adorn the waist of the American maiden.

Another artistic pin of medallion design shows the head of Diana, the goddess of the night, brought into relief against the sky; a tiny amethyst is set close to the edge to simulate the evening star rising in the distance.

* *

It hardly semes credible now that any one ever wore high, stiff collars, canvas-lined and of the most unyielding description. If a collar is used at all nowadays it must be soft and transparent.

* *

There is perhaps, after all, no more useful gown for this season than a white alpaca, which may be the extreme of simplicity or most elaborately trimmed, as one chooses.

Judging from the number of pleated skirts that are now appearing, there is reason to expect that this style will extend into the autumn. Indeed, on the authority of a well-known couturiere, it is stated that at the beginning of autumn pleated skirts will be one of the features of the new models. There will be, of course, some attempt to introduce novel ways of pleating, and several of these have already appeared in summer fabrics.

* *

The Song of Life.

One must sing of the sunshine;
One must sing of the rain;
One must sing us the songs of joy,
And one sing woe's refrain;
Yet in the end all the songs will blend
In one harmonious strain.

One must sing of the future,
With hopes and fearings rife;
One must sing of the misty past—
Its dreaming and its strife—
Yet they will meet in a chord full sweet—
The marvelous song of life.

One must sing of the mountains;
One must sing of the sea;
One must sing us the song of love,
And one in hate's shrill key;
Yet all will rise to the bending skies
In one grand harmony.

Love and hate and compassion,
Sorrow and right and wrong,
Past and future and war and peace—
Rise in an anthem strong,
And all will grow, as they ebb and flow,
To life's unceasing song.
—Baltimore American.

HOUSE-HOLD HINTS

THIS is almost the only country in the world that does not protect the consumer of food products against the adulterations of manufacturers.

"I have come to the conclusion that more than half the disease which embitters the middle and latter part of life is due to avoidable errors in diet."—(Sir H. Thompson.

* * *

PROBABLY no part of a modern millionaire's palace is more attractive to a housewifely woman than the linen room. Here exquisite stores of fine table linen and bed linen are orderly arranged, each set tied with ribbons by the linen-room maid.

There are piles of damask cloths with serviettes to match; embroidered and lace-trimmed pillow cases to go with sheets that are similarly decorated, dozens and dozens of towels with deep borders, and bath towels that are worthy of special mention, so lovely are they in texture and color.

Small sets of table linen with Venice borders and exquisitely embroidered monograms are reserved for state and are too costly for one to even guess at the price.

The shamrock very properly figures frequently on the linen spreads, as well as on the Irish linen napery. Wonderful designs are produced by means of drawn thread work so elaborate and intricate that one finds it difficult to believe it is not lace insertion. Net spreads with inlets of renaissance lace in a Marie Antoinette design only want a background of rose-pink satin to make them superb. Dainty and rather novel are embroidered linen and lawn cushion covers for boudoir and drawing-room use. Some of the latest have ribbon bands run through them at the sides, others French baskets embroidered in the center with delicate blossoms trailing from them.

One of the imported novelties is a table cover that will endure no end of wear and not exhibit signs of diminishing beauty. The material used is thick bolton cloth which resembles unbleached sheeting but it is heavier. On it are traced designs of flowers, leaves, scrolls, etc., the effect being decidedly oriental. The flowers used in the design vary with the different cloths. Three colors are shown—navy blue, deep red and Delft blue. Some are embroidered in one color, others combine the shades of blue, but most of them show all three colors tastefully blended. The work is done by Hungarian peasant women who have made them for years for their own use. Every particle of the work is done by hand, from the tracing to the putting in of the embroidery. Tray cloths, square table covers and tiny doylies come in this work, but, the large round covers are more attractive.

The latest creations have Venice point lace incrusted on marble damask. The designs are Van Dyke, Italian or Renaissance to correspond with the style of decoration in the dining room. The incrustations form a tracery along the edge of the cloth. Napkin and mats for decanters and finger glasses come to match.

Ribbons, plain or gathered, are used to ornament sideboard scarfs and make a pleasing interpretation in the long narrow expanse of damask. Ribbons about an inch wide are run around the hem of pillow cases or shams and terminate in artistic bows at the corners. In some cases it is run through wide embroidery beading at the edge of the hem.—(Modes.

* * *

In making catsup, use a granite or porcelain kettle; vinegar boiled in copper forms acetate of copper, which is a greenish poison. Always stir catsup with a wooden or silver spoon. The vegetables and fruits should be fully ripe, solid, and free from decay. Put the contents through a colander, then through a sieve to make the pulp fine. Simmer rather than boil, and stir often to prevent burning. Mix and sift all the condiments before adding them to the pulp.

Seal catsup in bottles, which should be perfectly clean and free from cracks. If they are stained inside put some finely chopped raw potato in them, add a little water and shake vigorously. Soak the corks in boiling water; while hot drive them into the bottles as far as possible, then cover with sealing wax; or over this tie two thicknesses of cloth saturated with wax. Seal the catsup while hot. When cold put away in a dry, cool place, resting the bottles on their sides.

PLUM CATSUP.

Wash the plums and stew until tender in enough water to prevent burning then strain and weigh. To four pounds of pulp, allow one pound of sugar, four teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls of pepper, and salt to taste. This is an excellent relish to serve with roast meats.

GRAPE CATSUP.

Wash, drain and put into a preserving kettle. Mash well, place on the fire and cook until tender, and then strain. To every ten pounds of pulp allow six pounds of sugar, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice and pepper, and a teaspoonful of salt.

TOMATO CATSUP.

Scald, peel, slice and core a peck of ripe tomatoes. Use the bright red tomatoes. Place in a porcelain kettle, and cook until tender, and then strain. To this quantity of tomatoes add three large onions chopped very fine, one tableshrdlu RA HT HT HT HTHTT tablespoon of cayenne pepper, five tablespoons of ground mustard, and a tablespoon each of ground black pepper, ground cloves, and celery in a bag. Simmer six hours.

CUCUMBER CATSUP.

Pare large, ripe cucumbers, remove the seeds; grate fine and measure. Place the pulp in a colander and drain well. To every quart of the pulp allow a half teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, one tablespoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of grated horse-radish, and a pint of good cider vinegar. Mix together thoroughly; do not cook; bottle and seal. Try this with fish and game.—(Mary B. Keech in What to Eat.

* * *

"I always advocate plain wall papers for nurseries and children's bedrooms," says a physician of the new school in the Philadelphia Record. "Don't you remember from your own childhood how prone little children are to see hideous, grinning faces and cruel and pursuing forms in the most harmless scrolls and traceries— in a wall paper, say, that has a pattern of roses and rose vines? That is hard on the children—hard on their nerves. I remember, when I was five, I would lie in bed and in the faint lamplight I would see on the wall a great, gaunt ogre who pursued a little maid, and though I knew that the ogre was really a sunflower and the little maid a cluster of vine leaves, still this cruel pursuit distressed me. Often I would not sleep for terror and pity. I have traced a

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

DO they call you "countrified"?
Let it be your joy and pride,
You, who love the birds and bees,
And the whispers of the trees!
Trust me, friend of flowers and grass,
Little brown-faced lad or lass,
Naught in all the world beside
Equals being "countrified."

Up, of mornings, when the light
Reddens on the mountain height;
Hearing how the bird-throats swell
With the joy they cannot tell;
Conscious that the morning sings
Like a harp with unseen strings,
Over which the breezes glide—
This is being "countrified."

Roaming far, on summer days,
Or when autumn woodlands blaze;
Learning how to catch and tell
Nature's precious secrets well;
Filled with sunshine, heart and face,
Or, where branches interlace,
Dappled like the shy trout's side—
This is being "countrified."

What though little fit to pose
In the city's ways and clothes?
There is vastly more to love
In the brawn of nature's glove.
Health and happiness and tan
Are best fashions for a man.
All who near to God abide
Are in some way "countrified."
—James Buckham in Union Signal.

A Novel Checker-Board.

A story of Mr. Dodgson (Lewis Carroll) and a little girl friend in Oxford comes from Good Words. She was made quite unhappy one winter by having to wear a dress she did not like, a wool of a large checked pattern, in light blue and light drab.

One day when she was going with her father to pay a visit to Mr. Dodgson, she was put into the hated dress and, in spite of protests and tears, was forced to wear it. When she got to her friend's house her tears were dried, but her eyes were still red, and it was not long before she had opened her full heart.

"But it seems a nice warm dress, Alice," Mr. Dodgson said.

"It is warm," she admitted, with overflowing eyes.

Then, seeing her grief, Mr. Dodgson drew her kindly to him and told her a lovely story of the sheep and the fleece; the washing of the wool; the carding and the spinning; the shuttle and the click, click; and then how it was packed for the shops and sold.

The story was so interesting that the little girl's tears had quite disappeared by the time it was finished, and she patted the front of her despised dress with a new interest.

"I shall like it better now, and I won't be silly any more," she said bravely.

"There are lots of little girls in the world, Alice, who would like to have a warm, useful dress like yours. And not only is it useful, it is very amusing—at least you might make it so."

"How?" she cried. "Tell me, please."

"You shall see," Mr. Dodgson said, laughing, as he brought out from a drawer a draught-board and men, also a square drawing-board, which he told her to put under the skirt of her dress. Then, Alice sitting on one little stool, he on the other, they played a most novel game of draughts on the large blue and drab squares of her dress. It was a splendid game, and she won it, and her father laughed and said, "It was a grand idea to turn her into a real walking draught-board!"

She forgot all her troubles and was quite merry, and often afterward Mr. Dodgson would say, "Put on the blue and gray frock, Alice, when you come for a game of draughts."

He was small for his age, worked in a signal-box and booked the trains. One day the men were chaffing him about being so small. One of them said: "You will never amount to much. You will never be able to pull these levers; you are too small."

The little fellow looked at them.

"Well," he said, "I can do something that none of you can do."

"Ah, what is that?" they all cried.

"I don't know that I ought to tell you."

They were all anxious to know and urged him to tell them what he could do that none of them were able to do. Said one of the men, "what is it, boy?"

"I can keep from swearing and drinking," replied the little fellow.

There were blushes on the men's faces and they didn't seem anxious for any further information on the subject.—(Selected.

number of nervous diseases in little children of the more delicate and imaginative sort to these fancied horrors in the things among which they live."

* * *

Cucumbers served with cheese is something new in the world of gastronomy, biscuits or thin wafers being the accompaniment.

Cheese omelets may be substituted for the usual cheese course.

Roman punch was served with the soup at a very swell dinner given at a very swell Newport mansion recently. Grape fruit served as the first course at a dinner was another innovation.

Asparagus is taking the place of peas to serve with sweetbreads.

A row of small baked tomatoes is a new garnish for a roast fowl.

A baked fish stuffed with mashed potatoes should be served with little cakes of mashed potatoes rolled in eggs and bread crumbs and fried.

Thin slices of breakfast bacon make a savory garnish for steak; thin slices of pork rolled in egg and bread crumbs and fried are a garnish for fried chicken.

Fried chicken with cream dressing may be served with cauliflower on the same dish.

Horseradish sauce, made with cream is the best accompaniment for roast beef.—(Exchange.

* * *

An Italian chef derides the American manner of preparing the dressing for lettuce, by which a goodly part of the oil and vinegar is left in the bottom of the dish. His method is to put the salad in the bowl, and, turning the leaves with one hand, cover them slowly with oil with the other until every leaf glistens. He then seasons them with salt and pepper, adds a few drops of vinegar, gives a last stir and serves his salad at once.

* * *

Many babies suffer from thirst, especially when teething. We have heard young mothers say: "I cannot understand what ails the child; he has fussed and fretted all day." And to them we reply: Try giving him a little cold water at frequent intervals. The effect is magical. At this time their gums are sore and swollen, and the cold water or ice allays the inflammation, and baby stops fretting.

MINES AND MINING

GOLDEN CYCLE.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 27.—The Golden Cycle company today commenced hoisting ore. No ore had been taken out since the disastrous fire at the Legal Tender shaft, two months ago. The ore is coming from the ninth or 700-foot level and is an excellent average grade. Three out of the eight new ore bins are completed and the whole ore house will be ready for operation by the middle of next week. The prospecting that was commenced from the 700-foot level was discontinued on the finding of a new ore shoot at that depth. When the full production can be made the company will make a heavier output than ever before with the tonnage running about 200 per day. The ore house is patterned after that at Stratton's Independence although it is a little larger in proportion. The company employs 100 men and will use from 15 to 18 machine drills.

Fair Bros. and Hatton, leasing on the Theresa main workings on Bull hill, sent out a 80-ton shipment of $40 ore this week.

A steady production is being maintained from the American Eagle shaft of W. S. Stratton's property on Bull hill. An average of about five carloads of three-ounce ore is sent out each week. The bulk of the ore is from the east drift of the 600-foot level.

The Vindicator company will make the heaviest production in its history for the month just closing. The average grade of the ore has recently shown a decided improvement, 15 carloads of high grade running $50,000 for the consignment.

DRIFTING ON EMMA ORE BODY.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 28.—F. G. Whipp, leasing the Emma claim of the Isabella company, today commenced drifting at the 50-foot depth on the ore body recently opened at the surface. The returns from the trial ten tons sent out several days ago were very satisfactory and warranted the starting of the drift immediately. The ore body is about three feet in width and carries values running from $50 to better than $100 in gold per ton, making an average grade of shipping ore running close to four ounces. The showing is improving with each foot of work, and Mr. Whipp will undoubtedly have a big mine with a little more work accomplished. The lessee, with the Glenn brothers, opened up good ore in the Pinnacle company's property on Ironclad hill nearly two years ago and realized a comfortable profit during the time they worked this lease.

The Practical G. M. company, operating the Conductor claim in Arequa gulch, is installing a new plant of machinery and intends to do extensive development work on the property. J. F. Erisman is in charge of the company's workings. There has been little development work done on this claim, although it is very well located on the east slope of Beacon hill, adjoining large shipping properties.

Hatten, Fair and Newby, leasing in the main workings of the Theresa on Bull hill, today encountered a four-inch streak of ore that assayed 100 ounces in gold or $1 a pound. The streak was found in stoping from the 600-foot level, and may develop into a bigger proposition. Alongside of the rich body there is a three-foot body of $40 ore.

Lessees Crawford & Triplett, operating the Forest Queen claim, adjoining the Jerry Johnson company, on Ironclad hill, have commenced work in the deep shaft on the property, temporarily suspending operations in the 40-foot hole. A crosscut and drift is being run for the vein which was opened in the shallow shaft. Assays show values of $48 ore obtained from the shaft, but it was found that the ore was not continuous enough to allow shipments. If the vein does not prove good in the drift that is being run at the 200-foot depth the shaft will be deepened for 200 feet, where a new level will be run.

Two carloads of ore were sent out today by Lessee Leonard Worcester, operating the old Matoa block of the Dante company's property on Bull hill. One carload is of low grade ore, running about $22 to the ton, while the other is expected to return from three to four ounces in gold to the ton.

THE SEPTEMBER OUTPUT.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 30.—The output for the Cripple Creek district for the month of September totals up to 50,400 tons of ore shipped, with a gross value of $2,144,800. The record is slightly below that of August, although there is no material decrease. The palpable reason for this is that there were two off days during this month, none of the mines working on Labor day and there was a more or less general close-down on the day of President McKinley's funeral. The average grade of the ore treated by some of the plants shows an improvement which, although it is slight, is a good indication, as it would be naturally expected that the grade should become lower in time. The Economic mill made the biggest run in its history, the total clean-up for the month amounting to $135,300. The Colorado-Philadelphia and Standard plants of Colorado City treated a heavy tonnage of ore on account of the Metallic and Union plants, of the syndicate at Florence being closed down. It is understood that these two mills are to be started up within the next week or 10 days, the Metallic mill having been improved at a cost of $40,000, new concentration tables having been put in, making it possible to treat a very low grade of ore. The capacity of the plant is now rated at from 400 to 500 tons daily. A sum of money a little larger than that put into the Metallic improvements has been expended on the Union mill, and when this reduction works starts up it will be improved in every possible way and have a capacity of treating 200 tons of ore daily. The figures for September as furnished by the different plants are as follows:

Plant.	Tons.	Value.	Total.
Colo.-Philadelphia-Standard	24,000	$28	$ 672,000
Economic	4,100	33	135,300
Dorcas	2,300	25	57,500
Smelters and Miscellaneous	20,000	64	1,280,000
Grand total	50,400		$2,144,800

The Short Line is hauling a great deal of ore from the different mines in the camp to the sampling works and also from the sampling works to the mills at Colorado City. Possibly the best of the business is over the spur from Bull hill to Battle mountain, including the Last Dollar, Portland and Independence. While a large tonnage of the Last Dollar ore goes to the smelters, the output from Stratton's Independence and the Portland has been increased since the connection was made. On Saturday 12 carloads of ore were shipped from the Independence by the company and the different lessees who are working over the dump.

The Short Line is rapidly completing its grade over the Strong mine dump, and shortly the erection of the depot at Victor will be commenced.

Lessee George [illegible] operating the main workings of the Red Spruce company's property, adjoining the Pointer on Gold hill, has received returns on the trial shipment sent out by him last week. Five tons of the consignment returned values of 24 in gold to the ton, while three tons of the ore went $18 per ton. The mineral is from both levels of the mine, at the 150 and 250-foot depth. Sinking will be commenced to put the shaft down to 350 feet on Wednesday morning.

ECLIPSE-SUNSET DEAL RATIFIED.

The proposition to consolidate the properties of the Eclipse and Sunset properties was submitted to the stockholders in each company at meetings held in this city yesterday afternoon, and met with the approval of the stockholders who were represented.

At the meeting of the Eclipse company there were represented, either in person or by proxy, 1,000,000 shares out of 1,250,000, and the ratification of the deal was unanimous, while an equally large representation of Sunset stockholders voted on the proposition favorably.

The following board of directors was sanctioned by each meeting to serve the consolidated company for the ensuing year: F. F. Costello, W. S. Nichols, F. L. Ballard, George L. Keener, E. H. Richards, H. L. Shepard and W. B. Pullen.

A new company has been organized under the laws of Wyoming with a capitalization of 3,000,000 shares, and the deal is to give the Eclipse 1,135,000 shares of this, the Sunset will get 1,365,000 shares, while 500,000 shares will be placed in the treasury of the company.

It was found necessary for the board of directors to hold their first meeting in Cheyenne, and a majority of the board will leave for that place today to hold the organization meeting. The officers of the company will be elected then.

Work has already been started on the property under the management of Mr. Keener. A large amount of new machinery is to be installed and very active work will be started. The company owns about 40 acres of choice ground on Battle mountain, which is to be developed through the Eclipse shaft, now down to a depth of 450 feet.

WORK GOES ON JUST THE SAME.

Brokerage circles both in this city and in Cripple Creek are complaining of the lightness of the stock market, and when the complaining mood is uppermost they are always ready to attribute the quietness in business circles to the mines themselves, but all reports which are coming from camp are to the effect that the activity there is better than it has been for months. Mr. E. E. Rittenhouse of the Dorsey Investment company, returned yesterday from a two days' visit to the camp and is very cheerful in speaking of conditions.

"It is true," he said, "that things looked dull in Cripple Creek itself, but I spent two days tramping over the hills, and work was going on just the same, in all sections of the camp. It has been stated lately that there is a small amount of leasing being done, but I can testify to any amount of it.

"All of our properties are leased, and we attribute it to the fact that we have made it a point to go after the lessees and not to wait for them to come to us. There are plenty of lessees, and all they need is a little encouragement. Mining companies should offer them greater inducements in the way of long leases, and give them time for prospecting, and a fair royalty rate. It will pay every time if this is done; and surely the lessees deserve it, for it is they who have developed the camp."

Mr. Rittenhouse said that there was a great deal of activity on the north slope of Bull hill, Ironclad, Beacon and Tenderfoot hills, and that several properties on Galena hill were again being actively worked. Not only are his hopes for the future bright, but he believes the present is more truly prosperous than it is given credit for being.

EL PASO SHIPPING RICH ORE.

The El Paso mine has shipped some of the richest lots of ore which have come from Beacon hill in recent years. A consignment of 50 tons was sent out during August which was settled for at the rate of $250 in gold to the ton, and in September a similar amount was marketed which was worth $378 a ton, and which netted the company $18,605. It is expected that more of the valuable ore will go out this month, and the usual run of the production is averaging around $100 in gold to the ton.

Figures for the production of August have recently been made up and show that the company shipped 878 tons of ore, of which the gross value was $61,526.78, and from which the company received $52,868.86, net. There are many consignments of ore marketed in September which have not yet been settled for, and it will be three or four weeks before the exact production will be known, but it is thought that the amount will be equal to that shipped in August.

As yet the El Paso mine has not begun to make a big production. It is the aim of the management to open the ore for a long distance, and from the 600-foot level, which has now been run north for a distance of 800 feet, only development ore will be taken out.

The company has just bought the Armpriester lease, formerly the Spratt lease, covering block 2 of the Kimberly. The shaft on this block is down to a depth of 400 feet, and an upraise is now being constructed for a connection. This will give excellent ventilation to the workings. After the connection is effected the company will probably make a much larger production.

SEPTEMBER DIVIDENDS $162,650

The showing of the dividend paying companies for the month of September was not a very favorable one. Elkton was the only company whose quarterly distribution fell due in the month, and the Doctor-Jack Pot and Ingham dividends were passed. It was rumored during the month that the Free Coinage company had declared a dividend of $120,000, but this has not yet been confirmed. The Gold Coin and Consolidated Mines companies are the standbys, making their regular monthly distributions, while the Elkton can always be counted on once a quarter for $75,000, and it is believed that the dividend rate will be increased before another distribution is made. The list of amounts paid in September is as follows:

Consolidated Mines	$ 19,000
Elkton	75,000
Gold Coin	30,000
Granite	5,000
New Zealand	7,650
Strong	25,000
Total	$161,650
With the Free Coinage	120,000
Total	$281,650

MINING NOTES AROUND TOWN.

News from Florence that Mr. T. H. Newkirk has received assay returns from mining properties in Arizona, which give 2.26 ounces in gold to the ton and show 10 per cent copper. These assays come from the property Canon City and Gold Nugget mines in which Florence and Canon City mining men are interested. The properties of this mining company are situated near the Vulture mine near Phoenix, Arizona.

Mr. A. A. Ireland, formerly of Leadville and Cripple Creek, has been put in charge of the developments on the property. The ore from the Canon City and Nugget mines is free milling and is a gold-bearing quartz with cross leads of copper.

Messrs. Waldron and associates who have a lease on the property of the Katinka Gold Mining company, are now ready for steady shipments from the portion of the ground that they are working. The lessees have been working the property for about two years and have shipped considerable ore from the upper workings before they were exhausted. After that they sunk the shaft down through a barren territory and have finally caught the ore shoot at the 700-foot level.

During the middle of last week a 30-ton shipment was made from workings of the Theresa which is under lease to Hatton and associates. The ore that composes the shipment is $40 ore. A like shipment is being saved to be sent out about the middle of this week. The lessees are meeting with much encouragement and it is their intention to sink lower and explore from there. Nixon & Co., who are working in the same property, have also made a shipment during the past week.

Lessee J. H. White who has a lease on a part of the property belonging to the Trachyte Gold Mining company, has discovered some good ore in this workings at the depth of 300 feet. Two shipments have been made from the property during the past week. One of these two shipments ran $50 in gold to the ton and 40 tons of the other shipment that was sent out yesterday are thought to be equally as good. The production of the property that is under lease is being steadily increased.

Among the mining deeds filed for record in Cripple Creek on Saturday was one conveying to the South Gold Coin Mining company, the Providence claim, from the Amazon Mining company and Scott Ashton. The consideration named in the deed is $40,000. This property is situated at the south of the Gold Coin property. This ground has been actively worked for some time and is considered to be very valuable.

On Saturday a shipment of 180 tons of low grade smelting ore was shipped out by the Doctor-Jack Pot company. This shipment came from the old workings. While the work in the lower levels of the mine cannot be prosecuted on account of the water, the management is falling back on the reserves of low grade ore. The pumps have been ordered and are expected to be put in place this week. No time will be lost in putting the pumps in operation.

Messrs. Mitchell and associates who have been working a lease on the property of the Pilgrim Consolidated company, have made a strike in a drift in the 100-foot level. The claim that they are at work on is known as the Maud Helena.

Ore is being saved for a shipment and the assay returns show from $31 to $40 in gold to the ton. The vein so far encountered is four feet wide and is holding out well under further developments. The lessees intend now to send out regular shipments.

The present outputting from the big Ajax mine on Battle mountain which is in the center of so many large producers is greater than it has ever been in the history of the mine. This company being a close corporation, little information is given out about the underground condition of the property.

It is given out that the developments have opened some very fine bodies of ore. The vein encountered in the 800-foot level is thought to be an extension of the famous Gold Coin vein.

Much surface improvement has been added during the present year and the company has been quietly buying additional territory.

From the present indications in the 1,000-foot level on the Orpha May belonging to the Stratton Cripple Creek Mining and Development company, the appearance is that a large bonanza ore body is being discovered that is as rich as any ever opened up in the Independence.

The occurring of a body of ore in the shoot at the depth of 1,000 feet on Bull hill fully seven feet wide and the sylvanite throughout the rock is one of the best strikes that has been made for some time. This is a most pleasing fact to know that such ore can be found at a depth of 1,000 on Bull hill.

Great progress is being made on the new plant of machinery on Stratton's Independence on Battle mountain. There is no question but that the manufacturers of the plant will have the plant in readiness to turn over to the company by October 15. The reason for such a great rush on the plant is that for every day after October 15 the contractors will have to pay a penalty of $250 a day for every day it is not completed. In the meantime the production from the mine is being maintained at the rate of 250 tons a day. The production for September will reach as high as 7,500 tons and the grade is running higher than heretofore.

During the last few days a system of washing the slimes in the El Paso mine has been inaugurated and is now working successfully. While this work may not be technically called washing slimes it accomplishes very much the same end. The slimes are here made before sorting the rock. Superintendent Bainbridge is effecting a substantial saving in excess of what has been possible under the old system.

A carload of ore saved every month is very valuable, running on the average of $250 in gold to the ton. At present some very fine ore is being saved from the 600-foot level. It is stated to run on the average of $150 per ton. The monthly shipments from the mine run about 500 tons.

There has been much improvement in the various workings of the property of the Acacia. In the block of ground under lease to Owenby and McFarland, a large strike is reported to have been made. They are at work on the old Wrockloff shaft on the Burns claim. At the depth of 200 feet on a drift a shoot has been cut.

The assays taken from there on Saturday morning from various points on the three feet of quartz run as high as $500 in gold to the ton. The ore is beautiful in appearance for it shows much rusty gold. In the same workings Lessee Fitch is at work and has been in ore for over a week. A shipment is being saved and will be sent out early this week. Some of the ore in this shipment will run very high. A part will go as high as $550 in gold to the ton.

The Vindicator No. 2 mine has made a very good production of ore this month, and is fast developing into one of the most important mines owned by this company. The operators have sent out about $50,000 gross value this month, although returns are slow in coming in and the exact value cannot be estimated. The mine is showing particularly well in the bottom levels. Connection with the main workings of the Vindicator has been effected which gives better air, so that operations can be carried on on a much more extensive scale than heretofore. The main workings of the Vindicator are outputting at a good rate, and the company will be able to make a better report for this quarter than it has done for a long time. The lessees have been shipping regularly, and the surface equipment is now so complete that the company has had few outlays to make in the way of improvement.

THE GAZETTE IS THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE WITH ITS OWN PRIVATE WIRE TO THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, Oct. 1.—The mining stock market opened this month with trading a little more lively than it was yesterday, although the activity was chiefly due to the extraordinary trading in Isabella shares. In all 60,000 shares were traded in during the two calls, and the price was forced down to 49½ cents. Considering the strength which was manifested by the stock during the last week or two, the present movement comes as something of a surprise, although the fact that the upward movement was attributed to a bull scheme is given by some in explanation of the weakness now. The trading, however, was very general, and it is impossible to trace it. No news is at hand from the mine. The balance of the market did not look very encouraging. Elkton was strong at $1.74, but El Paso slumped back to 60½ and Gold Dollar was heavy at 18¼. A.-J. was weak at 7, having declined very precipitately owing to the loss of the ore shoot at the mine. There was no demand for the shares whatever. Golden Cycle sold at 65 and Pointer at 7¼. Eclipse sold at 11¾, and Calera was strong at 28. Easter Bell was active at 2¾, and German-American was also in demand at 3¾. Sedan was very weak, declining to 5⅝, while Navajo closed at $7 per 1,000 shares.

MINES.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum-J	6	7	2300
Anaconda	20½	30	1000
Battle Mountain	17	17½	1000
Cripple Creek Con	8	8½	1000
Coriolanus	9	10	....
Dante	5	5½	3000
Doctor-Jack Pot	55¼	56⅞	1000
Elkton Con	1.73½	1.74	4556
El Paso	60½	60¾	10000
Fanny Rawlings	15	....	....
Findley	7¼	8¾	....
Gold Dollar	18⅝	18½	21000
Golden Cycle	64	65½	500
Golden Fleece	....	40	....
Gold King	90	....	....
Ingham Con	....	13½	....
Isabella	49	49¾	62600
Jack Pot	37	39	....
Katinka	30	50	....
Last Dollar	60¼	....	....
Lexington	6	6¾	....
Mint	....	18	....
Molly Gibson	21	....	....
Moon-Anchor	....	30	1000
Nugget	14½	16	2000
Orphan	19	20½	....
Pinnacle	8½	....	....
Pointer	6	7	2000
Portland	3.00	....	....
Prince Albert	4	4½	....
Vindicator	1.16	1.19	....
Work	13	13⅝	....

PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alamo	13½	14¼	....
Beacon Hill Ajax	5	5½	2000
Ben Hur	6	7½	....
Blanche	....	2⅞	1000
Bob Lee	....	4	2000
Bostwick	5	6	....
Buckhorn	....	3½	....
Calera	26	27	....
Central	8½	9¾	....
Columbine-Victor	....	8	....
Constantine	4	4¼	....
Currency	4	....	....
Des Moines	....	5	....
Dorothy	1⅝	1⅞	4000
Easter Belle	2⅝	2⅞	2000
Echo	2	2½	....
Eclipse	11⅝	11¾	4000
Eleanor	2¾	2⅞	....
Flower of the West	2⅞	3	....
Flying Cloud	2½	....	....
Fulton-Marguerite	1⅞	2¼	....
German-American	3⅜	3⅝	3000
Gold Bond	4½	5¼	2000
Grace Gold	1⅞	2¼	....
Greater Gold Belt	....	2½	4000
Hart G. M. and L.	....	8½	....
Ida May	....	33	....
Ironclad	5	5½	1000
Jolly Jane	3½	4	....
Keystone	....	9	....
Little Bessie	4⅝	4⅞	5000
Little Joab	....	6	....
Little Nell	6	6¼	6000
Little Puck	6⅝	6⅞	....
Mariposa	2½	2⅝	3000
Mary Cashen	10	11½	....
Midway	3⅜	3⅝	2000
Missouri	4½	5½	4000
M. J. T.	....	2	....
Mobile	....	2¼	....
Molly Dwyre	6⅝	6⅞	2000
Monarch	3¾	4⅝	....
Morning Star	4½	4⅝	6000
Mountain Beauty	5¼	....	2000
National	3¼	3⅝	....
Nellie V	3¾	4⅛	....
New Haven	5	5⅛	1000
Olive Branch	3⅛	3¼	4000
Pappoose	3⅜	3⅞	1300
Princess	....	4¼	....
Progress	....	4¾	....
Pythias	3	3¼	....
Republic	3½	4⅛	....
Reward	1	....	....
Robert Burns	....	3	4000
Rocky Mountain	3⅜	3⅝	....
Rose Maud	5⅝	5⅞	....
Rose Nicol	6	6⅝	....
Sedan	....	5½	7000
Triumph	3½	....	1000
Twin Sisters	2½	....	....
Volcano	1¾	2	....
Wide Awake	2¾	3¼	1000

PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Agnes	5¾	6	....
Alice M	003	006	....
Anchor	....	2	....
Anna May	....	2	....
Antelope	1	....	....
Aola	3⅜	3⅝	4000
Arrow	2¼	2⅝	....
Astor	....	005	....
Avalon	....	1½	....
Avondale	005	007	....
Big Dick	004	009	....
Cable Con	....	4	....
Cadillac	1	1½	....
C. C. G. Bullion	....	1¾	....
Celestine	....	1	1000
Chicolo	....	2	....
C. K. and N.	1⅝	2	2000
Colfax	1	....	....
Colonial Dames	1	....	....
Croesus	0045	0065	....
Cumberland	0095	1⅝	....
Detroit	....	2	....
Emma Aimee	1	....	....
Ernestine	1¼	1⅝	....
Figaro	....	005	....
Forepaugh	1½	2	....
Free Gold	0095	....	....
Gold Calf	....	1¼	....
Golden Age	....	1⅝	....
Golden Dale	1¼	1⅝	....
Goldfield	1¼	....	....
Gold Hill	1¼	1⅝	....
Gold Knob	5⅝	5¾	2000
Hayden Gold	1	1½	....
Helen B	3⅝	3¾	1000
Hermosa	1	....	....
Hoosier Boy	....	2	....
Jean L	003	005	....
Josephine	009	....	....
Kitty Gold	....	2¾	....
Lacota	....	008	....
Lasca	....	0085	....
Leon Con	008	1¼	10000
Little Cut Diamond	1	1¼	3000
Little Man	....	1	....
Magic	003	....	....
Magna Charta	2¼	....	....
Magnet Rock	2⅛	2⅜	....
Magnolia	1	....	....
Margery	....	2	....
Maria A	1¾	2⅛	....
Marion Con	002	....	....
Marquette	....	009	....
Mary Nevin	....	2¼	....
Montrose	1½	1⅝	1000
Navajo	0065	007	25000
O. K. A.	2	2¼	....
Omega	1	....	....
Palace	008	....	....
Pelican	009	1¼	....
Prin. Setl	1	....	....
Quito	1	1½	....
Rattler	2¾	3⅛	....
Red Spruce	....	3¼	....
Rio Grande	005	006	....
Shannon	1¾	2	....
Silver State	1½	1⅝	1000
Silver Gold	....	....	1000
St. Thomas	3	3¼	....
Transit	008	1½	....
Trenton	....	1⅝	....
Union Belle	7	7½	....
Xerxes	....	006	....
Zoe	2⅝	2⅞	1000

UNCLASSIFIED.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Acacia	15¾	16¼	6000
American Con	4¼	5	....
American Gold	....	009	....
Banner Gold	1	1¾	....
Blue Bell	....	16½	....
Defender	005	006	....
Gold Bullion	....	003	....
Gold and Globe	2	2¼	....
Golden Eagle (C. C.)	1½	3	....
Gould	15¾	17	....
King Gold	1	....	8000
Reno	3¼	....	6000
Rose Archer	004	005	....
Santa Fe	001	....	....

Norris Silver, North Stratford, N. H., "I purchased a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure when suffering with a cough doctors told me was incurable. One bottle relieved me, the second and third almost cured me. Today I am a well man." Hefley-Arcularius Drug company, C. E. Smith, 117 South Tejon street.

MORNING CALL

SEPARATE SALES

MINES.

Argentum-J—500 at 6¼.
Elkton—500 at $1.72¾, 2,000 at $1.74.
El Paso—3,500 at 61.
Gold Dollar—2,000 at 18¼, 1,000 at 18½ (s 30), 1,000 at 18½ (b 30).
Golden Cycle—500 at 65.
Isabella—500 at 55½, 3,000 at 55, 1,000 at 54½, 4,500 at 54, 2,000 at 53¾, 500 at 54¼, 6,000 at 53½, 3,600 at 53, 1,000 at 55½ (s 30), 3,000 at 55 (s 30).
Nugget—2,000 at 15½.
Pointer—2,000 at 7.

PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

Blanche—1,000 at 2¾.
Bob Lee—1,000 at 3¾.
Easter Belle—2,000 at 2¾.
Dorothy—4,000 at 1¾.
Eclipse—4,000 at 11¾.
German-American—1,000 at 3½.
Gold Bond—1,000 at 4¾.
Greater Gold Belt—5,000 at 4¼.
Little Bessie—5,000 at 4½.
Ironclad—1,000 at 5.
Mariposa—7,000 at 2½.
Midway—1,000 at 3¾, 1,000 at 3½.
Molly Dwyre—1,000 at 6¾.
Mountain Boy—2,000 at 5¼.
Olive Branch—3,000 at 3¼.
Robert Burns—4,000 at 2¾.
Sedan—2,000 at 5¾, 3,000 at 5⅝.

PROSPECTS.

C. K. and N.—2,000 at 1¾.
Gold Knob—3,000 at 5⅝.
Helen B—1,000 at 3¾.
Leon—10,000 at 1.
Little Cut Diamond—3,000 at 1¼.
Montrose—1,000 at 1½.
Navajo—5,000 at 0075.

AFTERNOON CALL

SEPARATE SALES

MINES.

Battle Mountain—1,000 at 17.
Argentum-J—1,500 at 7, 300 at 8.
Anaconda—1,000 at 30.
C. C. Con—1,000 at 8¼.
Dante—1,000 at 5¼, 2,000 at 5.
Doctor-Jack Pot—500 at 55⅝, 500 at 56 (b 30).
Elkton—2,000 at $1.74, 56 at $1.73.
El Paso—3,000 at 61, 500 at 60⅞, 500 at 60¾, 2,500 at 60¼.
Gold Dollar—5,000 at 18⅞, 10,000 at 18½, 1,000 at 18¼ (s 30).
Isabella—1,000 at 51⅝, 1,500 at 52, 1,500 at 51, 1,500 at 50½, 1,000 at 50⅝, 3,500 at 50¼, 1,000 at 50¼, 6,500 at 50, 2,500 at 50 (s 30), 2,000 at 49⅞, 4,000 at 49½, 1,000 at 49¼, 500 at 40¼ (s 30), 5,500 at 49½ (s 30), 1,000 at 49¾, 1,000 at 50½ (b 3), 500 at 50 (b 30), 1,000 at 49.
Moon-Anchor—1,000 at 27½.

PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

Beacon Hill Ajax—2,000 at 5¼.
Bob Lee—1,000 at 3¼.
Calera—1,100 at 28.
German-American—1,000 at 3½, 1,000 at 3¾.
Gold Bond—1,000 at 4¾.
Little Nell—5,000 at 6.
Mariposa—1,000 at 2⅝.
Missouri—4,000 at 5.
Molly Dwyre—5,000 at 6⅞, 30,000 at 6¾.
Morning Star—5,000 at 4½, 1,000 at 4½ (s 30).
New Haven—1,000 at 5.
Pappoose—1,000 at 3¾, 300 at 3.
Olive Branch—1,000 at 3¼.
Sedan—1,000 at 5½, 1,000 at 5⅝.
Triumph—1,000 at 3½.
Wide Awake—1,000 at 3½.

PROSPECTS.

Aola—4,000 at 3½.
Celestine—1,000 at 005.
Navajo—20,000 at 007.
Silver State—1,000 at 1⅝.

CRIPPLE CREEK EXCHANGE

Following are the sales and closing quotations on the Cripple Creek exchange as received over the private wires of J. McK. FERRIDAY & Co., Hagerman Building:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Arno	....	1	1000
Big Four	....	....	2000
Cons. Mines	....	....	90
Copper Signal	007	1¼	1000
Com'l. Men	....	....	11000
Eclipse	11⅝	11⅞	2000
El Paso	60	....	5000
German-American	3⅝	3⅞	5000
Gold Sovereign	4	4⅛	2000
Golden Dale	1¼	1⅜	3000
Isabella	48	....	2500
Little Nell	6¾	6⅞	2000
Lucrative	1⅛	1½	10000
Mountain Beauty	3⅛	3¾	2000
Mollie Dwyre	6⅝	7	1000
Magic	003	0035	10000
Pharmacist	7⅞	3¼	5000
Pinnacle	8⅛	8½	1000
Pointer	....	7	1000
Quito	1¼	1⅜	11000
Red Spruce	....	4	5000
Sedan	5⅛	5⅞	7000
Solitaire	4⅞	5	1000
Total			91,590

DEVER MINING LETTER.

(Special Correspondence.)

Denver, Sept. 30.—A well known Denver mining man, just returned from Reno, Nev., reports an important strike in the Wedikin mine five miles north of that city, which in superficial appearance greatly resembles the mines of the Cripple Creek district. The property was discovered by A. J. Wedikin who found a red streak of decomposed material which, after being followed 10 feet through the wash, developed into a solid porphyry. This vein is extremely rich in gold, but the unique feature of the discovery lies in the fact that the Wedikin and Bell, both adjoining properties are the only claims as yet discovered in adnesitic breccia. Reno is confessedly an argentiferous district, but the Bell and Wedikin are gold properties.

Much excitement prevails over the discovery, the facts of which, after two years were only recently brought to light through a law suit involving apex rights, instituted by the Bell people, Cripple Creek parties, against the owner of the former. It is claimed that $500,000 have been blocked out in the Wedikin, yet the most persistent prospecting has failed to disclose a continuation of the vein beyond the limits of the locations owned by both parties.

Valuable copper finds are being reported in Shasta county, Calif., and already 25 companies have been formed to develop the copper fields. In Utah the Oregon Short Line is pushing construction from Milford south through a rich copper district. The Search Light mine, which employs 20 teams for the transportation of copper ores, has convinced the railroad company that [illegible] county, Utah, will prove a [illegible] with capital to invest in copper mining. [illegible]

STATE MINING NEWS.

A.-J. QUARTERLY REPORTS.

The quarterly annual report of the Argentum-Juniata company has just been issued, and a discouraging condition of affairs is reported. The company lost heavily during the quarter, although if it had not been for the great expense of recovering the 10th level of the mine, the company might have held its own. It may be necessary to hold a special meeting of the stockholders to decide what is best to be done.

The report of the general manager shows that the mine produced during the year 857 tons of shipping ore, netting $75,681.01; 7,137 tons of lease ore, netting $63,658.40; and 21,306 tons of milling ore which produced concentrates netting $97,003.35, a total of $236,348.76. The average gross value of the ore milled during the year was $7.08 per ton gross, in the mine. The net value of the shipping ore was $88.81, while the lease ore averaged net $8.93. There was 2,881 feet of development work done during the year, and the 10th level was recovered.

The report of the treasurer shows that the net ore returns were $234,435.50. After there had been subtracted from that sum $201,264.55 for operating expenses of the mine and mill, including the payment to lessees; $47,825.81 for 10th level recovery; and $8,974.03 for Colorado Springs expenses, taxes, legal expense and $4,200 for salaries of officers there was nothing left, but a deficit of $23,695.22.

Ther eport of the president is as follows:

Colorado Springs, Sept. 21, 1901.

To the Stockholders of the Argentum-Juniata Mining company:

I herewith submit the reports of the general manager and treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

When the last quarterly report was issued, May 27, 1901, the large production of ore of good grade then being made from the eighth level encouraged the management to hope that the operation of the property for the quarter ending June 30, 1901, would result in a profit to partially offset the loss incurred during the previous nine months; but I regret to state that, owing to the sudden diminution in both the quantity and grade of the production, the results obtained during the month of June were very disappointing and the operations for the quarter show a net loss of $12,763.90.

From the treasurer's report you will learn that the loss in the operation of the mine and mill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, amounted to $23,695.22; the amount expended this year upon account of the recovery of the 10th level was $47,825.81; it will, therefore, be seen that a profit would have been made had it not been for this extraordinary expense, which was, however, absolutely essential to the continued operation of the property.

During the year, $28,378.69 was expended in additions to the mine plant.

While a small net profit has been made, for the months of July and August, the entire output of the mine is coming from the eighth level, where the stopes, with the exception of stope No. 4, are closely approaching the plane of the seventh level; above which the ore bodies of known importance are worked out.

The net indebtedness of the company at this time is approximately $50,000. With receipts barely meeting current expenses, no radical development of new territory is possible, and in view of the fact that the chance of discovering new and important ore bodies depends upon the carrying out of an aggressive development policy, it may be deemed prudent to call a stockholders' meeting in the near future to consider a plan for the raising of working capital.

Respectfully,
J. A. Hayes, President.

SUGAR LOAF DISTRICT.

One of the most active sections of the "outer rim" is the Sugar Loaf district, which had a good record in early days, and which is likely to duplicate its performance in the future. The Fanchon placer is looking particularly well at the present time. Since Mr. Al. Boyd and his associates have been operating under the present lease fourteen cars of ore have been shipped from the railroad switch at Arkansas Junction, one car just shipped showing .8 of an ounce gold and 32 ounces silver. Other ore of lower grade will net the mine $11 a ton. Three shafts have been started, all of which are in ore, while a fourth is about to be started, so as to cut the vein at the most advantageous point, and a good plant of machinery will be installed, capable of going 500 feet if necessary. The foundations for the engine and boiler are now being built, and an active campaign will at once be started.

A strong combination has been formed recently on the property of the Bartlett Mining company on the same mountain for the purpose of developing the ground. It is not long on capital, but strong on labor, sixteen active Swede miners having taken the lease on the ground, and after working the dump for some time began taking the water out of the old shaft. This has been completed and the boys can now get into the old levels and hope to begin taking out ore in a short time. Each man chips in his share to buy provisions, powder, machinery, tools and other supplies, and his labor is also added, so that actual money expenses are reduced to a minimum. With sixteen good men on the property, all of them interested in its success, good results ought to follow. This is the kind of mining that makes a camp prosperous.

Another set of lessees have started up the Gunnison, and are taking out the water so as to reach the old levels. This property was worked very successfully a few years ago by Mr. Boyd, the ore being highly silicious but of a good grade of silver.

James McNeece has two plants on the Tiger and General Shields, and is already opening up some good ore.

Parker brothers on the Lady Loftus have cleaned out the old 900-foot tunnel, and then drove it 33 feet further, disclosing a vein of good ore, which will be shipped at once.

The McLaughlin boys are working the New Discovery property near the Dinero, having started a new shaft to cut a known vein. They have been very successful in their operations on Sugar Loaf, having taken out a lot of high grade ore from the Red Hook.

The Dinero lessees are now taking out some high grade ore and making surface improvements that will greatly increase the facilities for the handling of the ore. It will be remembered that in sinking the old shaft a fine body of ore was encountered carrying sensational values.—(Herald-Democrat.

LEADVILLE.

The operations at the Yak tunnel have been conducted so quietly during the past few years that the general public hardly realizes that it has gradually grown up to be one of the largest and most important propositions in the camp from a mining standpoint. For many years the Yak proved to be a steady drain on the pockets of the gentlemen who were back of the enterprise. In order to carry out the purpose for which the work was started it was necessary to push the breast as far into Breece hill as possible, but as ore had not been opened up in large quantities these operations were very expensive. For the past year, however, conditions have greatly changed for the better and the past six months or more have seen this enterprise placed on a solid financial basis. Large sulphide bodies have been opened up, which yield a heavy production, the grade of most of it being above the average. In addition to the sulphide that is shipped to the lead smelters there is considerable zinc ore mined, some of which goes to Kansas, while a new market has recently been found for ore of this character at a zinc smelter in Wenona, Illinois. Several lots have been shipped to this plant with satisfactory results.

The ground along the line of the tunnel is now being developed by lessees, and the output from this source is larger than at any previous time in its history. The Yak, including the lessees, is at present shipping 200 tons of ore per day, and even this will be increased as further development proceeds. It is well equipped with a first-class plant of machinery, the power being used principally for the operation of air drills. This is obtained from water power furnished by the ditch, making the operation of the plant very economical. The Yak combination takes in over 150 acres of the choicest ground in the silver-lead district, as well as a promising area on Breece hill.

The lessees of the Neusitz placer, on Capitol hill, the Capitol Hill Mining company, are arranging to resume work on the ground in the near future. The tract comprises 40 acres on the west side of Harrison avenue, from Ninth ago to a depth of over 100 feet. The ago to a depth of over 10 0 feet. The company decided to put down a diamond drill, or if the solid formation was not met with then a churn drill, which would penetrate more easily through the wash than a diamond drill. Owing to the ill success of certain of the companies that had failed to find mineral the money to carry forward the enterprise was not forthcoming, and the property closed down. Another streak of bad luck followed in the loss of a considerable portion of the machinery, which was broken up and movable portions stolen by thieves, two or three of whom are now paying the penalty by terms in jail. There is now a very good prospect that work may be resumed. Mr. Denison, the manager of the company, has, it is reported, raised the necessary funds to carry out the original plans, and drilling operations may be commenced some time this fall. This work is of very great importance because it opens up an entirely new section of the down town area that has never been explored. It would be impossible to predict with the slightest degree of accuracy the character of the formation, or the chances for finding ore, but there is no valid reason why Capitol hill, which is one of the series of elevations which include Carbonate, Iron and Breece hills, should not be a treasure vault like the others. The only difference is that the outcrop does not appear.—(Herald Democrat.

CHAFFEE COUNTY.

The mineral conditions of the Vivandiere at the 500-foot level were such that the management felt fully justified in sinking another hundred feet before commencing the work of running levels and stoping. On Tuesday the shaft was 530 feet deep. Below the 500-foot station it has been in the vein and ore of an excellent quality, and improving in quality and strength, has been taken out. Since the strike at about 350 feet the ore conditions have improved with depth. The management feels warranted in saying that when the 600-foot level is reached they will have fully 300 feet of stoping ground. At that point the present plant will have accomplished the purpose for which it was intended and the company will replace it with a plant of sufficient power and all the modern appliances for extensive mining.

Arrangements have been made for regular shipments, which will commence with a shipment of four cars within a week.

The Vivandiere company is to be congratulated upon the success with which it is meeting. It is eminently merited.

Reports from the Independence continue to be of a most satisfactory nature. The shaft is now about 30 feet deep and fully three and a half carloads of fine copper ore are ready for shipment and will be shipped as soon as cars can be obtained, or if no cars can be had at Hecla the ore will be hauled to Buena Vista in wagons. Besides the ore now ready for shipment, two wagon loads have been delivered to Buena Vista. Returns from the first showed the Independence to be a paying proposition.

Camp Summit, a part of the Monarch district, is coming to the front again with developments in many of the old properties and new discoveries by prospectors. The outlook is for a very general activity within the coming year and a rejuvenation of the old camp.

Quite an excitement was occasioned a few days since by a strike made by J. F. Herzinger on Mt. Aetna near the Columbus mine. Mr. Hersinger had found some very rich float and was sure that there must be a rich lead not very far away. He invested a considerable amount of grit and muscle in the enterprise and was rewarded by uncovering what seems to be one of the best finds ever made on the mountain.

The ore is of an iron character, carrying values in gold, silver and lead. A ten-foot shaft was sunk at the point of discovery and the vein exposed for some distance on the surface. At ten feet there is a streak 18 inches wide composed of white, yellow and brown talc. At first glance one who knows the character of the Columbus ore would be ready to declare that it came from that property.—(Salida Record.

CREEDE DISTRICT.

The Big Kanawha mill building is almost ready to receive the machinery, the four lower floors are now ready and the two next floors are about completed while at the two top floors the frame work is up and ready for the siding and roof. Another week will probably see the entire building enclosed with the exception of the boiler room, which is being built on the north side of the main mill building. While the machinery is being put in, the flume to carry the water from the mouth of the Nelson tunnel to the mill will be built. Six more weeks will probably see the mill ready for work.

Another carload of machinery for the American Sulphur & Mining company's refining plant arrived Monday and has been conveyed to the mine where machinists are now erecting the plant. This company has already spent over $40,000 on the property in machinery and improvements and the plans they have outlayed to be completed before this time next year require the expenditure of over $200,000. It is without the least doubt one of the most beneficial companies to our county that has ever invested here. They possess the capital and are freely investing it in a proposition that no one else would tackle. These sulphur beds are a proposition that requires an immense amount of capital to put them in condition before any returns can be expected and we are glad to see this company take hold of them and especially in the manner in which they are and they have the good will and best wishes of every citizen who is interested in the welfare of our county.—(Creede Candle.

SAN JUAN DISTRICT.

The Contention Mining company, Geo. E. Collins, manager, having recently purchased the North Star group of mines on Solomon mountain, is building extensive works above Silverton on the Animas river, brushing up the old property and putting it on its feet as it deserves. A 100-ton mill is to be put up, about 15,000 feet of tramway strung and other extensive improvements made. The old mine has been a great silver producer in the past, and its depths are said to yet contain immense bodies of ore carrying silver, copper and gold. Its great dumps and ore reserves can be mined and milled at a profit, if it is handled economically and extensively, and these equipments appear to be a necessary feature in their successful operation. At the lower terminal a large boarding and bunk house, together with several other buildings, have already been completed, and the mill will be put up and equipped without delay. Side tracks will be put in and the enterprise set in motion all along the line. It has ample capital, and the wealth of old Solomon to draw upon. When in full swing it will give employment to [illegible] men and handle that many tons of ore daily.

A large amount of work is being done on Sultan mountain. The Hercules Consolidated and other interests, managed by Thomas H. Kane, are cutting a broad figure there. The company's splendidly equipped 150-ton mill, great compressor plant, well appointed offices and other buildings, render the extensive property one of the most valuable in the county. There are probably two miles of development and a dozen productive veins have been cut in the openings. Among the improvements not enumerated are a flume, conveying an ample volume of water to two turbine wheels, surface tramway, electric lighting, convenient railway facilities and other valuable interests. It is not only an extensive enterprise already, but it is growing greater with every click of the drill.—(Silverton Miner.

CONEJOS COUNTY.

Although there is no boom on at Platoro, steady development upon a number of claims progresses. The most important and at the same time most profitable work being done in the camp is that of Messrs. Shepard and Kutzleb who have a lease on the Mammoth mine. Last month they made a shipment of ore which they took out of the mine during the three months preceding, netting them something over $1,100. It is thought they will do still better the next three months.

A number of persons, principally from Monte Vista, have located over 1000 acres of oil lands along the Conejos river above Platoro. There are splendid indications of oil on these claims and it is confidently expected that a good flow of petroleum will be encountered when a well is bored.—Monte Vista Journal.

GUNNISON COUNTY.

The Silent Friend and Mackenzie properties have passed into the hands of the Colorado Smelting and Mining company. The former group was sold last week and the latter this week. The exact consideration is not known. The Silent Friend was located in the early days and has produced a large tonnage of ore. It is being operated, now under lease and the lessees have a good body of mineral in sight. The Mackenzie joins the Maid of Athens and Citizens mines in the Mineral Farm basin and the workings consist of a 100-foot shaft. Owing to the change of ownership of the first named property an esteemed exchange says that they believe that the Colorado Smelting and Mining company intends to control the entire district. We can state authoritatively that such is not the case and that the purchasing of claims by them has been comparatively finished.—(Pitkin Miner.

CRESTONE DISTRICT.

Next Monday the whistle will blow at the above mine and a force of 16 men will start to work. This property has been idle all summer, but now under the personal management of L. N. Fitts work will be pushed rapidly. The entire force will endeavor to cut the large vein known to run through their property, and are now in good ore. The mill will be started just as soon as enough ore can be got out. Inside of the next 60 days we hope to have a glowing account from the San Isabel.

Down on the grant everything is bustle and rustle and inside of 30 days it will look like old times. Their new machinery has not arrived yet, but 30 miners will be put to work the first of the month, which with the force of men now employed will make a force of 70 miners. Some very fine ore has been found in the 285-foot level.—(Crestone Miner.

ELDORA DISTRICT.

A large force of men have been put to work on the Livingstone mine on South Sugar Loaf mountain, and preparations are about complete for sinking the shaft to 1,000 feet. The property is now controlled by Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek parties.

The tunnel on the Rosalind group is now in 300 feet. Manager Hughes states that the tunnel will probably cut the Anything vein at the 430-foot point and at 470 feet the Rosalind vein will be encountered, opening up a large body of ore. Recently a 20-foot vein was cut, assays from which showed an average value of $12.—(Eldora Miner.

BONBRIGHT & CO.'S MARKET LETTER.

September 27, 1901.

The week has not been a particularly interesting one, though several new finds are reported and the production of several of the Cripple Creek properties has been considerably increased. The Golden Cycle has resumed the hoisting of ore, the first cage of rock going up from that property yesterday. When the Cycle shaft-house was destroyed by fire on June 15, last, there were many thousands of tons of ore broken and ready for hoisting. Now the shaft-house and ore bins are nearly completed and in a few days the mine will be outputting about 200 tons per day of ore of good grade. Encouraging reports are coming from the Anchoria-Leland, Alamo and Moon-Anchor properties, which bodes well for the future of Gold Hill. In the Conundrum claim of the Anchoria-Leland a fine showing is reported at a depth of 500 feet. This claim lies contiguous to the Moon-Anchor, and a very valuable ore chute has been encountered which it is thought will restore Anchoria-Leland's former prestige. The Moon-Anchor shaft is being steadily sunk and the property is steadily improving, the stock meanwhile receiving its share of attention in the mines list. Lessees are taking out quite a nice lot of ore from the old stopes and levels from which the company is receiving 50 per cent. royalties. In the drift being run from the Ophelia tunnel to connect with the main working shaft of the Alamo company, a good find is reported. A body of ore three feet across, which averages well, is being prospected through a winze, and many fine samples of free gold and sylvanite have been taken out.

Foreign Colonies in the Heart of Washington.

The official residence of an ambassador or minister accredited to Washington is foreign territory, technically if rented, but actually, if owned by a government. Our laws have no hold upon diplomats or their attaches detailed here. Their abodes enjoy immunity from our legal processes. Several foreign countries own their embassies or legations in Washington. The land upon which they are built is exempt from taxation.—(The October Ladies' Home Journal.

B. W. Pursell, Kintersville, Pa., [illegible] he suffered [illegible] years with piles [illegible] could obtain no relief until DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve effected a permanent cure. Counterfeits are worthless. Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co., C. E. Smith, 117 South Tejon St.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS

MANITOU OSTRICHES TO WINTER IN FRANCE.

The experiment of raising ostriches in Colorado is no longer a problematical hazard. The Manitou ostrich farm concludes its first season next Saturday and the success of the first season in Colorado is most encouraging. The birds at the farm will be shipped from here directly to Nice, France, where a large exhibition and breeding farm will be established. This will be the largest ostrich farm in the world.

W. S. Bedfield, the genial manager of the Manitou ostrich farm, leaves for Nice next Saturday to perfect arrangements on the new farm so that when the birds arrive all will be in readiness for them. E. M. Cox of this city, will accompany the ostriches on their long journey from this country to France. Seventy or more full grown ostriches from the Pasadena, California, farm will be shipped with the birds from Manitou.

"The warm, even climate of this part of France will, we believe, make an ideal place for the breeding of ostriches," said Mr. Beifield last night, "and the great fame of Nice as the fashionable resort of all Europe, will make a show farm a profitable investment, and it will, moreover, be a most interesting place to visit for so far as I know, there is no ostrich farm in Europe, at least none of any importance. This one will be located right in the suburbs of Nice. We will probably have 50 to 80 acres of land upon which to raise the birds."

"We are more than pleased with the success of the first year here and intend to enlarge the farm next year. The climate here is too cold for the birds in the winter, but during the summer months they do as well here as in their native haunts. Most of the birds here—at least all of the younger ones—were raised in this country. The importation of birds from Africa is now forbidden by the British government. The best place to raise ostriches is Arizona where the climatic conditions are very similar to those of Africa. At the breeding farm near Phoenix, Arizona, we have about 1,000 ostriches, and as the birds are protected and cared for here, they do even better than in their wild state."

Mr. Beifield has devoted nine years to the study of the habits of these profit-yielding birds, and there are probably few persons better informed on the subject of raising ostriches. He has traveled to South Africa and the Sandwich islands in the interest of this study.

The stand at the Antlers hotel where the beautiful feather products of the farm are sold, will be maintained here all winter. The stock will be replenished from time to time from the feathers raised at the South Pasadena farm. On account of trade restrictions and also through the fashionable demand for ostrich tips this year, the prices have been advanced considerably, and the native grown feather, on account of its pronounced fineness of texture, is in great demand. The raising of ostriches in this country is one of the newest enterprises in this country, and is bound to become one of the successful industries in the warmer states as much land which is unavailable for agricultural purposes can be profitably utilized in this way.

IMPROVEMENT IN ROADS ON MESA.

Persons who have driven from the Garden of the Gods to the Mesa road during the past few weeks have noticed an improvement concerning which little has been said but which is one of the best things of its kind that has ever been done in this vicinity. From Glen Eyrie almost to Colorado City, a new road has been constructed along the west slope of the mesa. It is a beautifully graded drive, skirting the side of the hill and following the slope, being as even and smooth as the finest road that could be constructed in the most level country that could be found. The work has been done by General Palmer in order that there might be a better road from Glen Eyrie to Colorado Springs via Colorado City and it will also afford a much more perfect road from Colorado City to the Garden of the Gods than has heretofore existed.

The work on this road, it is understood, is to be resumed soon, there having been occasioned a few days ago a delay that came near being a permanent cessation of work. When it became known in certain quarters that General Palmer was building a new road, which would take the place of the old one that had always been used between Colorado City and the Garden of the Gods, a request was made to the board of county commissioners, for permission to build a trolley line from Colorado City to the Garden, the proposed route being, as nearly as could be ascertained, this road. Since the road was intended to replace the old county road it too would be a county road and the county commissioners could have, had they seen fit, granted the application for permission to construct a street railway line on the road.

It was not General Palmer's purpose, however, to build a road for the benefit of a corporation that could have for its object nothing but the laying down of big crowds of pleasure-seekers at the gateway to the Garden of the Gods, Sundays and other days, and as soon as the application for a franchise went before the board of commissioners the work on the building of the road ceased. General Palmer gave the commissioners to understand that he would not complete the new road unless they would assure him that the road would not be given up to a trolley line. It is understood that this assurance has been given and that the road is to be completed at once.

This is not the only road, however, that General Palmer is giving the people of the vicinity of Colorado Springs. The big hill over which travel toward Glen Eyrie descends from the mesa is furnishing the gravel for the construction of the road referred to and also for the rebuilding of the old mesa road which is the most direct route from Colorado Springs to Glen Eyrie. This road is being graded up to an even grade and graveled its entire length. The result will be one of the finest roads in this section of the state and the people of Colorado Springs and vicinity will undoubtedly be exceedingly grateful to General Palmer for this act, the results of which they share with him.

BOULEVARD TO THE PROPOSED CITY PARK.

During the past few days surveyors under H. I. Reid have been at work on the Austin Bluffs park site, recently acquired by General W. J. Palmer and which, it is understood, General Palmer intends to deed to the city of Colorado Springs, at least in part, for park purposes. The surveyors have been running boundary lines and determining the exact location of the property involved.

They have also been running lines to describe the proposed route of a roadway that will lead from Colorado Springs city limits to the proposed park, which is likely to be, when completed, one of the best roads in the entire west. Contrary to the impression that is quite general, the proposed new park is to be only three miles from the city limits, and the boulevard which will at some time lead from Colorado Springs to the park will be almost exactly three miles in length. It will have a gentle grade that will be continuous and it will furnish a drive unexcelled anywhere in the entire vicinity for its scenic grandeur. The route that is laid out by Mr. Reid is not exactly straight nor is it one that can be called circuitous. It follows the crest of the divide and is laid out with the idea of affording the best possible view in all directions.

There is, of course, nothing definite as yet concerning the construction of this boulevard. It is safe to state, however, that if the park becomes available for the people of the city, the city will find a means of affording access to it.

WILL MAKE TEST OF NEW LOCOMOTIVES.

One of the most interesting locomotive tests that has taken place in the United States for a good many years is being arrnged between the four railroads doing business between Denver and Pueblo, and the results of the tests that they are going to make are being looked for with great interest, not only by railroad men of this vicinity but by railway officials and locomotive builders throughout the country.

The Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado Midland, Santa Fe and Colorado and Southern railways have recently added to their rolling stock equipment a number of new locomotives each. Each company bought the best that it could find, according to its own calculations and opinions, yet it so happened that no two of the companies have secured locomotives of the same type.

It is proposed by these four companies that each shall take one of its locomotives and make a round-trip test run from Denver to Pueblo. It is likely that the south trip will be made via the Santa Fe tracks and the north trip via the Rio Grande, or vice versa, and the master mechanics of all the roads, officials in the other branches of the operating department, representatives of railway and engineering papers and others, will make a critical examination and estimates to demonstrate which type of locomotive does the work undertaken with the greatest economy of steam and coal and general wear and tear. The test will not be a trial of speed.

No dates for these tests have as yet been set.

The Colorado and Southern road is said to be removing its tracks from Pueblo to Manitou Junction. This is the old line of the Gulf road and was used by the Colorado and Southern upon its succeeding to the business and holdings of the Gulf road, until the present traffic arrangement between the Colorado and Southern and the Santa Fe was entered into.

The Santa Fe company is building a new line of track for a distance of eight miles north from Pueblo for the purpose of establishing a better grade.

STOCKTON RETURNS FROM WESTERN TRIP.

L. C. Stockton of Lansing, Mich., accompanied by C. S. Fitzsimmons of Michigan, Judge Stockton of Denver and Dr. J. R. Menifield of Cheyenne, was in the city yesterday en route from a trip of inspection of some mining properties in eastern Utah. Every one of the party was fairly groaning under the weight of specimens of copper, coal, fire-clay, gold, silver and other specimens of mineral that they had picked up in their rambles.

"The possibilities of this western region are illimitable and boundless," said Mr. Stockton, as he enthusiastically narrated the events of his recent trip west.

"The inter-mountain region is comparatively unknown to even those of you who reside right in the very heart of it. The wealth of the undeveloped resources of this region is beyond measure. Any of the properties we visited would have been sufficient to attract the attention and gain the co-operation of those who were with us on a first visit to the west. The Westwater group of properties in Utah will bear close investigation and all of our party are enthusiastic over the outcome there. One of our party is now arranging his affairs to return to locate here in Colorado Springs."

The party is interested in the development of a vast water power system that will furnish electric power and lighting for the mining operations in the La Sal district and that entire section of the country which is said to be well mineralized. The power will come from Grand river and Westwater.

Mr. Stockton says that the trip would have been prolonged but for the circumstance of the party coming upon the fresh tracks of a bear. The imprint of the paws in the sand measured 11 inches. Immediately, Mr. Fitzsimmons, although related to the redoubtable Bob of fistic fame, remembered at that moment that he had urgent business in the east and to keep together the party had to hit the trail for the high ways and byways of civilization. From a hunter's view the trip was a delight and in every way a capital outing for every one of the party.

ADDISON DANFORD DIED SUDDENLY

Addison Danford, a widely known attorney of Colorado Springs, and a long time resident of this state, died suddenly at 11 o'clock last night at his home, No. 601 North Nevada avenue. Death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

Mr. Danford complained yesterday afternoon that he was not feeling well, and retired early last night. He did not sleep and said that he had severe pains in the region of his heart. At 11 o'clock he got out of bed and fell to the floor. Dr. Estill was hastily summoned, but Mr. Danford was dead before the physician reached the house.

Mr. Danford is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lucy A. Danford.

Mr. Danford came to Colorado in the early '70s and in Colorado first practiced law in Lake City, over 25 years ago, when that place was a thriving mining camp. He was then a partner of Judge A. T. Gunnell, now of this city. Mr. Danford has a large circle of friends throughout the state.

HEIRESS TO A LARGE FORTUNE.

The friends in Colorado Springs of Miss M. Belknap of Kansas City, who spent part of the past summer in Colorado Springs and Manitou, are pleased to hear of her good fortune. Her uncle, P. J. Neffer of Cincinnati, Ohio, a large stockholder of Pennsylvania coal mines and oil stocks, recently died, leaving her sole heir to his large fortune, which is estimated between two and three hundred thousand dollars. After the first of the year she will make her home in Cincinnati.

CHILD MEETS DEATH BY CAR WHEEL.

Norman Dunn, the seven-year-old son of Mrs. Jennie Dunn of 115 North Chestnut street, died at St. Francis hospital last night at about 9 o'clock from injuries sustained by being run over by a freight car on the Rio Grande tracks.

It seems that the little fellow was playing on the Huerfano viaduct along the tracks on his way home from school at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The trainmen were switching a flying box car that struck the boy and ran over his two legs, severing one and mangling the other so that it had to be amputated just below the hip. The police ambulance was called and Dr. Estill and Dr. Christopher arrived at the same time. After making the little fellow as comfortable as possible, the case was turned over to Dr. Hanford, city physician, and to Dr. Richardson, county physician. The case from the start was pronounced hopeless.

Although suffering greatly, the child seemed to realize the seriousness of his position. He told the attendants that his father was dead and that his mother took in washing for a living, and he also told where he lived. Dr. Christopher says that when the lad was first picked up, he said, "I wanted to see if I could get a ride." Whether it was this attempt to catch the car or because a flying switch was being made that he was hit by the car, is not known.

The coroner is investigating the matter and may decide that an inquest is necessary.

JEALOUSY MADE HER DESPERATE.

Will Schueler, 25 years old, was shot three times by his young wife, Kitty, in a Colorado City saloon last night and was probably fatally wounded. The woman fired four times at her husband, but only three of the bullets took effect. She was arrested, but refused to talk about the crime, except to say that she did it because she was jealous.

The city council spent over an hour last night deciding how to have plans made for the new city hall. It was finally decided to leave the matter of employing an architect, or two of them, to the public grounds and buildings committee.

The committee mentioned above reported through its chairman, Alderman McIntyre, that it had held two conferences with the architects of the city and had failed to come to an agreement. The committee reported that it was inadvisable to hold a competition as it would take too long and would entail about $2,000 needless expense as all the architects would want pay for their time. It was stated that the architects themselves were divided on the question of competition.

The matter was discussed in executive session and then the council re-convened into regular session and gave the public grounds and buildings committee power to act in the selection of one or two architects as they saw fit. No names were mentioned.

GROUND BORKEN FOR NEW PLANT.

Ground was broken yesterday on the lot at the northwest corner of Vermijo and Sahwatch streets for a new ice manufacturing plant which is to be erected at a cost of nearly $50,000 by the Union Ice & Coal company. The plant will be completed by next March, and will be the largest in Colorado Springs.

The Union company, of which Alderman William Banning is proprietor, is one of the oldest institutions in Colorado Springs. The company has a large establishment across the street from the site of the new plant, but has heretofore dealt only in coal and natural ice. The ice business has increased so rapidly recently that Mr. Banning decided not long ago to build a plant for its manufacture. The company owned a tract of land along the C. & S. tracks at Vermijo street, but the plot was not large enough, and an additional 50 feet was purchased from the Houston company for $4,000. This makes the tract on which the new building is to be erected 125 by 190 feet in dimension.

The plans for the new building, which will be of red stone and two stories in height, and 45 by 190 feet, were drawn by Architect Page. The structure will cost $12,000.

An ammonia plant, to cost over $30,000, will be installed in the building. The machinery will be made by the National Refrigerating company of Chicago. The plant will have a capacity of 30 tons of ice a day.

REV. MR. HAZLETT'S TRIP TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Rev. A. Lester Hazlett of the Methodist Episcopal church will probably sail on the transport Thomas for the Philippines on October 16. He goes as one of the commission appointed to investigate the canteen question in those islands and will probably be gone about three months.

Friday afternoon Mr. Hazlett received a letter from the general superintendent of the army transportation service in San Francisco, William D. Long, informing him that accommodation had been reserved for him on that vessel. There is no salary attached to the commission but the transportation is furnished by the government.

While Mr. Hazlett is away his pulpit will be occupied by different clergymen. Mr. Hazlett has already begun to make arrangements for his departure.

The members of the Methodist church congregation feel highly honored by having their pastor chosen for this important position. Mr. Hazlett goes to help settle the question as to whether or not the army canteen law has been faithfully complied with by the army officers in the Philippines. He will be given access to all army stations in the islands but will make his headquarters at the residence of the commanding general.

INSPECTED RUINS AT MESA VERDE.

Senor Leopoldo Batres inspector general of monuments and guardian of Antiquities of the Mexican government, returned yesterday from his tour of inspection of the cliff dwellings and ruins of Mancos and the Mesa Verde, and was a guest of friends in Manitou. He left last night for Chicago.

Dr. Batres is an archaeologist of importance in his own country. He has made a life-long study of antiquities in Mexico, South America, and, to some extent, in this country. The ruins of Aztec and the more ancient Toltec civilization are numerous in Mexico, to such an extent that the government has an official department devoted to such research and investigation. The ostensible purpose of this trip to the Mancos canon was to determine, if possible, what connection existed between the Cliff Dwellers of that region and the Toltecs that inhabited Mexico before the reign of the Aztec. Professor Batres had always been of the opinion that the Toltecs were the direct descendents of the Cliff Dwellers. His personal investigations in these ancient ruins confirmed this belief, but whether the Cliff Dwellers were driven north by the Aztecs from the prosperous south, and fortified themselves in these impregnable fastnesses, until driven away or exterminated by the fierce Indian tribes that subsequently followed them, history does not relate, and there are no conclusive evidences to indicate what course they did take or where they came from, but scientists all incline to the belief that they came from the south, probably driven there by their foes.

Senor Batres penetrated farther up the famous watch tower than any one else has ever done, and is congratulating himself for his hazardous undertaking by the discovery of a number of most interesting relics. Among these, away up in the tower, was a bit of mural painting on stone, and a frieze of carved masonry that gives evidences of a higher civilization that was ever attributed to them. He also found specimens of willow ware that showed decided Japanese influences in decoration, and this also confirms that belief that these people probably came from Asia. The hieroglyphics on the walls are similar to the writings of the Toltecs. The skulls and other features are similar to those of the Toltecs.

Senor Batres expressed the greatest amazement that this government did not take better care of these ruins than it does. He thought that some day it would awake to the realization of their importance, but probably too late. There is no protection from the wind and weather, not to mention the tourists that vandalize it every year. There is only a mite of an appropriation, amounting to less than twenty dollars annually, and this is totally inadequate for the purposes for which it is meant. He thought it the most wonderful field for archaeological research on this continent and was more than pleased with the results of his trip.

Mrs. James D. Howell and Miss Howell, former residents of the City of Mexico, who have ben spending the summer in Manitou, entertained Senor Batres during his visit to the city. Miss Howell speaks fluent Spanish and was the interpreter for the distinguished guest.

WILL BUILD PLANING MILLS IN PHILIPPINES.

William H. Foster of Detroit, Mich., is spending a few days in the city en route to Manila and the Philippines, where he goes to organize a large lumber company in the interest of capitalists of Detroit and Cincinnati. Mr. Foster is a member of a large furniture manufacturing company in Detroit and the fame of the hard woods of the Philippines will be tested by this company and if the resources in this line are all that they are represented to be, a large planing mill will be established where these woods will be prepared for export trade.

"Since the capture of Aguinaldo, we have been taking this scheme under advisement for we thought that this event practically marked the close of the war. Before that, it was not safe to invest capital in that country, not that the issue was in doubt, but we could not receive protection of any sort in case we did invest there," said Mr. Foster last night at the Antlers.

"There is no modern planing mill of any kind in these islands and there is no place that we know of that has more need of one nor where such a mill could be erected with more profit. If our plans are carried out, we will erect a series of these mills throughout the islands and ship wood to all parts of the world. It is claimed that rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, ebony and other valuable woods grow in great abundance there and that all we will have to do is to prove our good intent to the government to get the land. Of course, we will have to pay for the land, but the prices we are told are very reasonable. All these tropical countries that produce valuable woods are lacking in enterprise and this is one reason why these woods are so expensive. There is no practical way of getting at the wood. Here we have a field that is almost exhaustless and there is no competition whatever.

"The company that is back of this enterprise represents a quarter of a million dollars. We are promised valuable concessions and I am confident that the enterprise will be one of the very best things for the islands, and incidentally for ourselves. We will also establish a small factory for the manufacture of nails and other implements that have hitherto been imported at a great expense."

BUTONHOLE INTERVIEWS.

George S. Elstun of the Alamo, returned on Sunday from a six weeks' outing and hunting trip, and he and his friends claim that he shot a big brown bear and a fine Rocky mountain deer. He was up near DeBeque where, he says, game is plentiful and game wardens are rare.

"People in that section of the country think that a neighbor who is 20 miles away lives next door, and they do not think anything of going 20 or 30 miles to spend an afternoon or to go to dinner. A number of us campers were invited to a dinner which was to be sort of a neighborly gathering. One man came on horseback 30 miles distant and several came almost as far," said Mr. Elston last night, in speaking of his trip.

"While there is no wanton slaughter of game, I really think that deer, antelope and other large wild animals are fast becoming exterminated. It is impossible to maintain a strict surveillance over the country, and while the authorities are doing the very best that they can, the distances are so great there that people do pretty much as their consciences allow.

"I am more than pleased with the trip, and every one of us gained in avoirdupois. We lived in a little log cabin right in the woods, and were too far from civilization to bother about anything. We met a number of hunting parties, even in that remote section, and there really does not seem any part of the state that is not visited by the huntsman."

DENVER CARNIVAL IS DRAWING THE PEOPLE.

From yesterday's sale of tickets at the local railroad offices it is evident that a large number of Colorado Springs people will attend the Festival of Mountain and Plain in Denver. Over 400 persons left this city yesterday for the Queen city, and as the celebration does not begin until today a good many more persons from Colorado Springs will enjoy the merrymaking. The Rio Grande, Colorado & Southern and Santa Fe lines are selling excursion tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip.

The Midland band will leave this morning for Denver and will not return until Thursday. The band will head the big historical and industrial procession this afternoon, and the floats built by the Quarto-centennial association of this city will have places of honor in the parade. A large number of business men will go from this city to Denver this morning to see the parade.

ROCKY MT. HOTEL MEN FORM ASSOCIATION.

The Rocky Mountain Hotel Men's association was organized a few days ago. It is a union of all the hotel men in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico. The movement is fostered by such well known men as J. D. Fanning of the Albany hotel, Denver, Henry Marucchi and W. S. Dunning of the Antlers, George S. Elston of the Alamo, E. E. Nichols of the Cliff, Manitou, N. Tabor of the Brown Palace, Denver, W. W. Atkinson of the Plaza, and others as prominent.

The object of the association is to agitate for legislation favorable to hotel proprietors, as under the present regulations there are many discriminations against them. The subject of regulating the employes and putting them on some sort of merit basis, the same as the railroads and other large concerns, is another one of the principal objects of the association.

The association will soon become one of the strongest factors in labor organizations in the state. Up to date, not all of the hotel men have joined, but it is expected that so soon as the matter will be laid before them, they will affiliate with the association. The following gentlemen, representing the best known hotel men in the state have already joined and are promoting the movement:

N. M. Tabor, J. D. Fanning, Henry Marucchi, W. S. Dunning, George S. Elstun, E. E. Nichols, Jr., W. W. Atkinson, Addison Lowry, Dr. F. M. Cooper, S. D. Johnson, J. M Ward, J. B. Laughlin, J. A. Ray, C. W. Barker, E. A. Tunnell, Thomas Gough, D. K. Torrey, C. W. Martin, John E. Mayo, Byron N. Himebaugh, John A. Himebaugh, Edward Davis, H. H. Hake, C. H. Morse, J. A. Wiggin and J. T. Todd.

WILL GET BIDS FOR TOP WORK.

At a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. directors yesterday, T. P. Barber, architect for the new building, was authorized to advertise immediately for bids for the superstructure. This part of the building will be of buff brick and the material will be made of clay from this vicinity. Samples of brick made from clay hereabouts were submitted to the directors and proved satisfactory.

Another gift of $1,000 to the association's building fund was announced. A gift of $5 from a college student who is earning his way through college by caring for furnaces was also acknowledged.

A communication was received from Professor Akers, organist at Grace Episcopal church, offering to get up a musical entertainment for the benefit of the building fund. The suggestion was accepted and a committee of arrangements will be named later. The entertainment will be given in December.

A special car will be provided by the Rio Grande railroad for the Denver and Colorado Springs delegates to the Y. M. C. A. state convention at Canon City. The local delegates will leave here Friday morning and will return Monday. Among those who will attend the convention are Mayor Robinson, Professor Hilbert, W. H. Day, Karl Schuyler, Walter C. Wright, H. R. Chapman, Dr. McClanahan, I. W. Isham and C. C. Owen. All young men are invited to attend the convention. The railroad fare will be cheap and board at Canon City will not be expensive.

NEW PLANT READY WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

Work is progressing rapidly on the construction of the plant of the Telluride Reduction company, on the Hobbs tract of land between Colorado Springs and Colorado City. It is expected that the works will be ready for operation within six months.

The new plant will be the first bromination reduction works in this country, although plants of this kind have proven successful for the treatment of low grade ore in Australia. H. W. Fullerton, president of the company, and other New York capitalists are interested in the enterprise.

At the outstart the new plant will probably have a capacity of 350 tons a day, and it is the intention of the promoters to increase the capacity. The plans for the plant include a two-story brick office building.

The company has asked the county commissioners to build a bridge across Fountain creek near the Midland shops, and Commissioners Fairall and Greenway visited the place yesterday morning. The construction of the bridge will probably be authorized.

ATTORNEYS' TRIBUTES TO DECEASED ASSOCIATES.

Within the past two weeks three prominent members of the El Paso county bar have died, and yesterday morning a meeting of attorneys was held in the district court to take appropriate action concerning the deaths. The meeting was well attended.

A committee consisting of Attorneys T. A. McMorris, A. T. Gunnell and G. W. Musser, appointed recently to draft resolutions on the death of Judge Emri A. Smith, who died September 16, presented its report and the resolutions were adopted. Another committee, appointed to prepare resolutions appropriate to the death of Col. Joseph W. Ady, who died September 23, presented the resolutions which were adopted. This committee consisted of H. C. Lunt, J. W. Sheafor, A. T. Gunnell, Ira Harris and W. S. Morris.

Both resolutions, which paid high compliments to the careers and personal characters of the deceased lawyers, were ordered by Judge Cunningham to be spread upon the records of the district court.

It was announced that a committee will be named to draft resolutions on the death of Addison Danford, which occurred Sunday night.

REALTY DEAL IN BUSINESS DISTRICT.

Perkins, Morton & Co. consummated a large realty transfer yesterday. It was the sale of the property at 24 North Tejon street from Mrs. Sally A. Hull to F. T. Sanders and Henry A. Wattson. The price paid was $25,000. The property is one lot 25x190 and a two-story brick storehouse now occupied by A. D. Craigue. At this valuation the property is worth almost $1,000 per front foot. Some idea of the value of business property may be deduced from this. It is a satisfying reflection upon the condition of Colorado Springs when land sells at such a figure. The property will be improved and more floor space added to the second story.

"HOLLY" SIGNED FOR THE MILLIONAIRES.

Hollingsworth will play with the Millionaires next season. Holly was signed yesterday and is the first man of the new team to be signed.

Holly started with the Millionaires last season but left on account of Tim Donahue. Hulen got him back later and he finished the season with the team. He will spend the winter in this city, having secured a position at the electric light plant. His wife and child will arrive in the city in a few days. Holly intends to make Colorado Springs his home as he likes the place and has many friends here.

REPUDIATED BY ALL CONCERNED.

Charges of Professionalism Against Colorado College Fall Flat.

It took but a short time yesterday morning for two graduates of the classic halls and the football team of Colorado college to nail to the stake a story of professionalism charges against Colorado college published in the Rocky Mountain News of Denver and alleged to be based on statements by Roland G. Parvin of the Denver Athletic club and G. G. Wheeler, center on last year's college team and now coach of the Denver Wheel club.

Benjamin Griffith, captain of last year's team at Colorado college and Fred S. Caldwell, graduate coach last year and former member of Colorado college team, read the story in the News and immediately started out to run it to earth.

Parvin, who was first interviewed on the subject, said that he had read the story, but that it was a lie from start to finish and could not possibly be founded on anything that he had ever said concerning Wheeler or Colorado college. He was requested to sign a statement to the effect that he never made the charges or in any way authorized such a sttement, but he said he preferred to make his denial through the same medium in which the charge became public and that he would see the sporting editor of the News and make a statement in a day or two. Wheeler, however, who was said in the story as published to have stated that he would make affidavit to the fact that he was offered money for playing on the college eleven, subscribed his name to the following statement:

"I hereby certify that I have never been offered money by the Colorado college Athletic association for playing football with the Colorado college team for the season of 1900 and furthermore that I have never received any remuneration from the said Colorado College Athletic association for playing football.

"G. G. Wheeler.

"Witnesses:

"Ben Griffith, captain Colorado college football team 1900,

"F. S. Caldwell, graduate coach, Colorado college football team 1900."

So far as the facts alleged in the News story are concerneu this statement would seem to be satisfactory. If the facts were found to be as charged in the News it would have been an easy matter for the intercollegiate association to have declared Colorado college to have been not the legitimate holder of the championship trophy for the season of 1900 and to have caused considerable trouble over the playing of games under the schedule for 1901. Mr. Wheeler's statement, however, is conclusive as an exoneration for the college Athletic association and the college football management cannot be held responsible for the acts or the promises of anyone else, if any such acts or promises there ever were on the part of anyone.

The members of the college faculty and the football management were highly indignant at the attack upon the institution. Prof. Ahlers, president of the athletic association, Prof. Cajori, treasurer of the association, President Slocum, Captain Johnson, Coach Ewing and other men prominent in athletic life at the college stamped the report of professionalism as untrue and unjust.

Said Prof. Cajori, through whose hands the money goes:

"All the money of the athletic association goes through my hands and I know that none of it ever went to Wheeler. I am willing to take oath that neither Wheeler nor anyone else was ever paid money to play football. Wheeler kept up with his studies while he was playing and we had no fault to find with his work but soon after the football season closed he got careless and would not do the work required in the classes and we had trouble with him. We did not want him this year, for we do not want any students who come just to play football or baseball even if they do not get money for it."

Prof. Ahlers stated that he did not believe Wheeler ever made such a statement, but if he did make it he believed it was due to soreness toward the college because the faculty would not allow him to return this year. Prof. Ahlers stated teat the college athletic association would take no official notice of the story as he and others consider it absurd on the face of it.

Willis R. Armstrong, one of the graduate coacnes of last year's team, said about the reportyesterday:

"I knew Wheeler back in Grinnell, Iowa. That was his home and that was where he first played football and the only place he ever played before coming out here. His mother and brother live there now. I know his mother very well.

"I knew Guy wanted to go to college somewhere else than t Grinnell last year and I knew that he was a good football player and so I persuaded him to come out here. Wheeler was not promised any money to come out here and no inducements were offered him that are not offered any student. I expected Guy would take up regular college work out here and do better than he did back there and I knew that he would be a strong man for the football team. Guy was not a professional when he came out here. He had played three years on the Grinnell college team and had not played on any other team. It was not known that he was much of a football player until the fall of '97. Up to that time he had played full back for the scrubs and while he did good work in that position he was not considered good enough for the regular team. In '97 he was tried at center on the Grinnell 'varsity eleven and played that position for three seasons. He was not offered any money to come out here. I was the means of his coming. I wrote to him and to his mother and Wheeler came here."

President Slocum was very much disturbed by the statements in the News. He stated very strongly that the faculty was not allowing anything savoring of professionalism in connection with the athletics of the institution. He stated that he did not believe Wheeler had made the statement attributed to him.

Coach Ewing very emphatically denied that the college is this year or was last year practicing professionalism. He stated that Wheeler was not paid anything last year and was not promised anything. Ewing stated positively that the college football management is not resorting to any unsportsmanlike methods to get a winning team.

Captain Jonson and the other football men who were at college last year state that there is absolutely no foundation for a charge of professionalism against last years' championship team. They do not believe Wheeler ever stated that he had been promised money.

It was reported last night that a meeting of the Colorado Intercollegiate Athletic association had been called for today in Denver. Prof. Ahlers, president of the Colorado college Athletic association, stated that he had received no notice of a meeting. Inquiry in Denver developed no confirmation of the report.

BUNCO MAN IS TAKEN IN.

After a search of six weeks deputies of the sheriff's office think they have in custody the leader of a gang of bunco "steerers" who found many victims in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou early in the summer. The Manitou prisoner is A. Duff, a slender young man, who is said to be well known as a "confidence" man in Denver, Pueblo and this city. He was arrested Monday night in Colorado City and was locked up in the county jail pending a hearing today before Justice McClelland, charged with having obtained $500 from one of the victims of the gang.

During the early part of the summer the bunco men rented a room in Colorado City and began operations. They sought victims among tourist visitors in Colorado Springs and Manitou. It is said there were four or five members of the gang. One of this number would introduce himself to some traveler and induce him to go to the room in Colorado City to look at mineral specimens. If the stranger took the bait several schemes were worked to swindle him. It is said that one or two men were drugged and robbed and at least two tourists reported to Marshal Cree of Manitou, that they had been cheated of all their money at cards.

One of the latter was E. E. Teeple, a young man who was visiting here from Iowa. He says he lost $500.

The confidence game was exposed in the columns of this paper, and the gang was broken up. Teeple told his story to the sheriff's deputies. From his description it was thought that Duff was one of the swindlers. The officers tried to find Duff but he had left town.

Not long ago Teeple swore out a warrant for Duff's arrest, the warrant being issued by Justice McClelland. Duff returned to Colorado City and was located there Monday night by Deputy Sheriff Alward. He was taken into custody and placed in the county jail. No other arrests have been made. Duff will be arraigned before Justice McClelland today.

Duff is well known by the authorities in various parts of Colorado. About six years ago he was arrested in this county for working the "dead sister" game. That is, he and an accomplice induced passengers on a train to contribute to pay the express rates on a coffin supposed to contain the remains of his dead sister. It is an old swindling game.

INDICATIONS ARE EXCELLENT.

Although no wells have been sunk in the South Park oil fields, there is considerable excitement among the prospectors in that vicinity, according to J. S. Nelson, who returned from the scene of the prospecting yesterday. Mr. Nelson and Dr. W. F. Shaw, of this city, have located claims in the district. Their most promising tract is about 12 miles north of Hartsel, a station on the Colorado Midland, and 10 miles east of Como, on the South Park line.

"Every bit of land within miles of our place is already taken," said Mr. Nelson last night. "There are prospectors there from all parts of the country, and all the experienced men say that the indications of a bountiful supply of oil are fine. J. W. Bliss, a Pennsylvania expert, told me that the surface indications are very similar to those in the Pennsylvania oil fields.

"No wells have yet been sunk, but it will not be long before operations of that kind are begun. In the vicinity of the best 160 acres Dr. Shaw and I have located are found on the surface a large number of oil bearing rocks. On all the water near by oil can be seen floating at the surface. The best indications are found less than three miles east of the King coal mine."

Mr. Nelson brought with him to this city a number of specimen oil rocks. He will return today to South Park and will remain there for some time. He is enthusiastic over the prospects.

Dr. Shaw said that a number of local capitalists have offered to help develop the new property and that it will not be long before a well will be sunk there.

COLORADO PIONEER HONORED BY LADIES G. A. R.

Mrs. E. H. Waggoner, wife of Dr. F. R. Waggoner of Sacramento, Cal., is making a brief visit to her sister, Mrs. Robert Donnelly, of Roswell. Mrs. Waggoner is returning from the national convention of the Ladies of the G. A. R. at Detroit, where the honor of being elected senior vice president of the order was conferred on her. Mrs. Waggoner is a pioneer of this state having resided here in the early '60s. Mr. Waggoner was a surgeon in the army, doing duty at Fort Lyon and other posts along the western frontier and in Mexico.

Mrs. Waggoner is enthusiastic and loyal to the cause in which she is so prominently identified. She believes that future generations will come to regard the Ladies of the G. A. R. with as much devotion and reverence as is now accorded the Daughters of the Revolution, the Colonial Dames and other revolutionary societies, the one representing the independence of the nation and the other its equally important defense and preservation.

Mrs. Waggoner is originator of the unique idea of planting trees taken from famous battle fields at the state capitol grounds of California. This is called Memorial Grove and trees are planted here from over fifty of the large battle fields of the Civil war.

STRATTON PRESIDENT OF HIS REALTY COMPANY.

The International Realty company of Wyoming, to which W. S. Stratton conveyed local real estate worth $852,500 last Friday, filed a certificate in the office of the county clerk yesterday stating that the principal place of business of the company in this state has been changed from Denver to Colorado Springs. The local offices of the corporation, which will have charge of all of Mr. Stratton's real estate business in Colorado Springs, will probably be in the Mining Exchange building as soon as it is completed.

Until recently the president of the International Realty company was Abram Adamski, but Mr. Stratton, who practically owns all its interests, is now president and William Llyod, Mr. Stratton's confidential agent, is secretary. Henry McAllister, Jr., of this city, is the authorized agent of the company in Colorado.

REV. FATHER VOLPE DIED AT GLOCKNER.

Rev. Father Volpe, one of the best known Catholic clergymen of this state, died at Glockner sanitarium at 11:15 last night. Death was due to lung and stomach trouble.

Father Volpe had not been well for the past three years and during that time he had been chaplain of the sanitarium. Previous to that time he had carried on energetic work in various parts of this state and particularly in Cripple Creek. He went to Cripple Creek when the gold excitement first started and labored there for a number of years. He built the first Catholic church in that city. He was well known throughout the district and in this city and was honored and respected.

Father Volpe was born in France. He was 62 years old. The funeral arrangements will be announced from Denver probably today.

WOODMEN OF WORLD ORGANIZE NEW CAMP.

A lodge of the Woodmen of the World was organized in Manitou yesterday evening. There was a large attendance of visiting Woodmen from Colorado Springs. The new lodge starts out with a good membership.

The meeting, which was held in the Knights of Pythias hall, was called to order at 8 o'clock by Mr. Pyles of Colorado Springs, who has charge of the formation of such societies. The degree team of the same city was on hand to assist. There were present many Woodmen from abroad who were interested to witness the ceremony.

The members of the degree team from camp five of the Springs were: H. R. Keller, captain; Frank Hart, W. H. Akin, H. H. Gleason, J. H. Gouker, A. M. Conacher, W. H. Clements, F. C. Burford, John Walsh, George Small, D. Worley, Ed. Blaurock, Claud Blanchard, Tom Crandall, H. C. McDonald, L. C. Ross and Wm. Dossier.

The lodge will be called Manitou camp, but the exact number has not yet been announced. Twenty-five charter members joined Wednesday evening and there are several yet to be examined which will make their number 37. Dr. Rich has been appointed consulting physician for the new lodge.

The meetings will probably be held each Wednesday evening.

BIG INCREASE IN POSTAL BUSINESS.

That Colorado Springs is increasing both in population and prosperity is evident from the postoffice receipts for the past quarter, beginning with June and ending September 30, which indicate a great increase in the volume of business handled during that time, the increase being greater than any corresponding quarter.

The receipts for this quarter are $26,621 as compared to $21,662 for the same period in 1900, or to $23,321 for the quarter from April 1 to June 30. The increase over last year is almost $5,000. The tourist travel this year has been heavier than any preceding year and this in a measure accounts for the increase in business at the postoffice. Although the rush of the summer is practically over, the work is still quite heavy and appreciating this fact, the government has instructed the local postal authorities to retain the temporary clerks that were put on to assist during the extra summer work. Their time would have expired October 4, but they will be retained until December 31. The clerks are Roy Mack and Dwight Potters.

REALTY ACTIVITY IN SEPTEMBER.

The month of September has shown more activity in realty business than any other September on record. This is usually a dull month, being just on the ragged edge of summer and before the business of winter has begun.

Several new additions have been opened, Hastings brothers only recently added a new division to this city. The lots in this division are already selling very fast. Henry S. Leavitt, W. H. McArthur, Frank Beers and Edward J. Hoff have purchased lots in the Hastings Brothers third addition and in all instances houses are being or soon will be erected.

EL PASO LIVERY CHANGES HANDS.

The El Paso livery on Cascade avenue, has been sold by Waldo Kennard to D. J. Finkelstein and Frank Perkins. The business will be continued under the new management at the old stand.

Mr. Fenkelstein, formerly connected with the firm of Ord & Swope, will be the new manager of the livery and H. E. Hopkins will also be interested in the management. Joseph S. Kenyon has bought the equestrienne equipment of the stables and will conduct that department at the stables in the rear of the residence of Dr. Solly on Cascade avenue.

SHORT LINE GETS U. S. MAIL CONTRACT.

The Short Line has been awarded the contract for carrying the United States mails for all points between and including Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek. The contract will go into effect October 28 when the new road will begin handling mail pouches for all points along its route. Mail matter for Clyde, Cameron and Hobart will be carried in separate pouches. It is probable that as soon as the business increases that the Short Line will put on special combination coaches to carry the mail but for the present the ordinary equipment will suffice. Compensation for this service will be a special rate agreed upon by the Short Line and the government. This rate will stand until the next quadrennial weighing about one year hence.

FIRE DESTROYED A MIDLAND BRIDGE.

Bridge No. 5 on the Colorado Midland between Manitou and Colorado City burned at about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The fire is supposed to have caught from sparks of the locomotive of a passing freight train. The fire was discovered by some train men and word was sent to the Springs where a wrecking train was made up and hastened to the scene.

W. R. Gilbert, with his bridge gang, was able to repair the bridge sufficiently to allow the passing of trains in about an hour after he had reached the scene. Two through trains were held until the repairs were made.

The damage caused by the fire will reach about $200.

FOUND CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FOR $753.

There is a woman somewhere between here and New York who is probably considerably worried over the loss of an important bit of paper that was found in the lobby of the Antlers hotel yesterday morning by Francis Wilson, one of the bell boys there. It is a certificate of deposit for $753, made out to Miss Nettie L. Staggers of Rockford, Ill. Miss Staggers left on the early morning Rock Island train going east, and as she was not registered at the hotel, there was no way of tracing her to return the certificate to her. As it is made payable to her, there is not much danger of the money being drawn by anyone else. The Third National bank of Rockford holds the deposit.

MORE THAN 100 NEW RESIDENCES.

Colorado City is experiencing a big building boom. It can scarcely be called a boom either as there has been no unusual effort to attract people to the city but there has been, rather, a steady growth and healthy expansion of business and trade.

It is stated that over 100 new residences are now going up all over the city. This betokens a healthy growth. Every day ground is broken for some new edifice of larger or smaller proportions. In the business section there are several handsome blocks going up. The Waycott building is fast nearing completion and in a day or so will be ready for occupancy. The Citizen's State bank will move into it tomorrow or Thursday.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT.

Mrs. E. Myers went to Colorado Springs on Friday to spend several days.

Mr. Charles Sellars of Downs, Kas., is looking after business interests in this vicinity.

Mr. Dan Eppler of Elbert spent Tuesday with his son, John Eppler.

Mr. Dorr Anders, from the J. D. Miller Mercantile company of Pueblo, was a visitor in Monument last week.

Mrs. Peterson and son Leo returned on Thursday afternoon from a three months' visit with friends and relatives in different parts of Minnesota. They report having spent a very pleasant summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Larry Schubert of Colorado Springs were spending several days with relatives in Monument. They returned on Sunday evening, accompanied by Althea and Jessie Schubert.

Died—On the evening of Thursday, September 26, at 9 o'clock, at her home in Monument, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Clara May Schubert, wife of Hugh Schubert, who has been a resident of this vicinity for the past 20 years. Mrs. Schubert was born at Lima, O., on December 11, 1858. She was married to Mr. Hugh Schubert in Cowley county, Kansas, on January 5, 1881. Mrs. Schubert leaves a devoted husband and seven living children, four girls and three boys, to mourn her early decease. She was a faithful wife and devoted mother; her strength was limited by the stealthy disease which caused her death. The immediate cause of her death was heart disease. During the seven weeks of her illness, all that a kind and tender husband and medical aid could command was done to alleviate her suffering. The funeral service was held at the Presbyterian church on Saturday morning, September 28.

Mrs. H. E. Ford has a new partition fence built by Jack Martin and Charlie Mullison.

Mr. Wm. Galley of Gwillimville has been on the sick list during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Ford were visiting their mother, Mrs. H. E. Ford, on Sabbath.

Mrs. Boyle and son Willie were the guests of Mrs. H. E. Ford on Sunday.

Dr. Boyle preached at the Westminster Presbyterian church in Pueblo on last Sabbath.

Mr. Reisk and son, Arthur Pring, and the Messrs. Barbee were up from Colorado Springs on a hunting trip Saturday.

Mrs. L. W. Owen of Chicago, who is National Anti-Cigarette league organizer, spoke at the Presbyterian church on Sunday, September 29, to a fair audience and to the children after Sabbath school. Mrs. Owen is a talented woman and a forceful speaker.

Mrs. Plimpton and daughter of Colorado Springs, who have been at Oakhill cottage during the summer, have returned to their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Beadles of Guthrie, Okla., who have been spending some months in this county, have gone to Colorado Springs.

The Woman's association met at the parsonage on last Tuesday afternoon. Ten ladies and six children were present. After the devotional exercises and the readings on the subject in hand, the regular business was taken up. It was voted to give an entertainment as a sequel to the "Old Maid's Convention," entitled, "The Old Maid's Return." The committee in charge of the same is Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Killin, Mrs. Mercer and Mrs. Boyle.

The new pupils enrolled in the public school since last week are Leo Peterson, Minnie Schubert and Fred Schubert.

Mrs. Owen visited the school Monday morning and gave a most interesting talk to the children.

Miss Maggie Curtis is canvassing the town for a new illustrated life of Wm. McKinley.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Mr. Dring, a returned missionary from China, who has been occupying the Whittock cottage, has returned to Ottawa, Kan.

Mrs. Kemple and daughter, with her mother, Mrs. Wing, left last Saturday for their home in Colorado Springs.

Mr. George Banks, who went to attend the state fair at Pueblo, will return in a few days.

Mr. Theophilis Harrison was up looking after some of his business affairs last week and expressed himself as very much opposed to having the depot close this winter. He said he would see if it could not be kept open this winter.

Mr. B. Bourg, general manager of the mines at Crystola, was over looking after affairs last week. He has returned to his home in Watson, Colo.

Mr. E. E. Brown, wife and three youngest children, have taken a trip to Buena Vista in a wagon to enjoy the beauties of camp life. They will return in a week or 10 days.

Most of the ranchmen have their hay put up and are ready for the early winter snows.

Mrs. Van Houton and children, with her sister, Miss Etta Beck, returned to their home in Topeka, Kas.

Mrs. C. C. Hirons has taken rooms in the Buena Vista cottage and will remain a few weeks in a lower altitude.

Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, who are stopping in the Bullin cottage, are rejoicing over the addition to the family of a nine-pound boy. All doing well under the care of Dr. George.

Mr. W. E. Shoup is visiting his mother for a few days.

Mr. Fishback has returned from a two weeks' stay in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Damm is visiting his aunt, Mrs. C. C. Hirons, for a few days. They spent a very pleasant day climbing hills around Cascade.

Mrs. Barns and family have returned to Colorado Springs for the winter.

Messrs. Sam Foster and Kinnzy have rented a yard and barn in Colorado Springs and will accommodate their friends with comfortable lodging for their teams when they come to Colorado Springs.

Sunday last was a beautiful day and quite a number of tourists took advantage of the same and lunched among the pines in Green Mt. Falls.

ELLICOTT.

Mrs. Ryan, the school teacher at the Pleasant Valley school house, has moved to the old Leonard place.

Mr. G. H. Ellicott was recently visiting with his family in this valley. He will soon be coming home from Tincup for the winter.

May and June Overholser were visiting with friends in this neighborhood during the past week.

J. H. Stark will return to Victor next week.

Mrs. A. W. Hopkinson is visiting her relatives in Denver, and will stay till the carnival is over.

The Republican ticket is sure of a large majority in this precinct.

Everybody is pleased with the road work Mr. C. C. Bradshaw has been superintending around here. The roads are in better shape than they were ever known before.

The mail carrier wishes to thank the county commissioners for the new bridge they recently built opposite George W. Cooks' place, as it just fits his buggy.

The Russell Gates Mercantile company of Peyton, is paying very good prices for potatoes this fall.

Mr. Logan has moved on to Ed. Spicard's ranch, south of Ellicott.

Thomas Strachan, the Republican candidate for assessor, is well-known in this precinct, and all his friends will rally round his banner on election day.

W. T. Kennedy is enjoying a trip hunting and fishing in the mountains.

Potatoes are very fine this year, and some farmers in this "dry belt" are making over $90 per acre.

Mr. H. C. Leonard, after making a failure in the cattle business, is now going to try his luck with hogs.

The W. Miller & Grimes "hay syndicate" is now loading what hay they purchased last July, on the cars at Peyton.

BIJOU BASIN.

The ladies of the millinery establishment of Eastonville called in the Basin Friday.

Mr. Lizenby of Calhan was in the Basin Friday.

Mr. Orcutt of Ramah passed through the Basin Thursday on his return from Colorado Springs, where he had taken a load of produce.

Misses Brazelton, Woods and Young called in the Basin Thursday.

County Will Not Pay $10,000 for Extras

The county commissioners yesterday disallowed the bill of Gillis Bros. & Kinney, amounting to $10,996.47, for extra work the contractors say they did on the basement and foundations of the new court house. The contractors will probably file a suit against the county in the district court within a few days, demanding the full amount of the bill, which the commissioners refused to pay.

Gillis Bros. & Kinney had the contract for the granite foundations and brick basement walls of the new court house and completed their contract last spring. The total amount of the contract was nearly $32,000, but when the work was done the contractors presented a bill for $44,132.75. They claimed that the commissioners had authorized costly changes in the original specifications and that they had complied with these changes.

The contractors' bill was presented two months ago and the commissioners allowed them $216 for extra work, but refused to pay the balance of $10,996, which was claimed. The total amount paid to the contractors by the commissioners was $32,175.75.

Yesterday the contractors demanded that the commissioners take action one way or another on the balance of the bill. The balance was then disallowed.

Portland Co. Wants to Construct a Dam

The county commissioners are considering a proposition from the Portland Mining & Milling company, which wants to build a dam across Bear creek at the point where ditch No. 3, partly owned by the company, leaves the creek. The company offers to buy a strip of land on each side of the creek.

The officials of the company say they want to build the dam so that at all times they will have clear water running from the creek to the new smelter. They propose to run a 12-inch pipe from the dam to the smelter. The commissioners looked over the ground yesterday, but made no decision.

The report that the Portland company has asked the commissioners to sell the entire poor farm property of 300 acres, west of Bear creek, is not true. The company is anxious for a larger water supply, and there are two fine reservoirs on the poor farm. The commissioners say they might sell the property for $100,000, but no proposition has been made to them.

B. F. Webster Buys Part of Teller Ranch

Benjamin F. Webster, who resides at 1338 North Tejon street, in this city, yesterday bought 7,400 acres of land in Pueblo county, in what is known as the Teller ranch. It was the property of J. C. Teller.

Mr. Webster pays $24,000 for the interest in the ranch that he acquires and it is believed that he has purchased it with a view to developing oil properties, the portion of the ranch which he is buying being within what is supposed to be a good oil belt. There have been in the past several oil leases granted on property involved in this deal.

The property is now used as a grazing ranch. It is located 10 miles west of Pueblo.

Mr. Webster declines to state his intention as to the disposition that he will make of this land. He says that he does not know of its being a good oil proposition, but that he has purchased it in his own name and for his own use.

ESTERBROOK'S PENS
THE BEST MADE. ALL STATIONERS SELL THEM.
Send 16 cents for 12 assorted pens.
THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.
26 John St., New York.

TESTIMONY OF FIRST WITNESS FOR SCHLEY

(Continued from Page 1.)

ward witness was first in the port turret and then in the starboard turret.

"Did you have an opportunity of observing which way the vessel turned?" Captain Lemly asked.

Witness responded in the affirmative. He said, however, that he did not hear orders given to the man at the wheel.

"What did you observe?"

"I observed while in the port turret that we had an opportunity of firing at the Spanish ships and the turret was trained nearly ahead. The Spanish ships were a little bit then on our port bow and we lost sight of them by our ship turning with a starboard helm. Then it was that the order was given to man the starboard battery and as I crossed from one turret to the other I observed the Spanish ships a little bit on our starboard bow. As soon as I got in that turret I swung the gun sharp on the starboard bow. In the meantime some of our own guns had fired, probably in the forward 8-inch turret so I could see nothing at all for the dense smoke. While in that position and while the turret was being trained, Mr. Mason, the executive officer, passed down the starboard gangway, calling 'Sharp on the starboard quarter,' and I accordingly trained the turret around and picked the Spanish fleet up on our starboard quarter and from then on it was a constant train of the turret until we had the Spanish ships about abeam."

"What do you mean, exactly, when you say the vessel turned the starboard helm?"

"She was then turning with a starboard helm because that is the reason we lost sight of the Spanish ships."

"But you do not mean, if I understood you, she made the full turn with starboard helm?"

"Oh, no; at that time I was under the impression that it had."

"How did you come to enter in the ship's log that the vessel turned with a starboard helm? Do you recognize that log? (handing him the log of the Brooklyn.)

"I do."

The witness, then in response to a question read to the court that part of the logbook, which relates to the turning of the port helm, as follows:

"At 9:30 went to quarters for muster and inspection and immediately afterward the Spanish squadron was noticed coming out of the harbor. The leading ship, the Maria Teresa, flagship, opened fire at once. This ship (the Brooklyn) and the other vessels, namely, Texas, Oregon, Indiana, Iowa, Vixen and Gloucester, engaged the enemy at once. The enemy stood towards us at first, then put helm aport and stood along shore close into the westward. We engaged with port battery at first, standing in for the Maria Teresa, the Colon and the Vizcaya, all three of which we engaged, but just as soon as the enemy stood to the westward put helm to port, swinging (a little interline here) clear of the fire of the Texas so as to bring the starboard battery to bear and stood parallel to the enemy."

The witness then stated that the original entry in the log had made it appear that the helm was put to starboard instead of to port as it appears in the permanent log. The change, he said, had been made on the 5th day of July, two days after the action.

Asked why he changed it, Mr. Doyle said:

"I changed it after I had had a discussion with Sharp. I had been under the impression as I have stated, that we had turned with a starboard helm. Sharp was aboard the Brooklyn on July 5 to luncheon with us and I had a discussion with him that day on that subject. I think that is the time I changed it."

"Do you know whether the navigator had then signed the log as correct?"

"I do not, sir."

"Why were the interlined words put in?"

"They were put in, I think, in fact I know, at the suggestion of some person, probably the navigator. They were put in evidently after the log was written up because they are interlined."

"How was the ship heading at that time—within the quadrant of a circle southward to westward, or northward to eastward?"

"We were headed at the beginning of the battle in-shore; that is to say, the head of our ship was probably about north and as soon as the Spanish ships came out and I got on top of the port turret, the ship was then moving ahead and turning with port helm, because the Spanish ships were a little on our starboard bow, but we were making the port battery and started to swing first and brought the port battery into action. Now, then, we must have continued around there, as I know now, but when I was in the starboard turret we lost sight of the ships because they were on our port bow."

"The effect then, of putting the helm port, omitting the interlined words, in order to bring the starboard battery to bear, would be to send the vessel through more than 180 degrees, would it not, in turning?"

"Certainly, yes. We were headed about northeast and that would mean more than 180 degrees."

"The cheaper way would have been to put the helm to starboard, would it not?"

"I am not prepared to say."

"If the ship was headed northeast and the chase was going nearly west, or on a westward course?"

"Yes, you could make the turn that way."

"Do you, of your own knowledge, know anything to prevent your turning?"

"When I was on top of the starboard turret it looked very much to me as though we were going to have a general melee or mix-up with the Spanish ships."

"How far were they from you at that time?"

"When we took them up on the starboard quarter after we made part of the turn, as I remember the range, it was 1,400 yards."

"How do you verify that range?"

"I have no way of verifying that. We had to take the range given to us."

"What I mean by verifying is, as to whether or not shots were fired at that range and how they fell."

"I did not see the shots. I fired at that range, I fired one, I know."

Mr. Rayner then took the witness and asked him if it were not true that the change in the log was not due to an error on the part of the witness and to no desire on the part of anybody to falsify the facts."

"Absolutely," was the response.

"And the error," continued Mr. Rayner, "occurred, as I understand you to say, in this way; that during the action you could not see on account of the smoke and that the ship did turn with starboard helm and was so entered."

"Yes" was the reply. "We lost track of the enemy in the first instance with the port battery by our own bow shutting the enemy out and showing that at that time we must have had our helm a little to starboard or that the enemy was going with starboard helm."

"And then when you learned you had been mistaken you made the change?"

"I changed the entry, and I think if you had the rough copy here you would find it was changed in my own handwriting."

Mr. Rayner then stated to the court that it was his desire to treat Lieutenant Doyle as a witness for Admiral Schley. To this the court assented and Mr. Rayner asked the witness a series of questions calculated to bring out a brief history of the Brooklyn's part in the Santiago campaign and a full statement of his observations while an officer on board that vessel.

Mr. Doyle said in response to these questions that while at Key West, which port the Brooklyn had left at the head of the flying squadron on May 19, 1898, he had heard nothing of the Spanish fleet nor had he then been informed of a secret code of signals arranged by Captain McCalla for communicating with the Cuban insurgents.

Relating the particulars of the blockade off Cienfuegos by the flying squadron from the 21st to the 24th of May, Lieutenant Doyle said he recalled the arrival of the Iowa and the Dupont off Cienfuegos on May 22 of the Hawk on the 23d and of the Marblehead on the 24th. He said that he had observed three lights which looked like bonfires on the shore each night that the squadron lay off Cienfuegos, but that neither he nor any one else on board, so far as he knew, understood their purport. He also told of a reconnoissance of the harbor at Cienfuegos on the evening of May 22, of the conversation with the officers of the British ship Adula and of the Marblehead and the departure of the entire squadron for Santiago after the last named vessel had made communication with the Cubans ashore.

"Then," he said, "on the night of the 24th ships formed in squadrons and started eastward, the speed at first being nine knots an hour, but afterwards being reduced to accommodate the small vessels, the Vixen and the Eagle. When they made their start there was quite a surf, a "long swell of the sea" and on the 25th the weather was still worse, making it very difficult for the yachts to keep up.

Lieutenant Doyle placed the distance of the American fleet off Santiago in the mouth of the harbor at from three to four miles and said there were picket boats on the inside of the line. Speaking of the bombardment of the Colon on the 31st of May he and Mr. Rayner designating it as a reconnoissance, Lieutenant Doyle said that its effect had been to develop the fact that the Spaniards had new guns in their land batteries.

Mr. Rayner asked:

"When was the circular form of blockade commenced?"

While no mention was made of the name of Admiral Sampson, this question was evidently regarded as an attempt to bring his blockade into the case for purposes of comparison and Captain Lemly was prompt in noting a sharp and vigorous objection.

Without waiting for any argument on the point the court immediately announced a brief recess. The member retired for a minute or two, and when they returned, Admiral Dewey said:

"The court decides that all questions relating to the blockade off Santiago must be confined to the time prior to the arrival of the commander-in-chief."

The court then adjourned for the day.

SOLDIERS HOME IN NEED OF SUPPORT.

The affairs of the Soldiers and Sailors home at Monte Vista are in a deplorable condition owing to the lack of state funds for its support. General Linus E. Sherman returned to this city last night after attending a meeting of the commissioners of the home in Denver and said that unless some arrangements are made immediately by state officials to provide for the needs of the institution it will be closed and the 170 odd inmates will be homeless. Governor Orman will hold a conference today with the members of the commission to talk over the affairs.

The last legislature made an appropriation of $40,000 to the institution, but as the home is in what is called the "third class" of state institutions it will receive no money until institutions of the first and second classes are provided for.

Since last February the home has been without funds. According to law all supplies for the home must be purchased by contract. For supplies since February the institution is in debt $11,773 and the contractors refuse to furnish further supplies without payment. The railroads refuse to carry supplies to the institution unless the freight is paid.

The commissioners of the home are H. W. Smith of Monte Vista, president; General Linus E. Sherman of Colorado Springs; R. J. McNutt of Silverton, and General George West of Golden. They met in Denver yesterday and will hold a conference with the governor today. They say, the home will have to be closed unless something is done to provide funds for it. There are now 172 old soldiers and sailors in the institution.

Omens of Fateful Things.

The shooting of President McKinley recalls to superstitious minds the shadows that have appeared in recent years on the large columns of the north or main porch of the White house. During the winter months these shadows are more distinct than in other months and appear near the top of the columns, around the midday hours. It is recalled now that last fall a shadow appeared, that had never been seen on the column before. It required no effort of the imagination to recognize it as a human forearm and hand, with bent finger upheld in the attitude of warning. It appeared and disappeared each day for a fortnight or more. Some time after this, when the sun's position had changed, a shadow of nondescript form appeared on the great pillar at the extreme northwest corner of the portico. It soon took on definite shape and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon represented the face and shoulders of President McKinley in profile. The silhouette was so striking as to attract the attention of many people, who remarked that a more perfect profile drawing could hardly be made by an artist. The likeness was not a correct one for more than a few minutes and then it changed with the altering position of the sun, and ten minutes later had assumed a remarkable perfect likeness of the late Queen Victoria, even to an object on the head resembling a crown. Sometimes the shadows present the bent form of an old woman, with one hand resting on an object resembling a spinning wheel.—(Washington Star.

Norman Custom of Searching For a Soul.

Before the astonished eyes of a number of Parisians a singular funeral ceremony took place the other day.

A resident property owner in the Rue Malte-Brun had just died. On the evening of his death, when darkness had fallen his relatives, five or six in number, each provided with a lantern, slowly made the circuit of the garden, as if they were searching for something in the walks. When they came to a large heap of stones they turned each one of them over and then re-entered the house.

This curious procession is an old Norman custom. The dead person was a native of the country near Gisors. Before interring the dead it is necessary according to the tradition, to investigate and see that the soul of the deceased is not concealed in a corner of his property or under some rubbish.

To a Captious Critic.

Dear Critic, who my lightness so deplores,
Would I might study to be prince of bores,
Right wisely would I rule that dull estate—
But, sir, I may not, till you abdicate.
—Paul Laurence Dunbar in October "New" Lippincott.

EASTERN MARKETS

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 1.—The lively interest in today's international yacht race took many stock exchange members away from the board room and still further diminish the volume of the trading. The day's aggregate sales were barely 300,000 shares and the fluctuation of prices was very narrow for the most part. The exceptions worthy of special note were in the industrial list and among the dormant and less important railroad stocks. Liquidation in Sugar was the feature of the market, following a sharp break in prices yesterday. The usual lack of information regarding the movement was one of its features. The waiting attitude of the market was partly due to expectations of dividend action on the United States Steel stocks and the presentation of a promised financial statement. The non-appearance of this as the session drew toward its close emphasized the weakness of the industrials. Amalgamated Copper was rather firm, rising a point, then losing it and stiffening again to about the best. Atchison was quite notably firm and gained a point on rumors that the directors would increase the semi-annual dividend rate to 2 per cent. at a meeting tomorrow. There were some other firm spots in the railroad list and the general undertone was rather firm on a belated recognition of yesterday's important recuperation of money market resources by receipts of Australian and French gold.

The London Market.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 1.—Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram: The stock market today was idle in the extreme, but closed cheerful on a rally in the copper stocks and American shares. Rio Tintos opened at 46, dipped to 45 9-16 and then sharply rallied. The dividend due on Thursday is expected to be 30s against 40s. Probably 35s could be paid, but the board of directors is quite likely to prefer to augment the reserves. Anaconda opened at 7¼ and closed at 7½ on American buying. The American department was neglected and dull till New York came a strong buyer of Atchison. The close was firm with slight changes in quotations. Nothing was done in the street save in United States Steel, which is still supported by the Morgan interests. Money is steady.

New York Money.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 1.—Money—On call, steady, 3½@4; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½.

Sterling Exchange—Steadier with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¼@4.85⅝ for demand and at $4.83@4.83⅛ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.83½@4.84 and $4.86@4.86½; commercial bills, $4.82¼@4.83¼.

Silver—Bar, 58⅛; Mexicans dollars, 45½.

Bonds—Governments, strong; state, inactive; railroads, irregular.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Heavy receipts caused a sharp break in wheat today. December closing 1c under yesterday. Corn closed at ⅛@¼c, and oats ½@⅝c down for December delivery. Provisions closed a shade to 12½c depressed.

The last hour of the wheat market the bear contingent came out in force and with little effort succeeded in hammering the price severely. December opened ⅛c to ¼c lower at 70⅛c to 70@70⅛c, and sagged a bit lower during the succeeding hour. Covering brought December back to 70⅛@¼c later, but the bears, seizing upon the liberality of receipts as a pretext, began selling and although their sales were not large, the market was so dull that the effect on the price was marked. December dropped to 69⅛@¼c and closed 1c lower at 69¼c, with no recuperative power left, to all appearances. Local receipts were 196 cars, six of contract grade; Minneapolis and Duluth reported 1,337 cars, making a total for the three points of 1,533 cars against 1,515 last week and 881 a year ago. Primary receipts were 1,698,000 bushels against 875,000 bushels last year. Seaboard clearances were 534,000 bushels. The world's visible increased 3,449,000 bushels.

Corn opened dull with December unchanged to ⅛c lower at 56⅝@56¾ on lower cables and fair weather. Lacking any influential trading corn was inclined to follow wheat. Under the impression that the continued liquidation by longs for the last few days was over, prices advanced a little, though the trading was mostly by scalpers. The break in oats seemed to help the corn a trifle and December sold to 56⅞c, but on the break in wheat declined and closed weak, ⅛@¼c lower at 56⅛@56¼c. Receipts, 240 cars.

Oats had a short-lived activity about the middle of the session when weak longs became scared at liberal offerings by a prominent operator. December opened a shade lower with other grains at 35⅜c, sold to 35½@35⅝c and closed weak ½@⅝c down, at 34⅞c. Receipts, 299 cars.

Provisions were easier all around on a weaker hog market and liquidation. The outside demand was slow and January pork closed 12½c lower, at $15.87½; January lard a shade lower at $9.30, and January ribs 5c lower, at $8.17½.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 180 cars; corn, 175; oats, 135. Hogs, 32,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Oct	68¼	68⅝	67¼	67⅝
Dec	70	70⅛	69⅛	69¼
May	73½	73½	72⅝	72⅝
Corn, No. 2—				
Oct	51½	55⅛	54½	54½
Dec	56⅝	56⅞	56⅛	56⅛
May	58¼	58⅞	58⅛	58⅛
Oats, No. 2—				
Oct	34¼	34¼	33⅞	33⅞
Dec	35⅜	[illegible]	34⅞	34⅞
May	37½	37½	37	37
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Oct	14.50	14.67½	14.50	14.55
Jan	15.77½	15.95	15.77½	15.87½
May	16.00	16.05	16.00	16.02½
Lard, per 100 lbs—				
Oct	9.82½	9.92½	9.82½	9.90
Nov	9.65	9.75	9.65	9.72½
Jan	9.25	9.35	9.25	9.30
May	9.25	9.35	9.25	9.32½
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs—				
Oct	8.77½	8.80	8.75	8.75
Jan	8.15	8.20	8.15	8.17½
May	8.25	8.27½	8.25	8.25

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Steady.

No. 2 spring wheat, 69¼c; No. 3 spring, 66@68½c; No. 2 red, 69@69½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 56¼@56½c; No. 2 oats, 35@36½c; No. 2 white, 37@38c; No. 3 white, 37@37½c; No. 2 rye, 55c; fair to choice malting barley, 54@59c; No. 1 northwestern flax seed, $1.58; mess pork, per bbl., $14.60@14.65; lard, per 100 lbs., $9.02½@9.95; short ribs sides (loose), $8.70@8.90; dry salted shoulders (boxed), 7¼@7¾c; short clear sides (boxed), $9.40@9.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

Articles—	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	36,000	26,000
Wheat, bu	199,000	148,000
Corn, bu	343,000	428,000
Oats, bu	412,000	153,000
Rye, bu	16,000	2,000
Barley, bu	72,000	7,000

On the produce exchange today the butter market firm; creamery, 14@21½c; dairy, 13@17c; cheese steady, 9¾@10¼c; eggs firm, fresh 17c.

Chicago Cattle Market.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000, including 1,000 Texans, 1,500 westerns. Steady at Monday's prices. No fancy here. Good to prime steers, $6.10@6.60; poor to medium, $4.00@5.90; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.25; cows, $1.25@4.65; heifers, $2.00@5.00; canners, $1.25@2.25; bulls, $1.75@4.75; calves, $2.50@6.50; Texas steers, $3.00@4.00; western steers, $3.75@5.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 24,000; tomorrow, 26,000; left over, 4,000. Dull and 15@25c lower. Mixed and butchers, $6.50@7.00; good to choice heavy, $6.70@7.10; rough heavy, $6.35@6.60; light, $6.60@6.80; bulk of sales, $6.60@6.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000. Sheep slow; lambs mostly 10c lower; good to choice wethers, $3.50@3.75; fair to choice mixed, $3.00@3.40; western sheep, $3.00@3.40; native lambs, $2.50@4.75; western lambs, $4.30@4.40.

Denver Produce.

Denver, Oct. 1.—Trade was not as active as merchants had hoped to see. The early demand was good, but it was soon over with and the market settled down. Eggs are doing all right. The movement is good and the market in fine shape. Prices are holding strong and receipts are running just about as merchants want to see. Poultry rules steady. Stocks are fairly well reduced and there is not a great amount of fine stock offered. In fact, fresh offerings were rather light. There is plenty of poor stock on sale and it goes slow. Fruit and vegetables are enjoying a fair movement. Fancy fresh fruit is scarce and the market could use more than is offered. Potatoes are lower again and the market is dull.

Butter—Standard creameries, 24@25c; firsts, 22@23c; store packed butter, 13@14c; cooking butter, 12c.

Eggs—Ranch, per dozen, 20@21c; state, per dozen, 18c.

Cheese—Colorado cheese, 12c; Colorado brick, 13@14c; Wisconsin twins, 12½@13½c.

Poultry—Dressed, firm. Turkeys, 11@11¾c; hens, 10@11c; springs, 11@12c; ducks, 7@8c; geese, 7@8c.

Fruit—Market fair. Oranges, Valencia, $4.50; lemons, California, $3.50@4.00; peaches, 50@65c; Concord grapes, basket, 25@30c; cantaloupes, best, $1.75; pears, Colorado Bartletts, per box, $1.50@1.75.

Vegetables—Market steady. Potatoes, new, $1.40; beets, per cwt., $2.50; cucumbers, per dozen, 10@25c; lettuce, 30@40c; radishes, round, per dozen, 15@20c; radishes, long, per dozen, 25@30c; onions, per cwt., $1.00@1.25; onions, green, per dozen, 10@15c; cabbage, new, cwt., $1.25@2.00; Lima beans, cwt., $6.50; Mexican beans, cwt., $3.25@3.50; navy beans, $4.25@4.50; parsnips, 75c@$1.00; asparagus, 7@8c; spinach, 2@2½c; pieplant, 12½@15c; parsley, dozen, 20c; tomatoes, 1@2c per lb.

Denver Live Stock.

Denver, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Range of prices: Stockers and feeders: Good to choice feeder steers, 900 to 1,100 pounds, f. p. r., $3.75@4.00; good to choice light feeders, 700 to 900 pounds, f. p. r., $3.50@3.75; good to choice stockers, 500 to 700 pounds, f. p. r., $3.50@3.75; fair to good stockers, $3.00@3.25; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@2.50; cows and calves, $30 per head; 2-year-old heifers, $22.00@25.00; yearling heifers, $16.00@20.00. Beef cattle: Good to choice grassfed steers, $3.75@4.25; good to choice grassfed cows, $2.75@3.25; fair to good cows, $2.25@2.50; veal calves, $3.75@4.50; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@2.50.

Nearly all the cattle received today were feeders, on which there was a general cleanup early. The receipts were disappointingly light, for there was a good demand. Heavy feeders are steady to strong, but light feeders are slow. Several sales were made that were not quoted. The stock has been brought in by speculators. The best offered were steers from the herds of the Doll Bros. at Gypsum, Colo., which averaged 1,177 lbs., and sold at $4.00 a cwt. flat for the larger number. Their cows averaging 1,063 lbs. brought $3.20 flat and sold to the feeder buyers.

Hogs—The best single day's receipts for two weeks are records for today. They arrived late. All will be sold this afternoon, however. Receipts were heavy at Omaha today, and as a consequence the market was lower, tops closing at $6.85. Denver is sure to do better than this. A load from Wray, Colo., that arrived late yesterday afternoon, that averaged 252 lbs., sold at 7c.

Receipts—A. P. Davenport, Wray, Colo., 74; McCullom-Hofer, Waunita, Neb., 36; Church & Shepard, McCook, 81; L. Larimore, Benkleman, 73; E. F. Denny, Palisade, 73; F. C. Krotter, 78; E. A. Peterson, Edison, 89; G. B. Vawter, Oberlin, Kan., 70; V. H. Cooper, Norton, 83; small lots, 6.

Sheep—Range of prices: Grassfat wethers, $3.00@5.15; yearling wethers, $3.00@4.00; ewes, $2.20@2.75; lambs, $4.25@4.50. Feeders—Lambs, $3.50@3.75, freight paid to the river.

Almost a complete cleanup was made of the New Mexico feeders. No prices were quoted on them, however.

Receipts—C. E. Laybon, trail, 495.

Shipments—A. J. Knelin & Co., Kansas City, 1,750; R. Cameron, Renick, Colo., 25; J. H. Roff, Kansas City 500; F. Lopez, 1,033.

CUT IN SUGAR.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 1.—The American Sugar Refining company today reduced all grades of refined sugar 15 points.

Coffee Market.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 1.—Coffee—Spot Rio, quiet; mild, quiet.

Trotters vs. Pacers.

The whole question between trotters and pacers is very interesting. I suppose there is no doubt which is the handsomer gait. But pacing has its advantages. It is easier for the animal. It is sometimes said that pacing is the device of short-bodied horses to prevent interfering. A pacer advances both legs on the same side at once, so that his fore leg is out of the way when he advances his hind leg. A trotter does just the reverse. He advances at the same time the fore and hind legs on different sides, so that his fore leg may be in the way when he advances his hind leg. But I do not see that pacers are shorter bodied than trotters. A short-bodied horse is likely to avoid interfering by resorting to the ugly device of going wide behind. My belief is that pacing is the expedient of the animal to lessen the shock of the resistance of the hard ground as he increases his speed. As a matter of fact pacing is not so hard on horses as trotting. I said to a blacksmith in a western town, a devout man whose prayers and exhortations I had heard at the village prayer-meeting and in whose shop, a pleasant retreat cooled by some umbrageous maples, I loved to pass the morning hours; a very nice fellow, from whom I thought I got the real truth a little straighter than from anyone else in the neighborhood: "Now this is a great country for harness-horses, and you shoe most of the horses about here and ought to know their feet better than anyone else, which do you say last the longest, the feet of the trotters or the pacers?" He said, "Undoubtedly, the pacers."

The pacing habit is common among animals. Many animals pace—cattle, for instance; and, among dogs, setters. I think you will observe that a woman, when running for a street-car, usually paces, although this is probably due to a sense that it is the more feminine and modest method of progression. I believe pacing to be a rather more natural gait than trotting. Trotting, as it exists in our fast horses, is scarcely a natural gait, but is rather the result of breeding and education. Trotting is fast walking, and it is not natural that a horse should walk at the rate of a mile in two minutes and some seconds. The natural change, when increasing speed, is to a run, the next most natural to a pace.—(From "A Horse-Fair Pilgrimage," by E. S. Nadal, in the October Scribner's.

Whistler's Idea of Dressing Up.

Some capital new anecdotes about James Abbott McNeill Whistler, the eccentric American painter who lives abroad, are told in The Ladies' Home Journal for October. Among them is one dealing with a visit Whistler paid Sir Alma Tadema, the famous artist.

On the night of his arrival Whistler's host announced that he intended to give a breakfast next morning. "There will be a number of ladies present, Whistler," he said, "and I want you to pull yourself together and look your best."

"All right!" said Whistler.

The next morning Whistler's voice was heard ringing through the magnificent halls of the Tadema mansion: "Tadema, Tadema! I want you, Tadema!"

Thinking of nothing less than fire Sir Alma rushed to the room of his guest.

"For Heaven's sake, Whistler, what's the matter? You've waked up every one in the house. What is it?"

"Oh, don't get so excited, Tadema," drawled Whistler; "I only wanted to know where you kept the scissors to trim the fringe of cuffs with. Thought you wanted me to pull myself together for the ladies."

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Carlos W. Conger, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given: That on Monday, the fourth day of November, A. D., 1901, being one of the regular days of the November, 1901, term of the County Court of El Paso county, in the State of Colorado, I, Annie E. Conger, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 3, 1901. Annie E. Conger,
Administratrix of the Estate of Carlos W. Conger, Deceased.
First publication Oct. 3, 1901.
Last publication Oct. 24, 1901.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Elizabeth Winifred Hendrickson, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, That on Monday the 4th day of November, A. D., 1901, being one of the regular days of the November term of the County Court of El Paso county, in the State of Colorado, I, Warren J. Hendrickson, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 1, 1901.
Warren J. Hendrickson,
Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Winifred Hendrickson, Deceased.
First publication Oct. 3, 1901.
Last publication Oct. 24, 1901.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Ward Hunt Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executrix of the last will and testament of Ward Hunt, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the October term, on the last Monday in October next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated 23d day of September, A. D. 1901.
Annette T. Hunt, Executrix.
First Insertion Sept. 26, 1901.
Last Insertion Oct. 24, 1901.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Walter A. Baldwin, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 4th day of November A. D. 1901, being one of the regular days of the November term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Howard T. Baldwin, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator and pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be dicharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., October 1, 1901. Howard T. Baldwin,
Administrator of the Estate of Walter A. Baldwin, Deceased.
First insertion Oct. 3, 1901.
Last insertion Oct. 24, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the deferred annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pelican Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 12 Giddings Block, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Wednesday, October 16, 1901, at 11 a. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Transfer books will close at noon, October 12, and remain closed until after the final adjournment of the meeting.

W. B. Storer, President.
Attest: N. H. Partridge, Secretary.
First publication Sept. 10, 1901.
Last publication Oct. 10, 1901.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas A. Hetrick, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1901, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Hattie B. Hetrick, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., 1901.
Hattie B. Hetrick,
Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas A. Hetrick, Deceased.
First publication Sept. 10, 1901.
Last publication Oct. 10, 1901.
Robert Kerr,
Attorney for Administratrix.

Notice is hereby given that the deferred annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morning Star Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 13 Giddings Block, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Monday, October 14, 1901, at 11 a. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Transfer books will close at noon, October 12 and reopen after the final adjournment of the meeting.

W. B. Storer, President.
Attest: N. H. Partridge, Secretary.
First publication Sept. 19, 1901.
Last publication Oct. 10, 1901.

Notice to Heirs.

In the Matter of the Estate of Leonard K. Capps, Deceased.

To B. M. Capps, William C. Capps, William Copeland, Silas Copeland, Monroe Copeland, Adelsia Sense and Sarah Sense, heirs at law of Leonard K. Capps, late of El Paso County, Colorado, deceased:

You are hereby notified, That on the 3rd day of September, A. D., 1901, William McConnell, the administrator of said estate, filed in the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, his petition, praying that said court will order and direct the sale of real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts against said estate; that a writ of summons dated the 3rd day of September, 1901, has been issued on said petition returnable on the first day of the next term of said county court to be holden on the first Monday of November, 1901.

And you are further notified to appear and answer said petition in said county court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said El Paso county, on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1901, the return day of said writ, and thereof fail not or judgment will be taken against you.

Witness, Robert L. Hubbard, Judge of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, and the seal thereof at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 3rd day of September, A. D., 1901.

(Seal) Robert L. Hubbard,
Judge of Said Court.
First publication Sept. 5, 1901.
Last publication Oct. 3, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with a petition from more than twenty (20) legally qualified voters, a special meeting of the legally qualified voters and taxpayers in school district Number eleven (11), county of El Paso, state of Colorado, will be held at the High school on Platte avenue at 1:30 p. m. on Friday, October 4, 1901, for the purpose of submitting to such qualified voters as have paid a tax in the year next preceding this meeting, the question of contracting a bonded debt of said district for the purpose of erecting and furnishing school buildings and especially for the purpose of enlarging the Columbia school by the addition of four (4) rooms and completing two (2) rooms in the Bristol school building and furnishing same.

The amount of bonds proposed to be issued is thirty thousand (30,000) dollars, to bear interest at a rate not to exceed four (4) per cent. per annum.

Separate ballots shall be prepared reading "For Issuing the Bonds" and "Against Issuing the Bonds."

The ballot box will be opened at the hour of two (2) o'clock p. m., and closed at the hour of five (5) o'clock p. m.

O. E. Collins,
Secretary School District Number 11, El Paso County, Colorado.
First publication September 5.
Last publication October 3, 1901.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND, WATER RIGHTS AND DITCH STOCK.

Whereas, R. E. Perkins, of El Paso county, Colorado, by his certain trust deed, dated August 13, 1892, and filed for record in the office of the clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, on August 17th, 1892, and recorded in book 145 at page 106, of the records of El Paso county, Colorado, conveyed to O. L. Godfrey, as trustee, the following described property, towit: The northeast quarter of section numbered sixteen (16), township numbered sixteen (16) south, range sixty-five (65) west, together with sixteen shares of the stock of the Chilcott Ditch company, and together with all ditches and water rights, appurtenant to, or used upon or belonging to said land, and all right, title and claim of said R. E. Perkins in and to the ditch, known as the Chilcott Ditch and waters and water rights thereto appertaining, said land, ditch, water and water rights being situate in El Paso county, Colorado, which conveyance was made to secure the payment of three promissory notes of even date with said trust deed for the aggregate principal sum of three thousand (3000) dollars, each payable to the order of Wm. S. Jackson, one of said notes for fifteen hundred (1500) dollars, payable five years after date; one, for one thousand (1000) dollars, payable four years after date, and one, for five hundred (500) dollars, payable three years after date, each and all to bear interest from date until paid at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable every six months, and at the same time the said R. E. Perkins delivered a certificate of the Chilcott Ditch company for the sixteen shares thereof, mentioned in said trust deed, as security for said notes as mentioned in said trust deed; and,

Whereas, said trust deed provides that in case of default in the payment of said promissory notes, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said notes, or in case of the breach of any of the covenants or agreements therein mentioned, then on the application of the legal holder of said promissory notes, or either of them, the said trustee shall sell and dispose of the said premises, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said R. E. Perkins, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, at the place, after such notice, in the manner and for the purposes specified in said trust deed, and make, execute and deliver to the purchaser, or purchasers, at said sale, a good and sufficient deed, or deeds, of conveyance for the premises sold, and pay out the proceeds as in said trust deed provided; and,

Whereas, said trust deed also provides that the said R. E. Perkins will in due season pay all taxes and assessments on said premises, and in case of his refusal or neglect to pay taxes as therein provided, the holder of said notes, or either of them, may pay such taxes or assessments, and all moneys thus paid with interest thereon at ten per cent. per annum shall become so much additional indebtedness secured by said trust deed, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale; and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said note for one thousand dollars, and of the said note for fifteen hundred dollars, and the interest on said two notes since August 13th, 1898, the whole of the principal of said two notes and the interest thereon from said last date remaining wholly unpaid and due; and,

Whereas, the said R. E. Perkins failed and neglected to pay taxes upon said premises in due season, and the same were sold for taxes of the year 1892 on February 16th, 1894, and the said Wm. S. Jackson was obliged to and did redeem the said premises from said tax sale on the 3rd day of December, 1900, paying for said redemption the sum of six hundred seven dollars and twenty-nine cents ($607.29); and

Whereas, Wm. S. Jackson, the legal holder of the said notes, has applied to and requested the said trustee to sell the said premises, ditch, water and water rights, as in said trust deed provided, and he likewise desires to sell the said shares of ditch stock, on account of the defaults hereinbefore mentioned and the breach of the covenants of said trust deed, as aforesaid,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that, in accordance with the desire and request of said Wm. S. Jackson, and under and by virtue of said trust deed, as well as the contract of security made by said R. E. Perkins, the said land, premises, water, ditch and water rights, and the said sixteen shares of stock, and all right, title, interest, benefit, right and equity of redemption of the said R. E. Perkins, his heirs, legal representatives and assigns therein, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the county court room, in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, on Saturday, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1901, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said unpaid notes and interest, taxes or redemption money and interest, and the costs and expenses of this sale.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, August 28th, 1901.
O. L. Godfrey,
Trustee as Aforesaid.
Wm. S. Jackson,
Legal Holder of Indebtedness Secured.
First publication Aug. 28, 1901.
Last publication Sept. 26, 1901.

The above sale is continued and will take place on Friday, October 18, 1901, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the same place above indicated. O. L. Godfrey, Trustee.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., July 16, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land office at Pueblo, Colo., on October 15, 1901, viz: Lisle Harris, H. E. No. 9430, for the s½ ne¼ and n½ se¼ sec. 9, tp. 14s, r 67w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William E. Hook, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; William E. Hook, Jr., of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Nellie M. Melton, of Manitou, Colo.; Mollie Gregory, of Colorado Springs, Colo.
[illegible] R. Gordon,
Register.
First publication August [illegible], 1901.
Last publication Oct. [illegible] 1901.